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By Gov. J. J. Bagley.

August. 1895.

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PAUPERISM AND CRIME

IN

MICHIGAN IN 1874-75.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLEY,

WITH

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

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Re-classed

EXTRACTS

FROM THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOV. JOHN J. BAGLEY, RELATIVE TO PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This institution was opened in May, 1874, and there had been received at the close of the fiscal year, 159 children. The present number is 162. The current expenses from its opening to September 30, were $7,021 72. I believe if the idea of the law founding this State charity, namely, "that it shall be a temporary home for neglected and dependent children from our poor-houses, where they shall be cared for and educated until homes can be found for them," is faithfully adhered to in its management, that this institution will in its results accomplish as much, if not more, real good than any other yet founded by the State. If it succeeds in *transforming* these children from paupers to producers, from dependent to independent citizens, it will be not simply a charity, but an economy, of which we shall be justly proud. I have full faith, from the success attending it so far, that it will prove all that its originators and promoters anticipated. Nine children have already been placed in good homes.

The construction account, as shown by the report of the Board, has exceeded the appropriations $6,500, for which, together with the sum of $2,000 for laying the gas main from the works to the premises, they ask an appropriation. The school has been open so short a time that no very close estimate can be made of its wants for the future, but the Board think $25,000 will be required for general expenses for 1875. This estimate is made for 160 children, the full capacity of the present buildings. They also ask for $3,000 in 1875, for the purchase of cows and stock, furniture, tree-planting, fencing and grading, library, horses, harness, and sleigh.

The returns from the several counties for 1874, report 468 dependent children under 16 years of age, most of them in the poor-houses of the State, 331 of whom are entitled to admission to the school. If these are all to be admitted,—and they certainly should be,—the number of cottages must be increased. It is not probable that room will need to be provided for all of those entitled to admission, as it is to be hoped that the number going out to homes will constantly increase, so that it does not seem necessary at present to build for 330 children. Yet provision should be made for many more than can be accommodated at present. Should you deem it best to direct the erection of two or more cottages, the wings of the main building, containing the shops and schools, will require to be raised another story, one for school purposes and one for employés' dormitory.

The Board of Control submit in their report estimates in detail of the cost of construction of these additional buildings, to which I call your attention. The estimate for general expenses for 1876 will depend upon the number of inmates, and this will depend upon your decision as to buildings. It must be remembered that the inmates of this institution have heretofore been supported in the poor-houses of the State, so that while it increases the appropriations from the State treasury, it is saving the county treasuries probably an equal amount. I commend this institution, its aims and wants, its purposes and prospects, to your earnest consideration. If it can be kept and maintained as a sort of half-way house between the poor-house and the heaven of a home, and not as a permanent residence for neglected children, it will return a hundred fold all the time and money expended upon it.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The reports of this institution for the past two years show a marked and decided improvement in every part of its management, whether as a school or workshop, a home or place of confinement, in its financial affairs, and on every side there are many evidences of progress. It has grown less prisony and is really becoming a Reform School. A quotation from the report of its officers for 1873 and 1874, regarding the unsightly and unnecessary fence surrounding it, are indications of how and why it has thus improved. The Legislature of 1873 declined to appropriate anything for the building of the fence or wall, and the report for 1873 says that any person "must come to the conclusion that for a portion of those committed here we *must* either have impassable walls or an immense increase of overseers and watchman, to prevent escapes." The report for 1874, says of the wall or fence: "Admitting its restraining uses in the past or present, yet we have a large number of boys who can be restrained as effectually without it, and with more humanizing effect."

Of the appropriation of $30,000 for current expenses for 1874, only $22,500 was expended, and the balance was returned to the State Treasury, while the inventory of property on hand shows a gain for 1874 of $8,335 92. The average number in the school for 1873, was 211; for '74, 222. The average time of detention in '73 was two years and seven months; in '74, two years and five months. The average age of boys received in '73 was 13 years 2½ months; in '74, 13 years 3⅓ months. The receipts for boys' labor for 1874 were $11,826 06.

The Board of Control call attention to several changes in the law regarding commitments to the school, which they deem of importance, namely, that the age at which boys may be received be changed from ten to eight years; that the limit of detention be changed from twenty-one to eighteen; and that power may be given them, under proper regulations, to admit boys without the stain of conviction, and a record of the same to annoy them in their subsequent life. I am convinced that the limit of detention should be changed. If a boy entering this school at ten or twelve cannot be fitted to go out into the world by the time he is eighteen, it would seem that he ought not to be the companion of one or two hundred young lads. Then, too, it seems to me that a boy at eighteen should have a chance for himself to see what he is made of.

Law and custom have regarded children of eight as not being responsible for crime; yet in our larger cities many boys of this age do commit serious crimes, and very many are well known to police officers, as surely growing up to become paupers and criminals.

If the law of 1873, permitting the Governor to appoint agents of the State

Board of Charities and Correction in each county, could be carried out, it would in a great degree solve this question. But the lack of any compensation to the agent has made this law a failure, as I have been unable to find any one to serve except in three counties. With these agents to investigate each case, and the State Public School acting concurrently with the Reform School. we ought to be able to care for every case of neglected, dependent, or criminal children, and with these, there would be no danger in changing the law as asked for by the Board. Without this or some better provision, I doubt very much the propriety of allowing parents or magistrates to commit children of eight, or those who have committed no crime, to the Reform School. In this connection I beg to call your attention to the law above mentioned, and to express the hope that it may be so amended as to make it operative. We owe it to the army of children abused by parents, neglected by community, arrested by policemen, homeless, houseless wanderers, that they have a show of fair play and justice and intelligent watchfulness, before we "send them up," and this act, if put in successful operation, will accomplish this result.

The Board of Control in their report ask that the sum of $30,000 be appropriated for each of the years of 1875 and 1876 for current expenses and $500 for each year for library, periodicals and papers; also $10,000 for the erection of a third family house. Since the report of the Board was prepared one of the boilers has given out, and a new one has been ordered. An appropriation of $1,000 will be required for this purpose. Although it is quite certain that the receipts for the boys' labor will be less than they were in 1874, I am of the opinion that $25,000 per annum will be sufficient for current expenses, and I believe the Board now think that this sum may prove sufficient. The appropriation for library, etc., is none too large. Each family house that has been erected has had a lifting up effect upon the school. It is to be regretted that this plan had not been adopted in the beginning, before so large an amount was invested in the main buildings. It may be that some plan could be devised to convert a portion of the main building into a family house. If this can be done, it should be. If not, I hope you may be able to grant the appropriation asked for by the board.

The report of the Board and officers is a model in completeness and detail, and well worthy your careful attention.

STATE PRISON.

The year just closed has been in many regards an eventful one to this institution. The panic of 1873 affected it as seriously perhaps, as it did any of the general industries of the State. Two of the contracts expired in the midst of the panic, one of which was not renewed, and the other was renewed upon the basis of 50 instead of 125 men. Every effort has been made by the authorities to find some employment for the daily increasing population of the prison, but with the exception of a small number placed upon a cooperage contract, without success. The number of convicts in the prison Sept. 30, 1871, was 627; Sept. 30, '72, 589; Sept. 30, '73, 655; and Sept. 30, '74, 703; while the number at work on contracts in 1871 was 460, in '72, 440; in '73, 401; and in '74, 445, being 15 less in '74, with 703 convicts, than in '71 with only 627 convicts. Yet with this discouraging condition of its productive labor, the net earnings of the prison for 1874 were $10,255 14. Had the same ratio of prisoners been at work on contract as in the three previous years, the earnings would have been at least $10,000 more. The convicts not on contract have been keep employed so far as was possible in improving the prison yard and State

lot. The average price per day of convict labor for 1871, was 56¼ cents; in '72, 57 cents; '73, 58⅞ cents; and in '74, 64⅜ cents. The experience of the past six years is to my mind abundant proof that a well-conducted prison can and should always pay its current expenses and aid in the support of those who are dependent upon convicts, that are now often supported by the public. In this connection, would it not be wise to authorize the prison authorities to establish one or two industries in the prison, to be conducted by the Board of Inspectors, authorizing them to buy material and dispose of the product, for the purpose of keeping the convicts employed when no contracts can be let? I would like to see the experiment tested in a small way at first and under proper limitations. If successful (and I can see no reason why it should not be), it would increase the earnings of the prison in times of depression, and tend to keep up the price of convict labor. One thing is certain: prisoners must work, not alone for the sake of the earning, but for health, for discipline, for life. The management of the prison in all its aspects has been satisfactory. The completion of a portion of the improvements now in progress has been of great assistance in maintaining discipline, and in the economies of the prison.

The increase in the number of prisoners gives the management much trouble and anxiety. There are 100 more convicts than there are cells, and no suitable accommodations can be provided for them.

Some better provision should be made for the insane convicts. The present building, though comparatively new, is entirely unfit for the purpose.

It is the universal testimony of prison officials, and probably the unanimous opinion of all those who have ever given any thought to the subject, that the allowance of good time to convicts who by their conduct merit it, has accomplished more real reform in the convict, more reform in prison management, and has done more to make prisoners obedient and manageable, than all the whips and punishments ever devised. The increase of the allowance of this good time to long term convicts is earnestly urged by the Agent in his report. There must be, however, a limit to its operations. Where it should be placed is a question that deserves earnest consideration in the interest of community, both inside and outside the prison walls. The reports of the Board of Inspectors, Agent, and other officers, are interesting and suggestive, containing much information on prison life and prison management.

There is no executive duty that so impresses me with its responsibility as the exercise of the pardoning power, as there is none so constant in its demands and so annoying in its persistency. The effect of pardons upon community and upon convicts cannot be rightly estimated. Each case has a foundation of its own, and taken by itself, would perchance not be objected to by any one; but when we see in the public press that a convict has been pardoned, or read in the Governor's Message that ten or twenty convicts have been pardoned during the year, we are apt to moralize over the effect of pardons, and to criticise the exercise of the power at all. Many pardons in one sense can hardly be called pardons. For instance, one man was pardoned by me two days before his time expired, as a reward for his exposure of a conspiracy to escape. Several have been pardoned while upon dying beds. I have always pardoned every one that the Prison Physician informed me was past recovery. Two have been pardoned upon the statement of the prosecuting attorney, who conducted the case, and the judge who sentenced them, that circumstances had come to their knowledge which convinced them of the entire innocence of the men. Desiring to know something of the effect of pardons upon the prisoner that might be a guide for the future, and perhaps be of serv-

ice to the public, I addressed enquiries to parties cognizant of the facts, asking a history of the man since his pardon. The replies received accompany the report of the pardons granted.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The commissioners appointed under act No. 170 of the laws of 1873, to select a site and prepare plans for the State House of Correction, have decided upon its location at Ionia. The site, comprising fifty acres of ground, with water supply and right of way for sewerage, was donated by the residents of that city. The commissioners have adopted a theory of construction, so far as expense is concerned, that is entirely new in prison architecture, unless the Detroit House of Correction be an exception, namely, to omit altogether massive stone masonry and heavy iron work, believing that the internal discipline and government should be of such a character as to prevent escapes. The walls and all the buildings are intended to be of brick, and of a plain, substantial character, the estimated cost being $270,000, with capacity for 500 prisoners. The plans, specifications, and map of the grounds will be submitted to you for consideration. The total expense incurred by the Board was $1,033.

To recommend entering upon the construction of a new prison at this time, is not a pleasant duty, yet it is a duty. We have to-day in the State Prison and Detroit House of Correction 250 prisoners more than there are cells to keep them in. The State Prison cannot be enlarged, and if it could, it should not be, as 600 prisoners is the maximum number that should ever be confined in one institution. To employ, clothe, feed, restrain, and govern 600 convicts is a task too great for any man. The Detroit House of Correction, though used for the confinement of many State prisoners, belongs to the city of Detroit, and before a new prison can be completed will be needed for the use of that city and the county of Wayne. It, too, is as large as a prison should be, and the authorities of the city will not increase its capacity.

The question is not one of choice, but of necessity. Prisoners come to us from the courts and must be confined, fed, clothed, and employed.

The appropriation need not be for the whole amount estimated by the Board, as neither the whole number of cells nor all the shops require to be completed at once. After the wall and main buildings, with one block of cells, are built, the remainder could be constructed as they are needed, and by convict labor.

I am of the opinion that an appropriation of $75,000 for each of the years 1875 and 1876, would so far construct the prison as to make it tenantable for two hundred convicts, and I recommend such appropriation.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The annually recurring Reports of our Charitable Institutions, with their statements of expenditures and wants, of the constantly increasing demands upon them, while they bring us in closer and closer connection with the unfortunate and diseased side of humanity, are apt at the same time to excite our criticisms upon the system, especially so as regards the seemingly large public expenditure necessary to conduct them. The aggregate of current expenses for the year surprises us. We are told at each succeeding session of the Legislature that this or that institution is full to overflowing, and that additions must be made, or the construction of a new one must be begun, and thus are led to inquire if expenditures in these directions are never to cease. These are the reflections that challenge my attention on every personal examination, and when the yearly budgets are presented.

A deeper insight, however, into the system and its practical results, show

that the State manages them better than any other power, that they are really a saving to the public instead of a wasteful expenditure, and above all, that they are an absolute necessity.

The number of unfortunates in the State, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, is nearly, if not quite, three thousand.

They must be cared for, either by friends or by the public. Proper care by friends, whether rich or poor, is impracticable; such care, therefore, devolves upon the State.

The framers of the Constitution recognized this duty by declaring in that instrument "that institutions for the deaf, dumb, blind, and insane shall always be fostered and supported."

The annual saving to the State by the withdrawal of an insane person from the consuming, and adding him to the producing classes, can not be fully estimated, but there is no doubt that the money value to the State, of the patients restored to health by the Asylum at Kalamazoo, aggregates more than the entire cost of construction and maintenance of that institution.

The economy of hospitals for the insane, in another direction, is shown by the percentage of cures of those placed under immediate treatment. The ratio restored to health and reason that are treated within two months of the attack is 70 per cent; of those treated within five months 47 per cent; within twelve months 39 per cent; and of those not treated within two years, only 17 per cent.

The education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, is also a pecuniary gain to the community, in so far as it enables them to support themselves.

The education and care of criminal, neglected, and dependent children is an investment that yields a larger profit than perhaps any other made by the State.

The almost absolute certainty that eight-tenths of these classes, if left to drift alone, will become in some way permanent dependents upon the commonwealth, is ample proof of the correctness of this statement.

The annual cost to the State for the support of a convict, and the loss to the public of the value of his labors, make reformatory prisons a real economy. If we cure criminals we save money.

Our treatment of pauperism in the county poor-houses, as a rule, is of the most expensive nature, in so far as results are concerned. They increase instead of curing it. The recommendations of the State Board of Charitable Institutions on this subject are in the line of practical statesmanship, and deserve careful consideration.

The proportion of insane persons, convicts in prison, and confirmed paupers, is one of each class to every thousand persons. If we grow in population, these also grow, so that we shall always have "these poor with us." The reports of the Superintendents of the Poor for 1873 show that the poor-houses and jails had in that year, 512 insane, 190 idiotic, 54 blind, and 16 mute persons as inmates.

The total cost of maintaining the present charitable and penal institutions of the State is less than sixteen cents per capita for each inhabitant.

The inevitable conclusion from the consideration of this subject, putting aside the requirements of the constitution, the demands of a common humanity, the teachings of a higher civilization, and the obligation of duty, must be that we should foster and support these institutions as measures of public economy.

PARDONS GRANTED

BY

JOHN J. BAGLEY,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE

YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

PARDONS

GRANTED BY GOV. JOHN J. BAGLEY FOR THE YEARS 1873-4.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lansing, January 7, 1875.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The list presented herewith includes all the pardons granted by me during the years 1873 and 1874, with the reasons for issuing the same:

1. Mary Jackson. Convicted of perjury in April, 1872, in Kent Circuit Court, and sentenced to the House of Correction for one and one-half years.

Pardoned January 3, 1873, on petition of Judge Hoyt and the Prosecuting Attorney.

2. Alfred Jolliett. Convicted of forgery in Recorder's Court, Detroit, October 15, 1872, and sentenced for one year to the House of Correction.

Pardoned January 21, 1873, on account of insanity. Was taken home to Chicago by his parents.

3. Nicholas J. Holt. Convicted of assault and battery in Livingston Circuit, October 12, 1872, and sentenced to the House of Correction for one hundred and thirty days.

Pardoned February 3, 1873, on recommendation of Prosecuting Attorney and others, and on account of previous good character.

4. Abram Francis. Convicted of arson February, 1870, in Saginaw Circuit, and sentenced for life.

Pardoned February 3, 1873, on condition that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and on account of doubt of his guilt. The judge before whom he was tried claimed that developments after conviction convinced him of his entire innocence.

5. Albert Bale. Convicted of petty larceny in Justice Court, Washtenaw county, and sentenced to the House of Correction for sixty days from February 4, 1874.

Pardoned February 12, 1874, on the petition of B. J. Billings, M. J. Noyes, J. M. Martin, the complaining witness and others. It was his first offense.

6. John Northwang. Convicted of larceny in the Police Court, Detroit, December 17, 1872, and sentenced to the House of Correction for three months.

Pardoned February 18, 1873, on recommendation of Dr. Ellis and the complaining witness, and on account of extreme youth.

7. Jacob Meyer. Convicted of larceny in the Police Court, Detroit, February 21, 1873, and sentenced to the House of Correction for ninety days.

Pardoned March 4, 1873, on account of his extreme youth, and because he

is a citizen of New York and would be taken home by his friends; which was done.

8. Thomas Wolverin. Convicted of assault and robbery in Marquette Circuit, February 2, 1870, and sentenced for twenty-one years.

Pardoned March 4, 1873, on recommendation of the judge who sentenced, Prosecuting Attorney, and all the leading citizens of the county, and on account of severity of sentence, and as contrary to subsequent decision of our Supreme Court that there could be no intent.

9. John Finn. Convicted of assault and robbery in Marquette Circuit, February 2, 1870, and sentenced for fifteen years.

Pardoned March 4, 1873, same reasons as No. 8.

10. Thomas Quigley. Convicted of burglary in Kalamazoo Circuit, September, 1869, and sentenced for five years.

Pardoned March 12, 1873, on recommendation of Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, and others, and on account of his youth and previous good character.

11. William D. Wall. Convicted in Justice Court, St. Joseph county, January 24, 1873, of assault and battery, and sentenced to the House of Correction for five months.

Pardoned March 12, 1873, on recommendation of the justice who sentenced him and other prominent citizens. He had served half his time, and his father was at the point of death.

12. Burton Champion. Convicted in Allegan county, October, 1872, of stealing from a shop in the day-time; sentenced to the Reform School.

Pardoned March 25, 1873, on account of his youth. He had a good home, which was the best place for him, and doubt of his guilt.

13. F. H. H. Primrose. Convicted in Recorder's Court, Detroit, December 17, 1870, of embezzlement, and sentenced for three years.

Pardoned April 1, 1873, on account of the good character of the petitioners, and that a respectable house in Detroit offered him employment, and his time was nearly out.

14. Lucy Smith. Convicted in Kalamazoo Circuit, May 21, 1872, of being a disorderly person, and sentenced to the House of Correction for one year.

Pardoned April 19, 1873, on recommendation of the superintendent of the House of Correction, and statement that a good family will give her a home, and assurances that she has thoroughly reformed.

15. Hattie McDonald. Convicted in the Recorder's Court, Detroit, December 11, 1872, of larceny from a dwelling, and sentenced to the House of Correction for two years.

Pardoned April 25, 1873, on statement of the prison physician that she was losing her eyesight, and recommendation of the superintendent of the House of Correction and many citizens of Huron county, conditioned that she at once proceed to her home in Huron county.

16. John M. Jones. Convicted in Lapeer Circuit, June 7, 1872, of an attempt to burn goods to defraud an insurance company, and sentenced for two years.

Pardoned May 6, 1873, on petition of Judge, jury, Prosecuting Attorney, complaining witness, and many of the business men of Lapeer.

17. W. Delaney. Convicted in the Police Court, Detroit, April 26, 1873, of willfully destroying property, and sentenced to the House of Correction for thirty days.

Pardoned May 14, 1873,—ground,—tender age of the boy; House of Correction is no place for children.

18. Robert McPherson. Convicted in Kent Circuit, of larceny, March, 1872, and sentenced for two and one-half years.

Pardoned May 14, 1873, on statement of prison authorities that he was consumptive and would soon die. Died June 1, 1873.

19. Edward Taylor. Convicted in Calhoun Circuit of assault with intent to rape, sentenced for five years from April 15, 1870.

Pardoned May 24, 1873, on application of Judge who sentenced, Prosecuting Attorney and jury.

20. Maximilian Stutte. Convicted in Recorder's Court, Detroit, January 5, 1871, of larceny from a store in the day-time, and sentenced for three years.

Pardoned June 2, 1873, on application of the Prosecuting Attorney, P. J. D. Van Dyke. He had been a good boy in prison, and his term would expire in one month,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

21. William Edwards. Convicted in the Recorder's Court, Detroit, January 16, 1864, of murder in the second degree and sentenced for twenty years.

Pardoned July 3, 1873, on petition of a large number of citizens, jury, and others, and his good conduct while in confinement,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

22. Henry Mills. Convicted in St. Clair Circuit of robbery, September 27, 1870, and sentenced for seven and one-half years.

Pardoned July 29, 1873,—ground,—that he has consumption and cannot live long. Since dead.

23. Eli R. Brown. Convicted in Police Court, Detroit, July 27, 1873, of disturbing the peace, and sent to House of Correction for thirty days.

Pardoned August 1, 1873,—ground,—Brown was a recruit in the U. S. A., and his commanding officer wished to take him to his regiment.

24. Frank Robinson. Convicted in Recorder's Court, Detroit, March 12, 1873, of larceny, and sentenced to House of Correction for one year.

Pardoned August 6, 1873. He was a mere boy, and was released on condition that his mother, who resides in Canada, would take him with her, and that he should never return.

25. Alexander Wood. Convicted of assault and battery in Justice Court, Wayne county, and sentenced to House of Correction July 5, 1873, for sixty-five days.

Pardoned August 9, 1873, on the ground that his wife and infant child are in a very destitute condition, and on petition of A. A. Turner, John Clee, Wm. Parks, and nearly all the best citizens of Trenton. His first offense.

26. Joseph Cary. Convicted in Lenawee Circuit, April 25, 1872, of assault with intent to rape, and sentenced to the House of Correction for two years.

Pardoned August 26, 1873, on recommendation of F. C. Beaman, A. Howell, C. M. Croswell, the Judge who sentenced him, Prosecuting Attorney and many others,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

27. Robert McGra. Convicted in Kalamazoo Circuit, December 6, 1869, of burglary, and sentenced for ten years.

Paroned August 26, 1873, for the reason that he was very low with consumption. Since dead.

28. Michael Bresnahan. Convicted in Recorder's Court, Detroit, August 17, 1871, of manslaughter, sentenced for five years.

Pardoned September 26, 1873, on the statement of physician that he was suffering from lung disease and could not live long.

29. Darius W. Field. Convicted in St. Joseph Circuit, February 8, 1872, of conspiracy and obtaining property under false pretenses, sentenced for two years.

Pardoned October 7, 1873, because his time would expire in two days and he has been of service to the agent of the prison in discovering and preventing conspiracy.

30. Mary Thomas. Convicted in Clinton Circuit, June 17, 1873, of adultery, and sentenced to House of Correction for six months.

Pardoned October 17, 1873, on petition of many of the prominent citizens of the locality, and because she was very ill.

31. Frederick Ingles. Convicted of larceny in Genesee Circuit, May 24, 1872, and sentenced for two years.

Pardoned October 28, 1873, because he had lost a hand while in prison, and from personal investigation was satisfied the man should not be confined longer.

32. Magnus Gustavson. Convicted in Delta Circuit, September, 1873, and sentenced to county jail for six months for assaulting and injuring a dwelling house.

Pardoned November 17, 1873, on assurances that he was made the tool of others while in a state of intoxication, and because the condition of the jail was such that unless released there was great danger that his health would be seriously impaired if not ruined, and on petition of prominent citizens of the place,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor.

33. August Wickstrum. Convicted in Delta Circuit in September, 1873, of the same offense, and sentenced for same length of time as No. 32.

Pardoned at same time as No. 32, for the same reasons and upon same conditions.

34. Addie Mountjoy. Convicted in Justice Court, Berrien County, March 4, 1873, of being a common prostitute, and in default of bail sent to the House of Correction for one year.

Pardoned November 27, 1873, because a home has been found for her in a good family and she has thoroughly reformed.

35. David P. Roach. Convicted in Calhoun Circuit, of larceny February 19, 1873, and sentenced for two years.

Pardoned November 27, 1873, on application of Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney of the county and many others, and doubt of real guilt. There is no doubt in my mind of this man's innocence of the crime of which he was convicted.

36. Edgar Simmons. Convicted in Recorder's Court, East Saginaw, November 19, 1873, of drunkenness, and sentenced to House of Correction for ninety days.

Pardoned December 3, 1873. on statement of physician that if kept in confinement he would not live his time out. His friends agree to take care of him.

37. Barney Curley. Convicted in St. Clair Circuit of murder in the second degree, September 10, 1867, and sentenced for ten years.

Pardoned December 25, 1873, on petition of the judge who sentenced him, who urged it on the ground that he had long been satisfied that the sentence was too severe by nearly, if not quite one-half, and Judge Mitchell, O. D. Conger, and many prominent citizens of St. Clair county, as well as the jurors, and father of the boy who was shot.

38. Henry Winn. Convicted in Justice Court, Lenawee county, January 2, 1874, of assault and battery, and sentenced to the House of Correction for three months.

Pardoned January 14, 1874, on petition of prominent citizens of Adrian, and on showing of previous good character, and a belief that if pardoned he will thoroughly reform,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

39. Jefferson M. Patchin. Convicted in Calhoun Circuit, September 25, 1873, of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Sentenced to county jail for four months.

Pardoned January 19, 1874, on petition of Judge Woodruff and statement that there were mitigating circumstances and doubt of real guilt.

40. Joseph H. Strang. Convicted in Hillsdale Circuit of rape, and sentenced for seven years, March 15, 1871.

Pardoned January 22, 1874, on petition of Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, jurors, and prominent citizens of the county, and statement of the agent and physician of the prison that he could not live long. Since dead.

41. Caroline Bradley. Convicted in Police Court of Detroit, January 16, 1874, of petty larceny, and sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction for sixty days.

Pardoned February 3, 1874, on account of old age, poor health, previous good character, and petition of party from whom she stole and other good citizens.

42. Thomas Green. Convicted in Leelanaw Circuit, December 22, 1868, of rape, and sentenced for ten years.

Pardoned February 4, 1874, on statement of the Prosecuting Attorney and Judge that they had become satisfied that the party was entirely innocent of the crime.

43. Hugh McGee. Convicted in a Justice Court, Lenawee county, of being a disorderly person, and sentenced to House of Correction, Detroit, for one year, in default of bail, from October 26, 1873.

Pardoned March 3, 1874, on petition of N. G. King and other prominent citizens,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor.

44. John Moffat. Convicted in Recorder's Court, Port Huron, of being drunk and disorderly, December 9, 1873, and sentenced to House of Correction, Detroit, for four months and ten days.

Pardoned March 5, 1874, on petition of Prosecuting Attorney, Mayor of Port Huron, John Hibbard and other prominent men of the city, and evidence that the young man has a determination to reform,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor.

45. Moses Canfield. Convicted in Branch Circuit of assault and battery with intent to murder, and sentenced in May, 1852, for life.

Pardoned March 13, 1874, on petition of prominent citizens of Branch county and statement of Dr. Cutler and Dr. Beach, who gave testimony as medical men at time of trial, that there was great doubt of real guilt,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor.

46. Robert Dunlap. Convicted in Bay Circuit, September 22, 1873, of resisting an officer, and sentenced for one year.

Pardoned March 17, 1874, on petition of the Judge who sentenced him, Prosecuting Attorney, and prominent citizens of Bay county. The judge stated that if he had known at the time, facts which have since come to his knowledge, he would either have suspended sentence or made the punishment much lighter,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor.

47. Daniel H. Thompson. Convicted in St. Joseph Circuit of burglary and larceny, and sentenced June 30, 1869, for ten years.

Pardoned April 9, 1874, because he was very low and could not live long. Supposed to have since died.

48. John L. Durbin. Convicted in Calhoun Circuit of larceny, and sentenced to House of Correction December 6, 1873, for six months, and six months additional if a fine of $100 be not paid within the time.

Pardoned April 10, 1874, on account of mitigating circumstances and petition of Judge Woodruff, Prosecuting Attorney, and other prominent citizens familiar with the facts.

49. Eva Denio. Convicted in St. Joseph Circuit of adultery, November 10, 1873, and sentenced to House of Correction for six months.

Pardoned April 10, 1874, on application of superintendent of House of Correction, as he had found a good home for her, and her time was nearly out.

50. Drui Weinhart. Convicted of adultery, and sentenced from Kent Circuit, June 3, 1873, to House of Correction for two and one-half years.

Pardoned April 23, 1874, on the application of the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, and other county officers and citizens of Grand Rapids.

51. Michael O'Brien. Convicted in Kent Circuit, October 10, 1872, of resisting an officer, and sentenced for two years.

Pardoned May 22, 1874, because his time would expire on the 12th of June, 1874, and statement of prison agent that he would probably not live to that time. Since dead.

52. Emma Mory. Convicted in Calhoun Circuit, September 5, 1867, of administering poison with intent to kill, and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for ten years.

Pardoned June 1, 1874, on application of Z. R. Brockway and Miss Emma Hall, matron, and on account of youth of the girl at time the crime was committed.

53. Francis M. Williams. Convicted in Justice Court, Branch county, of being a disorderly person, and sent to Detroit House of Correction for want of sureties, 27th September, 1873.

Pardoned June 22, 1874, on statement of superintendent of House of Correction that he was in a dying condition,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

54. Charles Beardsley. Convicted in Justice Court, Calhoun county, of larceny, in May 1874, and sent to county jail for three months.

Pardoned July 4, 1874, on petition of the magistrate who sentenced him, G. H. French, and others,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

55. Creighton Leonard. Convicted in Calhoun Circuit of larceny, and sentenced in December, 1873, to Detroit House of Correction for six months, and in default of $500 00 fine, an additional twelve months.

Pardoned July 14, 1874, on petition of Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Judge of Probate, and other citizens of the county,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

56. William C. McLaughlin. Convicted in Berrien Circuit of murder, and sentenced June 23, 1871, for life.

Pardoned July 14, 1874, on application of the agent of the prison, and on my own personal examination of the man. He is a broken down old man, and cannot live long, and his friends will take him to another State,—conditioned that he will forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

57. Zachariah Layton. Convicted in Lenawee Circuit of rape, and sentenced January 16, 1871, for five years.

Pardoned August 3, 1874, on petition of the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, J. R. Bennett, J. H. Stone, and other citizens of Adrian, and because I was confident he was not guilty of the offense,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

58. Charles Kelly. Convicted in Justice Court, Hillsdale county, of being a disorderly person, July 23, 1874, and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for sixty-five days.

Pardoned September 7, 1874, on recommendation of superintendent of House of Correction, and application of boy's uncle from whose house he ran away, and who desired to take him to his home in Pennsylvania.

59. Joseph Sereeiter. Convicted of burglary and larceny in Recorder's Court, Detroit, and sentenced April 18, 1872, for three years.

Pardoned August 22, 1874, because he was very sick and would probably not live long in the prison. A mere boy. Has a good record in prison.

60. Philip Johns. Convicted in Washtenaw Circuit of burning property to defraud an insurance company, and sentenced March 16, 1872, for three and a half years.

Pardoned October 5, 1874, on recommendation of E. F. Uhl, Prosecuting Attorney, B. R. Porter, Sheriff, jurors, Col. C. B. Grant, R. A. Beal, W. H. Bessac, and others, his good conduct in prison, and destitute condition of his family,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

61. Jacob Church. Convicted in Calhoun Circuit of manslaughter, and sentenced June 26, 1872, for ten years.

Pardoned November 7, 1874, on recommendation of prison physician, and his statement that the man could not live long. Since dead.

62. Milo C. Holcomb. Convicted in Genesee Circuit of burglary, and sentenced June 25, 1872, for two years.

Pardoned November 16, 1874, on the statement of the agent and physician of the prison that he could live but a short time. Time would expire December 27, 1874.

63. Charles M. Reed. Convicted in Recorder's Court, Detroit, of burglary and larceny, and sentenced July 29, 1869, for seven years.

Pardoned November 23, 1874, conditioned that he would forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and on account of his uniform good conduct while in prison, and his exertions on behalf of the agent in aiding him in retaking escaped convicts.

64. James Peck. Convicted in Bay Circuit of assault with intent to murder, and sentenced January 28, 1873, for seven years.

Pardoned December 5, 1874, on statement of prison physician that he was very low with consumption and could not live long. Dead.

65. Daniel Flynn. Convicted in Police Court, Detroit, of petty larceny, and sentenced November 16, 1874, to House of Correction for ninety days.

Pardoned December 9, 1874, on petition of J. B. Wayne, and others. He was a sober, industrious man, and this was his first offense.

66. John Cummings. Convicted in Allegan Circuit of perjury, and sentenced September 12, 1873, for two years.

Pardoned December 22, 1874, on petition of Judge Stone, W. B. Wil-

liams, B. F. Stockbridge, and others; sentence had nearly expired,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

67. John Funck. Convicted in Livingston Circuit of robbery, and sentenced April 20, 1871, for five years.

Pardoned December 23, 1874, on account of his good conduct while in prison, and the near expiration of his sentence,—conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

JOHN J. BAGLEY.

APPENDIX.

The following letters, referred to on page 20 of my Message, were received in reply to a circular letter from this office, sent to persons who had interested themselves in the pardon of certain convicts:

SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

HON. J. J. BAGLEY, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR—I cheerfully comply with your wish, in giving you all the information in my possession in regard to the two unfortunate men you so generously pardoned from our State Prison upon representation of myself and others.

The Dane has more than met my expectation since his liberation from prison. He has been very diligent at work, and is earning a respectable living. From books I found in his cell, as well as from the representation of the very excellent chaplain of the prison, Rev. Dr. Hickock, I found that his mind was touched upon the subject of religion, and by frequent conversations I had with him, after his release, upon the subject of a personal interest in the atonement for sin, I was led to the belief that it would ultimate in a more exalted life. It is with feelings of great pleasure that I inform you that he has since united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is now an accepted member.

The other man, ——— - ———, I cannot say so much for. He went to ———, in the State of ———. About two months after, I received two letters from him, in which he said he was trying to retrieve his lost reputation, since which I have been unable to learn anything definite from him.

Yours very respectfully,

———— ———— ———— ————.

———

OCTOBER 12, 1874.

HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

DEAR SIR—Your letter reached me on the 6th, making inquiries concerning the conduct of ——— ———, who was pardoned from the State Prison by you. I regret to say, from all I can learn in reference to him, that his conduct is not what it should be,—that he is out of employment nearly all the time, has been once arrested, and is in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors.

So far as I can judge, there exists in the community a feeling of disappointment that the efforts of those who sought his pardon, and the clemency of yourself in granting it, should be be so poorly requited.

Very truly yours,

———— ———— ———— ————.

———

OCTOBER 7, 1874.

HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

DEAR SIR—In answer to your letter of inquiry in regard to ——— ———, I would say since you pardoned him he has had almost steady employment, and was in the employ of one of our best firms for the greater part of the first year, and is now, and has been, ever since leaving them, with a railroad company in a neighboring city.

In regard to his using intoxicating liquors, I would say I have never seen or heard of his using any, but have heard of his declining to drink when asked.

The general feeling with those that understood his case is that you did a good and just act. And by doing that act of justice you have my thanks, with many other friends of his.

Truly yours,

———— ———— ———— ————.

———

OCTOBER 16, 1874.

HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Detroit, Mich.:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor of October 5th inst., is received, making inquiries about ——— ———, whom you pardoned out of the House of Correction in Detroit in January or the early part of February, 1873. My absence from home has prevented an earlier reply.

1. He never was in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, and has drank none since he was pardoned.
2. He has not been arrested since, and has committed no offense, not even the slightest.
3. He has been steadily at work, is honest, industrious, and respected by all his neighbors.

While in the House of Correction he contrived a valuable invention, both ingenious and useful, and upon his release he procured letters patent for the same. As he was a moral and upright young man before he was imprisoned, and has been steady, sober, and industrious since, there is a very general feeling in the community that his pardon restored him his self-respect, and took away much of the feeling of abasement and degradation on account of his imprisonment; that the pardon was worthily and wisely granted, that he was benefited, and society in no wise injured.

I am, yours respectfully,

———— ————.

———

OCTOBER 20, 1874.

Hon. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Detroit, Mich.:*

DEAR SIR—Since receiving your letter I have made special inquiry as to the conduct and general deportment of ———— ————, the man you pardoned out of State Prison on last Thanksgiving-day, and am happy to inform you that his conduct and deportment are good. He is honest and industrious, and I do not think you will ever have reason to regret putting your signature to his pardon.

Yours truly,

———— ————.

———

DECEMBER 7, 1874.

JOHN J. BAGLEY, ESQ :

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 7th inst. is received, asking me about the conduct of ———— ————, whom you pardoned out of State Prison at the earnest request of myself and some of my friends. I am happy to inform you that his habits and conduct have been of the very best. I have not known of his drinking a drop of liquor. When he first came out I told him to go and visit his friends for a month or so and then come to me and I would set him to work. He has occupied a responsible position, winter and summer, ever since. He is a good man, and does his duty faithfully. In regard to the feeling of the community, all those that I have had any conversation with about him are well satisfied with his conduct and feel very thankful to you for pardoning him. For my part I am satisfied that you will never have any cause to regret the act that you so kindly done.

Very truly yours,

———— ————.

———

DECEMBER 7, 1874.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR—Your favor received and fully noted. In regard to ———— ————, I have to answer your questions as follows: He has been generally steady at work until boats have laid up. He has not been arrested since his pardon. He has been in the habit of drinking occasionally and getting drunk. The general feeling in the community in regard to his pardon was good; in fact, all our citizens, without an exception, felt that it was good to pardon him, and all felt that he would then change his life and become a good man. I have answered your questions as you have asked them, and have only to say that he is a sailor, and when engaged in sailing no better young man could be asked for; but when his boat is laid up and navigation closed, he is led astray.

Truly yours,

———— ————.

———

DECEMBER 12, 1874.

Hon. J. J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 7th received, and would have been answered earlier, except I waited to gain all the information I could about ————.

I have not seen him since your pardon, but I understand his health has been very poor, that he has kept very quietly at home, and has in all respects demeaned himself as a good citizen. He is entirely free from drink, of good habits, and, so far as I can learn, has proved himself entirely worthy of your clemency.

I have never heard of any arrest, nor that he was in the habit of using intoxicating drinks or liquors.

The general feeling of the community (and I have made as full inquiry as possible), is

that the effect of his pardon has been good, and that he has in no way forfeited the confidence placed in him.

You may rely that no well informed citizen in any way regrets the pardon, and all are satisfied that it was timely and for the best interests of the public.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

———— ————.

———

DECEMBER 23, 1874.

Hon. J. J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

DEAR SIR—Since writing you I have taken further pains to inquire about ——— — — —. A prominent citizen of the town of ——— informs me that he knows him well, and that he has made inquiries in reference to him; that his conduct since pardoned has been good, and that he has in every way shown himself worthy the clemency you extended to him.

Yours very respectfully,

———— ———— ————.

———

DECEMBER 7, 1874.

GOVERNOR BAGLEY:

DEAR SIR—First, I understand from reliable authority that since the pardon of ——— she has been at work and kept her little family together.

The *general* feeling in the community is that her pardon was all right. If we had had the same knowledge of the facts relative to her that we now have we should have taken the same action in her behalf we did then.

Her little children seem happy at home now, where they had none when she was away. I have just, for the first time, called at her house, and find it in good order and seemingly all right.

———— ————.

———

DECEMBER 23, 1874.

Hon. J. J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 7th inst., post-marked the 21st, has just been received. I have made such inquiries as I could touching the case of ——— ———, whom you pardoned from the House of Correction. In so far as I can learn, he has, for the most part since his release, been industrious and steady. I cannot learn that he has been arrested since his release. I am informed, however, that twice since his pardon he has had drinking sprees. I understand that he is now quite sober and industrious. So far as I have been able to learn the facts, the community think that the pardon was judicious.

Yours truly,

———— ———— ————.

———

(*Letter from a pardoned convict.*)

AUGUST 16, 1874.

MR. JOHN MORRIS:

DEAR SIR—I am happy to have the honor of writing you a few lines on this pleasant Sabbath afternoon. I hope that you will forgive my seeming rudeness for not writing before this. I have been very busy ever since I arrived here. Knowing that you take an interest in my welfare, I will let you know what my present condition is. I am receiving two dollars per day, but before I write to you again I will be receiving three and a half dollars per day. Mr. ——— is a very nice man to work for. I have to read the Bible every night after tea with his family, and also mornings, before going to work. I eat at the same table with him and his family. This is a very beautiful little city. I have just returned from church and Sunday-school. My expenses since I came here have not been very great, only twenty cents a week for postage stamps. I wish you would remember me to the Governor, and tell him that I have not tasted a drop of whisky yet, and do not intend to. Please remember me to the chaplain, and also to the deputy; also to the boys in your charge.

Most truly and respectfully yours,

———— ————.

SECOND BIENNIAL

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

GENERAL SUPERVISION

OF

Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions.

1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The Governor of the State, JOHN J. BAGLEY,	Ex Officio.
Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, . . .	Detroit.
Hon. HENRY W. LORD, ...	Pontiac.
Hon. Z. R. BROCKWAY, ...	Detroit.
Hon. UZZIEL PUTNAM, ...	Pokagon.

OFFICERS:

CHARLES I. WALKER, ...	Chairman.
CHARLES M. CROSWELL, ...	Secretary.

REPORT.

To JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

In conformity with the requirements of law, the State Board for the general supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions, herewith submits its Second Biennial Report:

The board was organized in 1871. It is made a part of its duty to visit, to thoroughly examine, and, in some measure, to supervise the prisons, asylums, and reformatories of the State, as well as the jails and poor-houses of the several counties, each constituting a part of the whole State system for the repression and punishment of crime, and the administration of public charity.

This board has no executive power. It was not created for the purpose of interfering in any respect with the functions of local boards, having the immediate care of institutions committed to their charge. It cannot exercise any control over these establishments; neither can it prescribe or put in operation any measure for the government or change of any class of dependents in the State. Working, as it does, in perfect harmony with the local boards, it was designed, through investigation and comparison, to suggest more uniform, economical, and improved methods for the treatment of those who, through criminality, poverty, or misfortune, have become wholly, or partially, a public charge.

INSPECTION.

An important part of its functions relates to inspection. Thorough, careful inspection by disinterested persons, always serves to reveal defects, and prevent abuses in public and private institutions. The inmates of every such establishment, when its doors close upon them, are, in a great measure, secluded from the public, and often are liable, in the exercise of absolute power possessed over them by officials, to become subjects of neglect or abuse. Visitations and oversight tend to prevent such results, and aid to secure just and proper treatment. Again, an institution that fully satisfied the public at the outset, when left wholly to itself, may be run in familiar ruts, making no advancement, and gradually degenerating, until it fails, in a great measure, of the usefulness it was designed to accomplish. Frequent inspection, watchfully scrutinizing all parts of its management, pointing out its excellences and its defects, without overestimating merits, or aggravating faults, and bringing them to the knowledge of the public, to be freely discussed from time to time, is always effective for improvement and good. It spurs up energy and enter-

prise, and increases a sense of responsibility which results in greater regard for the welfare of inmates, more care in the saving and protection of public property, and a steady advancement and improvement in all respects. To secure such an inspection seems to have been a prominent feature of the policy of the Legislature in the establishment of this board.

STATISTICS.

But the duty of the board is not discharged with simply inspecting the several State and County Institutions so placed under its general supervision. It is charged, further, to collect from reliable statistics information of the number and expense of the dependent and criminal classes, and to make suggestions as to the best method for their care and custody, to be set forth in reports to be made, at stated times, to the Governor.

For the accomplishment of this purpose, it was found necessary to secure from certain departments of the government, having charge of these classes, annual statements showing the number thus supported, wholly or partially, through appropriations made by the State government, or some sub-division thereof, together with the cost of the maintenance or relief thus afforded.

In promotion of this object, at the suggestion of this board, provision has been made, by law, for uniform records to be kept in all the jails of the State, and for annual reports from Sheriffs and Superintendents of the Poor, as well as from the officers of the several State institutions. These reliable facts, annually gathered and published, giving the number, age, sex, condition, period of detention, and cost of maintaining these classes, respectively, will be valuable, not only in showing the number of these dependents, and the expense incurred in providing for them, but as a means of knowledge bearing upon their condition, through which legislators and judges, in dealing with them, may act with greater wisdom and justice.

If we take into view the whole number of these classes, who, constantly or occasionally, are a charge upon the public, and consider the expense thus entailed, together with the sums expended in the maintenance and management of prisons, jails, asylums, reformatories, and poor-houses, we apprehend we shall find the cost of crime and pauperism to be enormous, going deeper into the public purse than any other demands, and creating a burden not easily to be borne. We shall thus, also, realize more fully the wisdom of adopting the best measures for the prevention and repression of crime, and the most thorough and systematic means for granting relief to the poor and the unfortunate.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC DEPENDENTS.

As far as can be ascertained from the returns received, some of which are quite imperfect, the aggregate number of persons who received, in some manner, public aid or support in the State during the year ending September 30th, 1874, was forty-four thousand and seventy-eight, divided as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.
In the County Poor-Houses	Sex not	given.	4,532	1,642
Temporarily relieved outside of Poor-Houses	Sex not	given.	26,862	72
State Public School	112	47	159	105
Asylum for the Insane	324	301	625	424
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind	135	108	243	184
Harper Hospital, Detroit	51	----	51	8
State Prison	966	2	968	687
Detroit House of Correction	2,256	580	2,836	450
Reform School	331	----	331	223
County Jails	7,286	685	7,971	251
Total	11,461	1,723	44,078	4,046

Of this aggregate number, two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight are reported as received in the convict prisons during the year of whom probably twenty-five hundred came from the jails, having lain there from the period of arrest to the time of conviction by reason of having been unable to procure bail. As they are evidently duplicated in the returns, being reported both from the jails and the convict-prisons, we deduct this number from the total and have left an aggregate of forty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight individuals, who have been the recipients of public support in some way, wholly or partially, either as subjects of care of charity, or of imprisonment in the State within the time above mentioned.

If we exclude from this number those confined in prisons and jails, convicted or charged with the commission of crime, and constituting for the same period the prison population of the state, numbering nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five, after taking out the twenty-five hundred duplicated, as aforesaid, as well as those patients in the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, who are wholly supported by their own friends or relatives, numbering one hundred and fifteen, we still have left an aggregate number of thirty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight persons who for great or lesser periods of time within the year received public aid in some form.

We have no means of knowing the exact number included in the class receiving temporary relief outside of the poor-houses, who really have been wholly supported at their own homes, or in private families, through such relief during the year, but estimating the same at five hundred persons, which, as near as we can judge is a fair proportion, and deducting this sum from the number reported in this class, there is left twenty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, who received partial support outside of the poor-houses, which includes all tramps and vagabonds, assisted and returned to their own localities, all dead buried at public expense and all needy persons who have been in any wise temporarily aided, even in the slightest sum to bridge over brief but pressing want. If we take this number from thirty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight the number reported exclusive of the prison population, and the paying patients at Kalamazoo, we have a total of dependents, numbering six thousand three hundred and twenty-six, wholly supported for some time thereof, if not during the entire year through public bounty or charity. Add to this number the prison population, and we have a grand total of fifteen thou-

sand six hundred and one persons who have been fully maintained for greater or lesser parts of the year at the expense either of the State, the counties, the cities, or townships.

The average number of those thus wholly supported is four thousand two hundred and twenty-three.

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SEPT. 30TH, 1874.

The entire number of persons in the State wholly supported at the public charge, on the 30th day of September, 1874, in establishments organized and administered by public authority, was four thousand and ninety-nine, divided as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Poor Houses	Sex not	given.	1,642
State Public School	107	43	150
Asylum for the Insane	208	193	401
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind	108	87	195
State Prison	701	2	703
Detroit House of Correction	372	123	495
Reform School	243	....	243
County Jails	Sex not	given.	270
Total	1,739	448	4,099

If to this number be added seven disabled soldiers, maintained in Harper Hospital at Detroit, largely, if not wholly, at public cost through appropriations made by the State for their benefit, we have the grand aggregate of five thousand and six dependents on the day aforementioned, scattered in various institutions throughout the State, held as its wards or prisoners, and directly and fully supported and cared for at the charge of the public.

COST OF PUBLIC DEPENDENTS.

Paupers.

The total cost of fully supporting all the paupers in the several poor-houses of the State, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1874, was	$167,177 46	
The total sum expended for temporary relief outside the poor-houses, including medical attendance, was	183,338 67	
The total sum paid for transportation of paupers was	10,395 74	
Total cost of paupers maintained in poor-houses, and of those receiving "out-door relief" and transportation, was		$360,911 87

Insane.

The total sum paid by State for care of insane in asylum was $17,500; of which $3,500 was paid for arrearages of 1873, leaving	$14,000 00	
The total sum paid by the several counties for care of insane in asylum, was	75,258 86	

The total sum paid by individuals for care of insane, was	23,739 86	
The total sum received from all other sources was	486 52	
Total cost of the insane was		$113,485 24
Pupils or Wards.		
The total cost of pupils maintained in the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, was	$45,393 36	
The total cost of supporting the children in the State Public School for neglected and dependent children, was	7,307 75	
The total cost of maintaining boys at the Reform School was $39,002 11, less $10,875 96 received from labor of boys	28,126 15	
Total cost of pupils supported in institutions for mutes and blind and in reformatories, was		$80,827 26
Pensioners.		
Total cost of maintaining disabled soldiers at Harper Hospital		$2,593 40
Prisoners.		
The sums received for labor of convicts in State Prison, for admission of visitors to prison, and for property sold, amount to $107,013 72; while the total expense for running the prison, amounts to $96,758 58; leaving a revenue over all expenses for the support of the prisoners of $10,255 14.		
The total sum paid by counties for keeping prisoners in the Detroit House of Correction was	$18,630 34	
The total sum paid by the several counties of the State for maintaining prisoners in jail was	55,010 87	
Total cost of maintaining prisoners exclusive of their earnings		$73,641 21
Grand total of all expenditures for public dependents, exclusive of sums paid for grounds, buildings, and repairs for the year closing Sept. 30, 1874		$631,457 98

GROUNDS, BUILDINGS, AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The following is the estimated value of the grounds, buildings, and personal property occupied and used by the State, or some department thereof for charitable or correctional purposes:

Charitable Purposes.	
County Poor-House	$705,663 04
State Public School	101,938 98
Asylum for the Insane	589,359 22
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind	429,689 94
Correctional Purposes.	
State Prison	$474,000 45
Detroit House of Correction	450,000 00

Reform School	$238,155 00
County Jails	400,000 00
	$3,388,806 63

If to $631,457 98, the sum before stated as the grand total of all expenditure for the public dependents, we add interest for the year on the estimated value of the grounds, buildings, and personal property used and occupied for this purpose as aforesaid, being $237,216 46, we swell the grand total expended during the year for public dependents, to the sum of eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-four cents, or about twenty dollars and eighty-nine cents to each individual so dependent.

Large as this sum may seem, it is yet but a part of the expense that crime annually saddles upon the industry of the State. If we take into consideration the expense incident to the detection, arrest, and conviction of offenders, and reflect for a moment on the cost of detectives, sheriffs, and police, of criminal courts and trials, and of the value of property annually stolen, pillaged, burned, or destroyed through the ravages of those who unlawfully prey upon society, we shall find that the State is burdened, by reason of pauperism and crime, with taxation and expense reaching a sum largely in excess of a million of dollars per annum.

Let it not be inferred from this statement that pauperism and crime, or either of them, are greater and more general in Michigan than elsewhere in proportion to population, or that the expense incident thereto is more here than in other States or countries. Comparison, as far as it can be made, shows that the average of these classes in the State, population considered, is much less than in many of our sister States, and that our system of management is as effective, and generally as inexpensive, and our institutions run as economically, as theirs.

By the census of 1870, the population of Michigan was 1,184,059; that of Massachusetts, 1,457,359. As Michigan increases in population much faster than Massachusetts, the probabilities are that, at the present time, the two States are about equal in numbers.

Carefully prepared statistics in Massachusetts show, that in 1873, the whole number of poor who received aid from the towns and cities, was as follows:

Fully supported	5,768
Partially supported	27,070
Vagrants lodged and fed	30,000
Making a total of	62,838

or more than twice as many as in Michigan.

The whole cost of the aid and support thus furnished in Massachusetts was $980,404 16, against $360,911 87 expended for like purposes in Michigan.

The daily average number of prisoners confined in the Massachusetts jails, Houses of Correction, and State Prison, for the year ending September 30th, 1873, was 3,403. The average number confined in similar prisons in Michigan for the year ending September 30th, 1874, was 1,588, showing a prison population of 1,815 less than in Massachusetts. The prison inspectors of the last named State estimate the cost of supporting the State Prison, for the year 1874, at $120,000, and its revenues at $135,000. The cost of maintaining the Michigan State Prison for the same period, containing as many, if not more

prisoners, is $96,758.58, and the receipts, $107,013.72. The Michigan State Prison is one of eleven whose earnings in 1873 were more than its expenditures. In sixteen prisons, scattered through different States, the current expenditures for the same year were in excess of the earnings, the deficiency in a number of instances ranging from thirty to seventy-five thousand dollars, and in one (Sing Sing, N. Y.), the ordinary running expenses, as reported, actually exceeding the earnings in the large sum of one hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars. Out of 34 prisons in the United States whose reports last year show the annual cost *per capita* of each prisoner, but six of them are lower than the Michigan State Prison, while twenty-seven of them are higher. The cost *per capita* in the State Prison of this State, for the past year, was one hundred and forty-one dollars, while in States having about the same population it is much greater, being in Massachusetts for 1873, $193; in Iowa, $200; and in Wisconsin, $313.

The current expense for each pupil in the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Dumb, for 1873, was $259. In the Michigan Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, for the year 1874, it was $245 37, or $13,63 less than in the Indiana Institution.

Dr. Hughes, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for the State of Missouri, from carefully prepared statistics, says: "The average cost of the care and maintenance of each patient in the Asylums of the United States is $257 69 per annum." In Michigan, from the date of the organization of the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo to the present time, it has been $256 15 per annum, or $1 54 less than the average in the United States. So the comparison might be continued with a favorable showing for every public institution of a charitable or correctional nature in the State. But we will pursue it no further, for however well we may stand as compared with other communities, it must be apparent that crime, misfortune, and pauperism in our own midst involves the annual expenditure of enormous sums of money, as well as the custody and welfare, for some period of time either long or short, of thousands of persons. While our duty to the poor and the prisoner should be faithfully discharged in every respect, it is none the less a solemn duty to vigilantly scrutinize every department of our penal and charitable system, to the end that the public funds appropriated to these objects may be used economically, and to the best possible advantage.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Average Population and Current Expenditures of the Principal State Prison in each of the following named States for the year 1873.

STATE.	LOCATION.	Average Number of Inmates.	Current Expenses for 1873, Including Salaries.	Total Earnings.	Cost per Capita, Including Salaries.
Ohio	Columbus	910	$152,164	$174,450	$167
Indiana	Jeffersonville	395	66,806	67,078	170
Illinois	Joliet	1,191			
Wisconsin	Waupun	180	56,450	23,220	313
Iowa	Fort Madison	270	54,000	35,000	200
*Michigan	Jackson	685	96,758	107,013	140

*For 1874.

In the first four Prisons above referred to, in which the cost is given, the average expense per year for each prisoner for 1873, was $212. In the Michigan State Prison for the year 1874 it was $140, or $72 less than this average. Of the four Prisons, every one expended more in proportion to inmates than the Michigan Prison, and none earned near as much, save the Ohio Prison which has a third more prisoners, and consequently should earn a much larger sum.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Average Population and Current Expenditures of the Principal Reform School for boys, in each of the following named States, for the year 1873.

STATE.	LOCATION.	Average Number of Inmates.	Current Expenses for 1873, Including Salaries.	Cost per Capita.
Ohio	Lancaster	430	$50,969	$118
Indiana	Plainfield	200	40,000	200
Illinois	Pontiac	175	25,000	143
Wisconsin	Waukesha	271	38,484	142
Iowa	Eldora	126	21,000	137
*Michigan	Lansing	223	39,002	175

*For 1874.

In the first five Reform Schools above referred to, the average annual cost *per capita* for each inmate for the year 1873, was $147. In the Michigan Reform School it was $175, for the year 1874, or $28 more than the average.

If we take into consideration the earnings of these different Reform Schools, we find that Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa are not reported as earning any thing, while Ohio returns the aggregate of her earnings as only $5,596 If then, we credit the Michigan Reform School with the large amount she earns, $9,948, it reduces the *actual cost per capita to the State*, to the sum of $123 to each inmate, or $24 less than the average.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Average Population and Current Expenditures of the Principa. Asylum for the Insane in each of the following named States for the year 1873.

STATE.	LOCATION.	Average Number of Inmates.	Current Expenses for 1873, Including Salaries.	Cost per Capita.
Ohio	Dayton	567	$98,612	$173
Indiana	Indianapolis	483	155,470	319
Illinois	Jacksonville	450	121,220	269
Wisconsin	Madison	329	106,098	322
Iowa	Mount Pleasant	524	123,866	235
*Michigan	Kalamazoo	424	113,485	267

*For 1874.

In the first five asylums for the insane above referred to, the average cost for each inmate for the year 1873, was $268. In the Michigan Asylum, it was $267, or $4 more than the general average. Of the five asylums, three expended more, and two less, than the asylum at Kalamazoo. If we consider that more than $10,000 worth of supplies and provisions had been purchased, and were on hand at the date of the report for future use, and that the expense for fuel in 1874 was extraordinary, owing to the necessity of keeping the "extension," then building, warmed night and day, during the winter season, to permit of plastering, we should undoubtedly find that the *pro rata* expense for the inmates at Kalamazoo was considerable less than the general average in the States above referred to.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Average Population and Current Expenditures of the Principal Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Dumb in each of the following States, for the year 1873.

STATE.	LOCATION.	Average Number of Inmates.	Current expenses for 1873, including salaries.	Cost per Capita.
Ohio	Columbus	366	$78,306	$214
Indiana	Indianapolis	254	65,876	259
Illinois	Jacksonville	275	70,000	254
Wisconsin	Delavan	148	35,355	238
Iowa	Council Bluffs	100	42,914	429
* Michigan	Flint	185	45,393	245

* For 1874.

In the five institutions first above named, the average annual cost for each inmate for the year 1873 was $276. The cost in the Michigan institution for 1874 was $245, or $38 less than the average. Of the five, three expended more, and two less, than the institution at Flint.

ARRANGEMENT.

In the arrangement of this Report, the different topics considered are placed in the same order observed in previous Reports of this Board, viz.:

I. The Penal Institutions of the State, established or projected, consisting of:
- The State Prison.
- The Detroit House of Correction.
- The new State House of Correction.
- The Reform School.
- The County Jails.

II. The Charitable Institutions of the State, established or projected, consisting of:
- The State Public School.
- The Asylum for the Insane.
- The New Asylum for the Insane.
- The Hospital for Criminal Insane.
- The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind.

III. Pauperism, Poor Houses, and District Poor Houses; with
- Proceedings of State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.
- Communication of Committee of Regents of University, recommending a State Hospital.

IV. Private Charitable Institutions.

V. Laws recently enacted, and their effect.

VI. Definite Recommendations.

VII. Visitations and expenses of the Board.

STATE PRISON.

The grounds upon which this establishment is situated, include about eight acres of land, enclosed by a solid stone wall, twenty-four feet high, six feet in thickness at the base, and three and a half at the top. The wall is surmounted by a heavy stone coping, with turreted watch-towers, or guard-houses at each corner. In the enclosure is a large court-yard, with walks and lawn, around which are grouped the prison buildings and shops. Within the past two years, more attention has been paid than formerly, to these grounds. Most of the

old rickety shanties and much of the coarse rubbish that then disfigured them have been removed, and the general appearance as respects neatness and order, is greatly improved. Within the same period, the prison buildings have been largely remodeled and made anew. They no longer wear that grim, dingy appearance that so long gave them the repulsive air of a dismal dungeon, from which all cheer and hope were excluded. The central building has been lengthened twenty feet, and raised two additional stories. This enlargement secures an entrance hall, or guard-room, so arranged that one officer on duty has, within view, all the cells, and can see any person passing to or from them. In it is also a chapel, which, when completed and furnished, will seat six hundred prisoners comfortably. The upper story is designed for a hospital, and will be arranged with wards suitable for the seclusion and care of all prisoners suffering from disease. The walls of the west wing have been raised six feet, and surmounted with a heavy truss roof, covered with slate, with ample provision for ventilation through which twelve good sky-lights dispel the dull gloom that heretofore rested like a shadow around the cells of this department. In the rear of this wing, a new dining-hall has been constructed. It is large, spacious, and well lighted. The tables are narrow planed boards resting on iron standards, ranged in parallel rows. Each place at the table is furnished with a stool, a knife and fork, and plain crockery dishes. Breakfast and dinner are served in the dining-hall to the prisoners seated in a body. Inscribed upon the walls of this room may be seen the following mottoes, "Look up and not down," "Look forward and not back," "Look out and not in," "Lend a hand." Adjoining the dining-hall is a large, new, and commodious kitchen and bakery, neatly and tidily kept, and underneath them and the dining-room an excellent cellar, with a smooth concrete floor, and ample capacity for storing away the great quantities of produce which such an establishment must, of a necessity, house. The old solitary prison, in the rear of the east wing, famous for its associations with convicted murderers, has been torn down, and on its substantial foundation, a new building erected in which may be found an engine and boilers, of capacity sufficient to furnish the large amount of steam required to heat the whole establishment, as well as to run the extensive washing and drying machinery through which the soiled clothing and bedding of the prisoners must pass regularly each week. Likewise in this building may be found a barber-shop where the men are shaven weekly, for no man is allowed to wear a beard more than one week old, unless he is within sixty days of the period when his sentence terminates. On one side of the barber's room are two large bathing tubs in which, on every Saturday, the convicts, twelve at a time, are required to wash and cleanse the whole person. The agent's house, in front of, and connected with the prison, has been raised one story and re-modelled so as to add greatly to its convenience and capacity. Crowning the main building, and making it symmetrical, is a tower, overlooking the entire prison enclosure, and commanding a fine view of the city of Jackson and its surroundings. In fact, much of the whole prison establishment has been enlarged and re-constructed, with many admirable modern improvements, in such a manner as to correct many defects, and to increase and utilize greatly its facilities for the proper care and safety of the prisoners, adding much to the general appearance, both on the outside and on the inside. Besides these improvements to the buildings on the premises, excellent new sewers have been constructed, roads paved, wells dug, and provision made for bountifully supplying the prison with excellent water, drawn from within the inclosure, and sufficient for all needs.

The primary element in all these improvements, seems to have been utility and adaptation to the purposes for which they are designed. They are aids to the best and most economical method of securely caring for prisoners, and will enable the prison authorities to conduct the prison with its greatly increased number of inmates, at probably even less expense than when the number of convicts were fewer. The arrangements are such that one guard can now easily accomplish work that formerly would have required the services of two or more. The buildings are heated at a great annual saving of expense, and the storing, cooking, washing, and prison work are all done in a more systematic and better manner than formerly, at much saving of cost. The security against escapes is much greater, and unsightly old buildings have been converted into commodious, good-looking structures. Convenience has not been sacrificed to outside show, and for utility and real value the "improvements" equal, if they do not surpass, the most of modern prisons.

GENERAL CONDITION.

The condition of the whole establishment seems to be as neat and cleanly as possible, consistent with the general disarrangement occasioned by tearing down old buildings and erecting new ones. There are no offensive prison smells. With floors thoroughly scrubbed, and cells and halls purified regularly each month with a fresh coat of whitewash, all is kept sweet and clean.

CONVICTS.

The whole number of convicts in the prison on the 30th day of September, 1874, was 703, with an average for the entire year of 687.

Those in prison September 30th, 1874, were employed in labor as follows: 455 on contracts; 44 on the buildings and additions in progress of construction; 84 in the halls, dining-room, kitchen, bakery, and shops, owned and run by the prison; and 24 as attendants or men-of-all-work; 16 were aged and infirm, 25 sick, 11 insane, and 44 *idle*.

LABOR.

The convicts are employed on an average about ten hours a day, the year round. From the time they are let out of their separate cells in the morning, until they are locked in at night, they are allowed one hour and ten minutes in which to march to the dining-hall and take breakfast and dinner. The rest of the time is devoted to labor. The workshops, within the enclosure where the prisoners work together, present a busy scene of toil, and cigars, boots and shoes, wagons, agricultural tools, barrels, and furniture are manufactured in large quantities. These manufactures are carried on by contractors who furnish their own machinery, and hire the labor of the prisoners.

Prisoners receive no share of their earnings. If they do over-work they are paid for it; but this is discouraged by most of the contractors, on the ground that the convicts are apt to slight their regular work or over-do themselves in order to accomplish over-work. A few of the contractors allow it, and some of the men in their employ, have saved quite a considerable sum of money for themselves in this way. One, a ten year man, recently discharged, had accumulated over $600 00 from savings of this character.

A few of the prisoners have been employed outside of the walls as teamsters, and in other vocations of trust and confidence. They are generally men who have but short time to stay, and consequently slight motive to run away. It

has been suggested whether this favor, as well as desirable places for labor in the prison, might not be made, through a well guarded and graded system of promotion, having due reference to capacity and fitness, the reward of industry, and faithful good conduct.

FOOD.

The diet of the prisoners is varied from day to day, and is plain and good. An abundance of some such nutritious food as bread, beef, pork, potatoes, beans, cabbage, and tomatoes, and coffee for drink is provided at each meal. No tainted meat, sour bread, or unsuitable food of any kind is allowed to be served up to the prisoners. In nearly every instance it will be found that the convict, if healthy at the time of admission, when discharged, goes from the prison sound and strong, and with increased weight, unless his confinement has been for such a long number of years as to wear him down. Supper is taken in the cells, and the other meals, as before stated, in the dining hall. On Thanksgiving, Christmas, and the 4th of July, a half-day is allowed for a holiday, and an extra dinner provided for the occasion. This is said to have an exceedingly good effect, encouraging the prisoners, and making them more tractable and industrious.

REWARDS.

No rewards for good conduct are given, save that a prisoner, by industry and a strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the prison, shortens the term of his imprisonment five days a month, or sixty days a year. This deduction has worked so well in practice, promoting the discipline and good order of the prison, that the agent declares, if he had power, he would increase it especially in its application to men having a long term of years to serve.

LETTERS.

Unless by special permission, prisoners can write only one letter in each four weeks. All letters sent out by them, as well as all they receive, are opened and read before they are delivered, or sent to their destination. In some prisons, when such letters are directed to high public officials, the prison authorities are forbidden to open them, on the ground that they may contain complaints against the prison officers that ought to be understood and investigated.

DISCIPLINE.

The principal punishments are "the bare cell and the hose. The bare cell always means neither food or drink, and is used from two hours to twenty-four,—oftener from six to twelve,—and always at night, so as not to interfere with labor. The hose is in the wash-house, and the water, artesian, forced by a pump through a $\frac{3}{8}$ nozzle, and is applied all the way from the bare feet to bare legs, and, in flagrant offenses, all over. It is chilling and painful, and will bring a man to about as effectually as a whip. A feeble or an old man is never placed under the hose. In some instances, when violence is attempted on an officer, or on another convict, the belt is used,—a flat piece of belt-leather about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 3 inches wide. The wire-cap is used in cases of escape, or attempts to escape, and is only a mark of degradation. Lights and reading are suspended for violations of rules pertaining to lights, reading, and correspondence. It is seldom that men get punished alone, their offenses more often involve two or three."

A full record is kept of all punishments. While it is insisted that the discipline of the prison cannot be made effective without recourse, at times, to severe punishments, the experience of the past few years has proved that the best of discipline may be maintained here without that frequent resort to the whip and the lash that formerly was deemed absolutely necessory. While the offender is made to feel that the prison has its terrors, and that he is under no pleasant restraint, and must yield implicit obedience, harsh, cruel, and torturing punishments are rarely, if ever, inflicted. The agent is a humane man, with none of that spirit that punishes from motives of revenge or hatred. He has the good will of the convicts, and governs them through agencies more effective than the whip or the lash. These instrumentalities may best be explained in his own language, in the following letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Board:

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON,
Jackson, June 12, 1874.

Hon. C. M. Croswell:

DEAR SIR—At the late visit of the State Board for the Supervision of Charitable and Penal Institutions, the question was asked: "To what influences or points of management may be attributed the present improved moral tone and better discipline of the prison?" I can only give you closely-watched results from what I have introduced with great caution and followed up diligently. In the outside world the whole chain of our social existence is made up of little links, many of them as light as air itself. So with prison life; it is made up of many small and very trifling dependencies, and men are only kept quiet, contented, and of cheerful demeanor when these are met or satisfied. Good prison discipline rests largely in the careful selection of a good prison staff. Battling ever with an opposition that is untiring and incessant requires help of firm, thoughtful, even-tempered qualities. I have made the peculiar fitness of every applicant for place here the only consideration, without regard to the position or influence of the person or persons who recommended the applicant. The whole principle of our discipline is to *lead* rather than to *drive*,—to place a man's position as much as we can in his own hands, and to encourage all efforts to do well, hence the discretion and judgment of the leaders has been of paramount importance. I want them sensible, firm, kind and patient, without ever being patronizing.

Our great object, I think, should be to raise men in the social scale, as respects personal character and aspirations. Lead them to see that in proportion as they acquire and cherish *self-respect*, will they be respected by others, and helped forward in the future in their endeavors to lead an honest and a steady life. I believe that the Chaplain and every other officer of the Prison will say with me to-day that there is no feature more striking or obvious in the career of our men, while here, than this increase of self-respect. Strict attention to cleanliness and wholesome diet have largely to do in softening and civilizing hard and unyielding men. It is useless to talk to bad men, to preach to them, or to sing to them while they are in the dirt. For want of time, I will copy a portion of a letter lately addressed to a prominent lady friend on the question of the effect of literature and reading upon men in prison, as it expresses my views better, perhaps, than I could by another repetition, or attempt: "During the last two years we have received many valuable donations from lady friends generally, in various parts of the State, consisting of several hundred bound volumes, a large quantity of magazines, besides many religious and other valuable papers, all of which have been fully appreciated by our family. Hundreds of the convicts have expressed themselves in hearty thanks to the doners, and on behalf of them all I would like to thank every friendly hand, who has remembered us. Before we had the lamps, books, and papers the boys were noisy and mischievous, and continually studying, plotting, and forming plans for wrong doing,—now, all seem to enjoy the quiet hours for reading. I sometimes think, if in imagination we could exchange places with a long-time convict, for a single night, shut in a narrow cell, without a light or anything to read or divert our attention, except to pore over misspent time, wasted opportunities, crime committed, thinking of aged parents, who bowing with grief for the son that is worse than dead, or perchance of the heart-broken wife and starving children, left to battle with the cold charities of the world, then we could have some idea of the value of a lighted cell, and a good book or paper from which to learn better thoughts, and encouragement to better deeds." I have traveled over more ground than I intended, but, from all that I have said, you can deduce an answer to the question.

Yours truly,
JNO. MORRIS, *Agent.*

EDUCATION.

The advantages for instruction and education are not what they should be. A Sabbath school held for the space of one hour on each Sunday affords all the training in the elementary branches of education that the convict gets during his imprisonment. About 150 attend this school, and limited and poor as the opportunities are, the results have been quite satisfactory. A good number who came into it wholly ignorant and illiterate, have learned to read and to write, and have even made some proficiency in other studies. Most of the prisoners are young men, in the very beginning of life, whose term of imprisonment will soon expire. To send them back upon society without any mental discipline or training, is to turn them loose with little or no encouragement that they will not speedily return to the prison worse than when they went away. Experience in this prison, as well as elsewhere, has demonstrated that but very few of those who, while imprisoned, are taught the rudiments of education, ever return to a course of crime. This plainly proves the value of instruction, and clearly shows that it should not be neglected. A teacher earnestly interested in educational work, and devoting his entire time to it, taking the convicts in classes so that each one desiring it might have at least two hours' instruction twice each week, would not interfere with the labor or discipline of the prison, but would be a most important acquisition for the accomplishment of useful results. Readings and short lectures are occasionally, but not very often, given to the men on week days. On Sundays they have regular instruction of this sort. All concede that it is generally relished and productive of good. This being the case, we see no reason why it should not be extended. If our prison system is in any sense a *failure*, it is not because it fails to punish criminals, but because it fails to reform them. If reformation is to be accomplished, it must be done largely through the instrumentality of that education that "forms the common mind," and fits it for the duties of life. It is useless, therefore, to hope for the most successful results from prison discipline, so long as this important agency is so much neglected.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Every prison has its history and its characters, and this one is not an exception. Its past is full of associations cursed with crime, misery, and wretchedness. Here many tears have been unsealed, and many a life fretted away. During the thirty-five years of its existence, the heavy prison doors have closed upon thousands of men and women, many of them coarse and brutal, remarkable only for great depravity and amazing physical power—others keen, polished, unscrupulous leaders in villainy,—and still others weak, ignorant, without self-control, and easily tempted to the commission of crime. What has been the general result of this prison treatment? Has it tended to lessen crime, and decrease the number of criminals? In the light of truth, we are compelled to say that the influence of the prison, taken as a whole during its history, has not been to make the imprisoned better. The fault has not been so much in the administration as in the system. Where all classes of criminals are intimately associated, it is useless to anticipate a different result. In a late visit to the prison, we saw a boy of seventeen years of age, who as we think had been very unwisely sent there by a judge, for the crime of stealing some thirty or forty dollars, in association with a good-natured, incorrigible old thief, upwards of seventy years of age, who has been repeatedly convicted of high crimes, and has spent a large part of his life in the prison. The influence upon

the boy may be easily imagined. That the prison has within the past few years steadily and greatly improved there can be no manner of doubt, and that with its increased facilities it will continue to advance we have every reason to believe. But until it is relieved of the multitude of prisoners that now overcrowd it, so that this evil of promiscuous association may be avoided, through some degree of separating by classes based on character and conduct, and better provision made for the mental and moral training of the convicts, we cannot hope that it will accomplish the good results that it should. With no morbid sympathy for the weakness or wickedness of criminals, and no desire to make them objects of pity, or to gloss ever crimes for which they should sternly be made to suffer, we nevertheless insist that imprisonment fails of one of its most important ends unless it operates to cure as well as to confine the prisoner.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution, although owned and controlled by the city of Detroit, is largely used for State purposes, and in some respects may be ranked as an intermediate prison for the State, midway between the jails and the State prison at Jackson. It not only receives a large number of male prisoners convicted of minor offences, from localities outside of the city in which it is situated, but has the custody and charge of nearly all the female prisoners of the State. It is, therefore, a penal establishment whose management is as carefully watched, and discipline as thoroughly scrutinized, as though it had been erected by, and was purely a State institution.

SUPERINTENDENCY.

Since our last report the superintendency has been twice changed—in one case by resignation, in the other by death. The present incumbent is a man of large experience in dealing with criminals, having formerly been chief of the Detroit police. He seems to be a thorough business man, of excellent capacity, who takes a deep interest in the welfare of the prisoners and governs them in a spirit of kindness, but firmly and well. Under his administration we see no reason why the prison may not continue, as heretofore, to prove a success.

INMATES.

The establishment contains three hundred and seventy-two men, and one hundred and twenty-three women, convicted of all sorts of crimes, from the most petty offenses, such as vagrancy, drunkenness, and larceny of trifling sums, up to the gravest of offenses, like burglary, arson, and murder. In our recent visits we have invariably found every part of the Prison sweet, clean, and in admirable order. The prisoners are comfortably clad, and seem as cheerful, in view of their circumstances, as could be expected. They are actively employed at various kinds of industry, and, as far as possible, are taught to be expert and handy at some kind of useful work.

FOOD.

The food is plain, excellently prepared, and good; but the manner of serving it up to the convicts seems to us coarse and objectionable. A certain amount of it is supplied to each prisoner, in his cell, and he partakes of so much as he may desire, and the remainder, if there is an overplus, is gathered

up or thrown out. As some prisoners eat more than others, one may have an abundance of food, and another not enough. A good dining-hall, where the prisoners might take their meals in common, would, we believe, be a great improvement. The food would be served with much less trouble, each prisoner would be supplied according to his wants, and the leavings would be saved and made available in some form. Besides, eating at a common table would be more mannerly and decent, promoting cheerfulness and lessening complaints.

EDUCATION.

The Prison school, and means for education, which have always been regarded as among the most excellent features of this institution, are still maintained and given that prominence they so justly deserve. Simple learning is an indispensable element to healthy reformation. It occupies the mind, elevates the thoughts, and fits one to better comprehend the advantages of a correct life, and his duty as a member of society.

MORE ROOM AN URGENT NEED.

One great want of this prison is more room. The accommodations now are so limited that nearly if not quite one hundred men have to be shut up at night two in a cell. When it is considered that these cells are small, dark, and cheerless, containing not sufficient well ventilated space to supply a proper amount of air for one healthy person, it must be admitted that to shut up prisoners in them by the couple, for ten or twelve hours at a time, is a wrong that should be speedily remedied. Crowding convicts thus together, cannot be otherwise than bad in its influence on morals, mind, and body. It is forcing an association that will undo every attempt at reform, and often devise and plan new deeds of crime. It creates a condition that debases the mind by vile thoughts, and impairs the body by a still viler atmosphere. The over-crowded population thus packed in this establishment, which with the growth of the city of Detroit will rapidly increase, suggests the urgent necessity for a new State House of Correction without any need of an argument to enforce it.

HOUSE OF SHELTER CLOSED.

The House of Shelter has been closed, and the system upon which it was conducted abandoned. We regret this step, but it seemed to the authorities of the establishment necessary as a matter of economy, they claiming that the expense of maintaining it was more than they could afford to expend on the few inmates it contained. It is now suggested that this building be enlarged, provided with cells, and converted into a workhouse or prison exclusively for females. Under the circumstances this seems to us a wise suggestion. There are always serious objections to having male and female prisoners confined in the same building. By the proposed change this objection would be obviated, as the House of Shelter is entirely separate and disconnected from the House of Correction. It would leave the latter building to be wholly occupied by the male inmates, and would thus furnish additional room so imperatively needed for them, as well as more suitable and appropriate accommodations for female prisoners, where they might be almost wholly in association with and under the control and direction of persons of their own sex.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At its last regular session the Legislature ordered the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Commissioners, with power to designate a suitable site and provide plans, specifications, and estimates for the construction of a State House of Correction, the proposed location and designs to be submitted to the Legislature, to meet in January, 1875, for consideration, and for such confirmation as to that body might seem proper. In accordance with these requirements, commissioners have been appointed, a site selected, and plans prepared to be submitted to the incoming Legislature for adoption or rejection.

That the necessity for this additional prison is greater now than ever before is verified in the fact that there are at the present time more convicts in the State Prison than have ever been confined therein since the institution had a beginning. From an average of 320 in 1864, the number has increased to an average of about 700 in 1874, or a gain in ten years of more than double the number of inmates. Within the present year the population of the prison has swollen up to nearly or quite one hundred more than it was last year. The continued development of the State and its prospective growth in numbers and wealth, is only a further assurance that greater provision must be made for that proportion of the criminal class who, in the ordinary course of events, will keep pace with and constitute a fraction, at least, of this increase of population. There is, therefore, no prospect that this demand for greater prison facilities will lessen, while all the indications are that it will grow with our growth and become stronger and more urgent every year that it is put off, and inevitably soon, must be provided for.

STATE PRISON OVER-CROWDED.

It will be seen at a glance that the State Prison cannot properly or decently care for the many prisoners that are now crammed into it. The cells, all told, count just 648, and they are small in size, being only 8½ feet long, 3½ feet wide, and seven feet in height. They are not well ventilated, and one tier is partly below the surface of the ground, and consequently at times damp and unhealthy. There is not a sufficient number of these cells to afford each convict one, and to lodge any of the prisoners by pairs in such narrow, gloomy vaults, would be an inhumanity of which the prison authorities never have been, and we trust, never will be guilty. To get along as well as possible under the circumstances, the same expedient has been adopted that is usually resorted to by families when they are over-crowded with visitors,—cots have been procured, and temporary beds improvised in the halls and hospital for some of the old and infirm prisoners who are deemed trustworthy and least likely to make an effort at escape. That such a condition of affairs, if suffered to continue, must inevitably lead to confusion and disorder, as well as to discomfort, is a fact that must be self-evident in the experience of every one having the charge of any establishment, public or private, large or small, similarly situated. Again, this swelling the number of prisoners beyond the capacity of the prison tends to demoralization. New convicts are coming almost daily, a "batch" of them may arrive at any hour, and there being no separate cells to lodge them in, they must be associated together at night with those already sleeping in the halls; and this, too, in such a manner as to make it next to impossible to prevent their freely communicating one with another. Those fresh from the outside are usually full of plans and ventures for escape, and not only bring in news from accomplices and villains at large, but infuse into those with whom

they are thus associated a spirit of restlessness which gradually spreads among the prisoners and makes it extremely difficult to maintain proper discipline. Besides, there are more convicts than can be worked to advantage. No provision has been made or should be made with the contractors for the employment of more men than the prison has proper capacity to accommodate. Indeed, in the present straightened condition of business affairs, it is out of the question to find contractors willing to employ even so many as there are cells for. The improvements making to the prison have furnished work to a great number during the present season who otherwise would have been wholly without employment. With even this provision, there has been more men, after the contractors were supplied, than could work to advantage on the "improvements," and some forty or fifty of them have been tinkering and choring about with hardly enough to do to keep them out of mischief. This state of affairs, we think, demonstrates clearly that measures must be immediately taken in some way to relieve the prison from its over crowded condition. How shall it be done?

STATE PRISON SHOULD NOT BE FURTHER ENLARGED.

The enlargement of the prison and the construction of more cells, may be suggested as one method of meeting the difficulty. But to do this, we apprehend, would prove a great mistake. The best prison authorities and wardens in the country, as the result of consideration and experience, suggest that supervision, security, and economy, in the management of prisons, and the reformation of prisoners, are best obtained where the maximum number confined never exceeds five hundred in any one prison. Treatment that answers well for one prisoner will not do for another, and they declare that a prison should never be so large as to prevent the principal officer in charge from thoroughly studying and understanding each individual character so that he can properly govern and direct one and all.

The committee on Prison Discipline of the National Prison Reform Congress, in their report for 1874, say: "It is less important that prisons should be well built than that they should not contain too many convicts. The worse built prison with one or two hundred prisoners promises better for their discipline than the best built one with one thousand convicts. We have never heard of so large a prison which was managed with the highest success for a long period; and could we decide the size of prisons, none should ever be built for more than five hundred convicts."

The warden of the New York Sing Sing State Prison, says: "If I had a voice in prison management, I would not have a prison that would accommodate more than five hundred convicts in any one locality."

Commissioners of the Prison Association of New York, appointed to visit and examine the prisons of the United States, in their report to the Legislature of that State, in referring to the size of prisons, express themselves in this wise: "In our judgment, three hundred prisoners are enough to form the population of a single prison; and, in no case, would we have the number exceed five hundred or six hundred. In this judgment we are confirmed by the opinion of the most intelligent prison officers."

Again, experience and advanced public sentiment seem to demand that prisoners should be, in some measure, judiciously graded and classified. Criminals are not alike in moral turpitude, even when committing similar crimes. One class exhibit a less degree of depravity than another. The beginner in crime,

guilty of but one offense, and many who commit criminal acts under violent excitement, sudden impulse, or very great temptation, are often found not badly depraved, and under proper influences may be thoroughly reformed. They constitute a very different class from the vicious, incorrigible "professionals" who train themselves to follow crime as a pursuit, and seem almost to lose a just sense of right and wrong. These classes should never be promiscuously intermingled in prison. As a few unsound apples in a barrel of sound ones will quickly spoil most of the others, so the confirmed criminal, hardened in wrong doing, through intimate association with the less guilty, soon influences them to become more and more like unto himself. Notwithstanding the most stringent rules and regulations in our State Prison and elsewhere, against communication of any kind between the convicts, it is well known that it is regularly and systematically carried on, and in the associated system cannot be wholly prevented. It is shown in the celerity with which any news of general interest to the convicts communicated to one will be telegraphed to all the others, and in the trade and traffic among themselves which the prisoners, in many ways, manage to carry on. The arrangement of the cells, the work shops, the dining halls, and of the whole interior of the prison, is such that the inmates cannot well be divided into several classes and the divisions wholly separated from each other, without a complete remodelling of the prison at a large expense. Such an overhauling of the entire establishment is not likely to meet with favor now, on the very heel of the improvements but recently made. There is, therefor, no prospect that such additions will be made to the State Prison as will accomplish the desired end, neither does it seem best that they should be made, even if they were like to be.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION CANNOT RELIEVE THE PRISON.

But it may be further suggested that the crowded condition of the State Prison may be relieved by transferring a portion of the prisoners of the better class to the Detroit House of Correction, to be there held and classified according to character and merit. Here, however, at the very threshold, the same difficulty,—want of room,—meets us. The institution referred to has, at the present time, nearly one hundred more prisoners than it has cells. In consequence, a large number of the inmates are lodged in pairs in the small cells of the establishment, which really are not large enough for the decent accommodation of one person. Beds are made up on the stone floors in these cells, occupying nearly the whole space, and a couple of convicts are huddled in to lodge together and get along as best they can through the night. The Superintendent says this condition of things greatly interferes with the discipline of the institution, and he is urging the inspectors and authorities to furnish him additional room with as little delay as possible. It will thus be seen that the Detroit House of Correction is not, and is not likely to be, even though its capacity be increased by the addition of one hundred or one hundred and fifty cells, able to afford the desired relief to the State Prison. Prisoners are coming into both institutions at such a rate as to make it quite certain that each will require for its own use all the room that it has, or will have, for a long time to come.

A NEW PRISON THE ONLY REMEDY.

In view of these facts, upon full consideration of the subject, taking into account the present and the prospective needs of the State, we are satisfied

that the only true and proper remedy for the difficulties we have pointed out, is in the erection of another prison, or State house of correction, and we are fully convinced that the time has come when the general interests of the State, as well as the highest good of a large proportion of its prison population, will be best subserved by its immediate construction.

IT WOULD SECURE A REFORMATIVE PRISON SYSTEM.

The before mentioned increase of the population of the State Prison, from 320 in 1864, to 700 in 1874, and of 100 during this last year, is a serious fact and full of significance. There must be causes for this criminal growth. What are they? The means provided to repress it are not effectual. Why not? Shall this ratio of increase continue, and if so, in the course of twenty years or more, how many costly prison establishments will be required to contain our criminals? Is it not possible, by revising our criminal law, and reconstructing our prison system, to reduce the ratio, holding in check this tide of crime? And cannot the proposed new prison be made to subserve this purpose? Of the causes of crime lying deep in the nature of man when subjected to government, not altogether excluded from any governmental system, intricately intertwined with the social life and personal habits of every people, it is hardly appropriate here to treat. Indeed, could they be clearly discerned and confronted with the wisest counteracting measures it is probably the work of many generations to produce very perceptible effects. Experience has shown that an admirable common-school system with its *addendum*, the compulsory education act, the Christian Church crowned with its Christian charities, the commercial prosperity, and comparatively advanced civilization of the people, are insufficient preventives. That the most stringent prohibitory temperance laws, courts, and officers of intelligence and integrity, and a criminal code replete with varied penalties, are not effectually repressive of crimes. Michigan has sought to relieve the people from rigorous and exasperating penalties, by abolishing the death penalty for murder, providing a House of Correction, of reformatory design, for misdemeanants developing into felons, a Reform School for juvenile offenders, and finally, the State Public School (elsewhere particularly described), reaching down to the incipient criminals in the poor-houses, yet, notwithstanding all this, the prisons are more than full, and still they come. The State has certainly been generous in providing means to repress crime, but they are ineffectual, and serve to reveal and in some instances to develop it. The County Jails and other prison establishments are but temporary depositories for the State's criminals, constantly issuing them forth, if not reformed, then a foul stream filtering into society a most pernicious influence.

Now, if every criminal coming under State control could be cured of his criminality, surely something more would be accomplished. If some cannot be cured, then should they not be confined long enough and strong enough to render them harmless to society? Is it not folly, nay, worse than folly, to turn loose upon society hundreds of criminals annually, not only not cured of their criminality, but frequently confirmed and consummately villainous? May we not of right demand that he who has been convicted before competent courts and a jury of his peers of being dangerous to society, shall be suitably restrained until, by his reformation, he is no longer dangerous? This, of course, involves a reformative prison system, because to commit criminals to prison until reformed, and *fail to reform them*, might entail burdens equal to the evil of the crimes themselves. There is much benevolent thought and

effort for the reformation of criminals, but we know of no intelligent, comprehensive plan, in this country, such as will be applied when the State undertakes the protection of society from criminals by needed restraints until reformation is wrought. This measure seems necessary for the evolution of such a system.

It is the opinion of the most experienced and intelligent of prison officers, and students of penitentiary science throughout the civilized world, almost, with which this board unanimously concurs, that this principle for sentences is necessary for protection, is the foundation of any true prison system, and also that it best promotes, if it is not absolutely necessary, to the reformation of prisoners. In another report (upon the revision of the criminal code), we submit an array of authorities upon this point that none will gainsay. The State House of Correction, under this system, would form the intermediate or higher grade of prisons specially adapted to the reception of prisoners whose progress of improvement in the State Prison warrants their removal here, and such as, previous to conviction, have borne a comparatively good character, and only require judicious training and a better adjustment of their social circumstances to become safe citizens. It should be under joint control with the State Prison, to the end that the disciplinary *regime* of both may be in harmony with each other,—that of the new prison offering strong inducements to the prisoners of the State Prison to reformative effort. Thus every prisoner, upon admission to prison, may be put upon advancement at once substantially, as under the celebrated Irish prison system of Sir Walter Crofton. Here apparent improvement should be tested, even to the conditional release of the prisoner, subject to re-arrest and further treatment if necessary. Under the system which this new prison will enable, the *examination* of prisoners, on admission to either prison, should be most careful, comprehensive, and *minute;* ascertaining the circumstances surrounding the particular act for which they are committed; the bodily condition at the time of it; and the habitual tendencies of the mind, which involves a history of each prisoner from his birth, and all possible knowledge of his ancestors for two or three generations. Based upon this examination a *classification* should be made assigning him to one prison or the other, as shall seem to be best and such subsequent changes as experience and observation shall dictate. The commissioners will then undertake to modify and cure any physical infirmity that conduces to the criminal impulse; by *medication,* by industrial *occupation,* and by intellectual *education,* moral and religious *impression,* to fit him for citizenship again. Then the restraints of imprisonment may be gradually relaxed until almost imperceptibly he will be returned to society, but still under their supervision, and liable to be brought more immediately within their control if his subsequent conduct shall demand it. We believe there is much reason to hope that under a proper regime, with the proposed new prison properly constructed, a very large proportion of prisoners may be reformed, and that crimes within our borders may be somewhat repressed. The structure need not, and therefore should not be very expensive.

BUILDING SHOULD NOT BE EXPENSIVE.

After providing the required apartments and desirable conveniencies for the practical objects of the institution, no money should be wasted upon useless ornamentation or for extraordinary protection against escapes. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that proper discipline provides the best security; and

though due regard for the architectural appearance of our public buildings is incumbent, we trust the time is past when extravagant expenditure shall be lavished upon prison establishments. It is believed a suitable State House of Correction for the improved prison system may be provided with all needed work-shops, out buildings, and good accommodations for the whole corps of employés (who should be domiciled upon the premises), and be furnished and fitted up for the care of five hundred prisoners, at a cost of not more than $300,000 exclusive of the cost of the site.

We have most assiduously investigated this whole subject, and have unanimously concluded that the projected State House of Correction should be erected at the earliest practicable day; that it should be under joint control of commissioners with the State Prison; that reformatory sentences should be substituted for time sentences for all prisoners committed to either prison (with the exceptions noted in the special report on the criminal law). And we so most respectfully recommend.

REFORM SCHOOL.

This institution contains 245 inmates in all, of whom 70 are tenants of two "family houses," and the remainder occupants of the main buildings. Of the whole number, 154 are orphans or half-orphans. The family buildings are neat, brick dwellings, square in form and two stories high, with attic and mansard roof. They are designed for occupancy by the more trustworthy and better class of boys. One of them is appropriated exclusively to small boys, who are sent there as soon as received, and remain continuously unless their conduct proves so bad as to necessitate a change. But two cases of removal have occurred since the house was opened for use.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The members of this Board have recently visited the Reform School several times, and have been gratified to find it greatly improving in its general tone, appearance, and character. Modifications and repairs have been made to the main structure, which add much to its general appearance. All the buildings have been painted with three coats of French gray, giving them a lighter and more cheerful air, and an attractive look that the old walls never had. More attention than formerly seems to have been paid to beautifying the lawns and grounds in front of the establishment, and to providing little comforts and conveniences for the benefit of the children. On the play-ground, an open shed or portico has been erected for the use of the boys. It is an addition both tasteful and desirable, in which on hot, sun-shiny, or rainy days, the lads of the school can comfortably spend the hours allowed them for recreation and sport. We think an advance has also been made in the educational department of the institution; the tone seems higher and better suited to the needs of the inmates. A new feature has been introduced in the school which is said to promise well. One hour each day is devoted to infantry military drill. The boys are formed into companies and trained in the school of the soldier by Mr. Walters, late acting assistant superintendent. It is said to conduce to health, to a better carriage, a more erect bearing, good manners, and that self-respect which always serves to improve and elevate the young. With these improvements, we are also gratified to draw attention to the fact that the method of keeping the accounts of the institution has been much bettered, and its expenses

diminished rather than increased. The treasurer says: "The wants of this institution have not only been liberally provided for, but it has through the entire year paid promptly every month all its bills, discounting all where discounts could be had; that it owes not a dollar; that there is not an unaudited or unadjusted claim against it, but that it returns to its guardian, the State, seven thousand five hundred dollars of the money placed at its disposal."

CONTRACT SYSTEM OF LABOR.

The contract system of labor has been introduced in this school, and a part of the work of the institution is now carried on under it. A large number of the boys are hired at 30 cents per day to manufacture cigars, the State furnishing an overseer, and the contractor a foreman or teacher of the trade. The present contractor has been, as we understand, in every respect considerate of and kind to the boys, and no fault whatever is found with him. Yet we have a great repugnance to the adoption of this system of labor in the school. Naturally, the interest of the boys will at times come in conflict with the interest of the contractor, and then almost inevitably the former must give way to the latter. An apt illustration is afforded under this very contract. The subject of having the school hours so that the pupils might be required to attend school at some time other than after they had become exhausted and tired from a hard day's work, was favorably considered by the Board of Control, when it was found that the agreement with the contractor required the services of the boys at the time when the school was proposed to be held, and that, in consequence, the school hours could not be changed without the approval of the contractor. This was obtained, but if it had not been, it is apparent that the school must have conformed to the requirements of the contract, even though it might be prejudicial to the best interest and welfare of the scholars. At any rate, if the contract system is to be carried on, the Board should in every case reserve the power to make such changes in the school as it may deem beneficial to the scholars without reference to the contract.

PARENTS WITH MEANS SHOULD PAY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THEIR CHILDREN.

In a former report, we suggested that parents who had children confined in the Reform School and were perfectly able to pay for their support, should be required by some provision of law to do so. This opinion is more fully confirmed when we understand that quite a number of persons, "well to do," have had sons in the establishment, clothed, boarded, and schooled, for a considerable time wholly at the expense of the State.

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE SENT TO THE SCHOOL WITHOUT THE BEST OF REASONS.

However perfect the provision for children in any such State school may be, they should be committed to it only when no other discipline will seemingly answer, or no other home can be provided for them. To be sent to this institution the child is understood to have been convicted of some penal act, and the stigma is such that children should be saved from it if possible.

THEY SHOULD BE DISCHARGED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

We urge, as we have urged before, that boys in this institution be discharged as soon as they can be, consistently with their own good and the general welfare. Constant effort should be made to secure them homes in private families. The average period of detention is two years and five months, and there are

boys in the institution now who, we apprehend, have been there already too long. One has been in the school eleven years, having been sent there at eight years of age; others have spent the majority of their days under its restraints. Boys, old and large, cannot be governed within such a school without having it partake too much of the character of a prison. The time of average detention of inmates of similar institutions in New York is said to be but one year and six months, and in England, where only the worst children get into such establishments, being generally those who have had nothing but crime bequeathed to them as a heritage from their parents, they are kept, on an average, not more than a year. Our observation forces us to the conclusion that no possible good is accomplished, and more often harm results, from long-continued confinement in the School. To quote the language of another, "The proper place for children is in a family, not in an institution. Institutions are a necessity and a blessing, providing a temporary home for the destitute, and a place of wholesome discipline for the disobedient. So soon, however, as suitable homes in families can be provided for the one or instruction and discipline have produced the desired effect upon the other, they should be removed."

JAILS.

From the annual reports of the sheriffs for 1873 and 1874, made to the Secretary of State, it appears that there is in the State about 60 county jails. The whole number of persons committed thereto during the year 1873 was 8,063, and during the year 1874* 9,022. Of the number imprisoned in 1873, 7,291 were males upward of 18 years of age, and 534 females over 18 years of age; 238 were children less than 18 years old, as follows:

Boys	196
Girls	42

Of those confined in 1874 8,331 were males, and 691 females over 18 years of age; 477 were children less than 18 years old, as follows:

Boys	377
Girls	100

In 1873, 59 were detained as witnesses; in 1874, 53. In 1873, 35 were imprisoned as debtors; in 1874, 54. In 1873, 80 were insane prisoners; in 1874, 70. In 1873, 1 was an idiot, and in 1874, 5 were of this character. Of the whole number in 1873, 1,102 were charged with high crimes, and 284 convicted and sent to the State Prison. In 1874 the whole number charged with high crimes was 1,462, of which 308 were convicted and sent to the State Prison. In 1873 6,786 were charged with minor offenses, and 698 of them convicted and sentenced as follows: 625 to the Detroit House of Correction, and 73 to the Reform School at Lansing. In 1874 7,379 were charged with minor offenses, and 918 of them convicted and sentenced as follows: 843 to the Detroit House of Correction, and 75 to the Reform School.

The number who were convicted of petty offenses and committed a term of days to jail for punishment is not given in either year, and we can only approximate to it. If it equals 698 in 1873 and 918 in 1874, the number convicted and sent, during each of these years, to the House of Correction and the

* In this statement two of the smaller counties of the State are not included, having failed up to this time to report to the Secretary of State.

Reform School, an estimate which, if it varies far from the mark, will, we apprehend, be found to exceed the actual number thus sentenced to jail, we find that of all the commitments to the county jails, in the year 1873 6,308, and in 1874 6,697, or about three-fourths of the entire number in each year thus imprisoned, were released without conviction. The high crimes are principally larceny, burglary, forgery, and assaults with intent to maim, rape, or murder. The lighter offenses are chiefly assault and battery, petit larceny, vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct. The average term of sentence to the State Prison for high crimes is about three years, and for minor offenses boys under 16 years of age are usually sent to the Reform School during minority, and all others to imprisonment in the House of Correction, or in jail for terms ranging from ten days to one year. The population of all the jails in the State, on the 30th of September, 1873, was 259, and the average number confined therein during that year was about 250. The population on the 30th of September, 1874, was 282, and the average during the year 247. Quite a number of counties fail to report the nativity of prisoners, but from the returns as received it appears that the foreign born exceed the natives of the United States in the proportion of more than two to one.

JAIL BREAKING.

In the two years 33 jails seem to have been broken and 62 prisoners escaped therefrom. That the safe keeping of persons committed to jail can only be secured by adding to bars and bolts close watchfulness and care we think is clearly shown by the fact that the greater proportion of these escapes were from jails such as those in Bay, Kent, Ingham, Muskegon, and Genesee counties, recently constructed and pronounced safe and secure.

EXPENDITURES AND EARNINGS.

The returns show the total expense for maintaining the jails for the year 1873 to have been $59,694 91, and for 1874, $73,279 77. The average amount per week paid sheriffs for boarding and keeping prisoners in 1873 was $4 36, and in 1874, $4 72. Although in many of the counties the average duration of imprisonment in jail is quite long, not a single cent is reported from any county as received from the avails of labor performed by prisoners, with the exception of Houghton county, which for 1874 reports $45 received from this source. Universally, prisoners are without any occupation for their own or for the public benefit, and while thus confined idle away their hours, or still worse, devote them to planning new courses of crime. As a general thing, at night they are locked up separately, but in the day time they mingle together freely in the large halls or corridors usually surrounding, or partly surrounding, their cells, and this association of old and young, of experts and novices in crime, tends to make the jail a school of vice where the new beginner is quickly trained for an advanced criminal life.

PUNISHMENT.

Corporal punishment is rarely inflicted in jail. If a prisoner is noisy and turbulent he is locked in his cell, and his allowance of food lessened. If this discipline proves insufficient, he is fed on a diet of bread and water until he submits to the rules and requirements of the place. Except in very rare and aggravated cases, such treatment is effective to maintain order in jail.

FOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

As a general thing, a full allowance of plain, nutritious food is furnished to each prisoner three times a day. In some counties it is exactly such a meal as the jailor provides for his own table. In others, tea, coffee, and butter are not supplied, but a regular diet of bread, meat, and potatoes for breakfast and dinner, with mush and molasses for supper, constitute the ordinary fare. The beds and bedding are usually coarse and poor. Bunks, made of rough boards, often constitute the former, and a tick of straw and a pair of blankets, without sheets or pillow cases, the latter. A full supply of water is a rarity in most of the jails, and but very few have proper facilities to enable prisoners to wash and bathe. Brooms, brushes and combs are sparingly supplied, and the few that are furnished are often not put into sufficient exercise to keep the prisoners and their surroundings in a good state of cleanliness. In most of the jails the underclothes of the inmates are regularly washed, but in some, prisoners are required to wash and iron these garments for themselves, or wear them dirty, at their option. Not having been accustomed to this kind of business, and, perhaps, indifferent and lazy, or not well supplied with conveniences requisite to do their own washing, they go for weeks and months without so much as adorning themselves with a clean shirt.

GENERAL CONDITION.

The statements of the sheriffs, as to the general condition of the jails, must satisfy any fair minded person that many of them are utterly unfit, even in a sanitary point of view, for the proper keeping of persons charged with the commission of crime. The sheriff of Alpena declares the jail of that county "cold and unfit for the purposes for which it is used." The one in Cass county is reported to be "unsafe, unventilated, old, and rickety." That in Cheboygan is "without drainage, and the sinks are so poor that the prisoners complain of an offensive smell, which, in summer time, is liable to create disease among them." In Clinton, the jail seems to abound in vermin to such an extent that the sheriff says "bed bugs until one can't rest." Hillsdale reports hers as "damp, musty, and unhealthy." Ionia has a "poor building," and at Jackson there is great "deficiency in ventilation, and insufficient provision for heating." Lenawee has an "old building, poorly ventilated, with very bad privy sewerage." Macomb jail is described as "small, damp, without windows," and pronounced "a disgrace to the county." The Circuit Court has publicly condemned the institution in Montcalm county, and of the Muskegon jail, which is in the basement of the Court House, the sheriff says "it, like all other underground buildings, is a failure." Newaygo jail is said to be "unfit to use," and that in Oakland is represented as "inconvenient, poorly ventilated, dangerous, and unsafe." Osceola complains of "imperfect ventilation," and in Shiawassee jail "it is declared impossible to keep prisoners who are inclined to roam." In St. Clair, the building is "old and dilapidated," and in St. Joseph jail there are seven cells, with no ventilation to five of them, except through one door. Three of these cells, it is said, "have more the appearance of the Black Hole of Calcutta than of human habitations."

PRESENT JAIL SYSTEM SHOULD BE CHANGED.

These are statistics and statements furnished by experienced officers, themselves having charge of the jails, and familiar with the workings of the entire

system. They show clearly that men and women, boys and girls, debtors and witnesses, the large majority of whom have been imprisoned on some frivolous charge, or are the victims of false accusation, are frequently caged and mingled with insane and idiotic persons, with criminals of all grades, from the lowest type of petty thieves to those guilty of the greatest and most revolting crimes, in miserable, dirty pens, without occupation, instruction, or decent conveniences, and devoid of that measure of light and air necessary to maintain vitality and health. They prove that these places, into which young offenders are often turned for improvement and reformation, instead of curing the tendency to crime, only strengthen and confirm it; and they demonstrate that our penal system cannot be made successful until the use to which we put our jails is radically modified or completely changed.

PRISONERS SHOULD BE SEPARATED.

Jails should be used only for the detention of prisoners charged with the commission of crime, and for the safe keeping of those who have been convicted and are awaiting sentence or removal. Prisoners confined in them should, as far as possible, be separated and classified, so that the good and the bad, the innocent and the guilty, the young vagabond and the old hardened criminal shall not be promiscuously associated together.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO KEEP THE JAILS IN ORDER.

Under severe penalties by law it ought to be made imperative upon the local authorities to keep the jails as sweet, as clean, and as healthful as the State Prison is required to be kept, so that the unconvicted prisoner may at least be as decently cared for as the adjudged criminal. If prisoners, innocent of crime, be locked up for days and weeks in a foul, filthy jail, and thereby contract disease, or suffer bodily injury, they ought to have redress for such wrongs. Somebody is to blame and should make reparation. If a county in its corporate capacity, through its authorized agents acting for and in its behalf, from gross neglect suffer a jail to lapse into an unsuitable condition for the decent confinement of prisoners, it ought to be made to make good any injury that may be inflicted thereby, as a penalty for such neglect.

PERSONS CONVICTED OF PETTY CRIMES SHOULD BE SENT TO WORK-HOUSES.

The practice now so general of sending persons convicted of petty crimes to jail for a brief term of days or weeks should be wholly abrogated. Such convicts should invariably be sent to a work-house or intermediate prison, where, under vigorous discipline, with opportunities for moral and intellectual training, they may be put to useful labor, beneficial to themselves and the public, and effective to repress others from tendencies to a like criminal course.

BOYS GUILTY OF CRIME SHOULD NOT BE PUT IN JAIL.

Officers in charge of jails should be prohibited from receiving in these institutions boys of tender years who have committed no flagrant crime, but who, being wayward and hard to manage, are sent there by parents, guardians, or officials, with the idea that a brief term in jail may frighten them into a better course of conduct. We have yet to learn of a single instance where this deterrent effect has been produced, while on the contrary we apprehend that in almost every case it will be found that such imprisonment is corrupting, familiarizing a boy with criminals, and destroying his self respect, so that all sense of dis-

grace and shame in regard to such confinement is lost, and he comes out with the chances greatly increased that he will become a confirmed criminal.

THE JAIL NO PLACE FOR THE INSANE AND THE IDIOTIC.

The insane and the idiotic are proper subjects for treatment of a very different kind from that which the jails afford, and a humane and just regard for these unfortunates, who in such places cannot possibly have that care that they should have, and must be an annoyance to all about them, demands, by every consideration of humanity, that they should not be confined in jails or intermingled with other prisoners therein. Asylums and hospitals with open doors should await them.

Until some such changes as we have thus suggested are made, radically remodelling our entire jail system, we apprehend that whenever measured it will be found as it is now found, tending to make criminals rather than to reform them, and to increase rather than to diminish crime.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This new public charity is beautifully situated on a slight eminence of ground, near the city of Coldwater. Some thirty-six acres of choice land have been selected for the use of the school, and tastefully divided into play-grounds, orchard, garden, and meadows. Ornamental trees, fruit trees and shrubbery, have been planted, and the site laid out in a most desirable manner. The situation is convenient and easy of access, being but a short distance from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. It commands a fine view of the city of Coldwater and its surroundings, and is a pleasant and healthy place for the location of such an institution.

BUILDINGS.

The principal building is a three-story brick edifice, exclusive of the basement and including the attic, with a one-story wing on each side, as well as a wing in the rear. The first story contains Superintendent's office, reception room, library, three school-rooms, industrial room, dining room, and kitchen. The second and third stories are appropriated mainly to rooms for the family of the Superintendent and his assistants, with a hospital for the reception and care of the sick. In the rear of the main buildings are five plain brick cottages, erected more especially for the use of the little "waifs and strays," who are to tenant the institution. The buildings are calculated to accommodate two hundred inmates, and are constructed in a most thorough and approved manner. They are well lighted, and amply provided with bath-rooms and water-closets. The provision for heating is excellent, the ventilation generally good, and the entire structure well calculated for the comfort of the children, being neat, plain, and tasteful, thus commending itself to general approval.

INMATES.

This institution was opened for the reception of inmates on the 22d day of May last, and up to the 30th day of September had received one hundred and fifty children, ninety-three of whom had come from the poor-houses of the State, and two-thirds of whom were either orphans or half-orphans. The period of time which it has been in operation is too short to enable us to determine, with any degree of accuracy, the influence upon the children committed

to its charge. That it will prove one of the most valuable of our State charities, and be instrumental in the accomplishment of grand results, we cannot for a moment doubt. Founded upon the idea that the true method of preventing crime is to shut off the source from whence it draws its principal supplies, it reaches out to rescue those friendless and destitute children, who, in the ordinary course of events, are most likely to recruit the criminal ranks. It takes them before character becomes established from the vagrant surroundings and shelter of the poor-houses, from the evil practices and vile associations of the street, and prepares them by education and industry for respectable and useful lives. One needs but to see the little company, now in the establishment, reclaimed from wretched homes and made happy with good food, clean clothes and careful culture, to realize that this is the beginning of a blessed work.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

The institution is under the control of a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, and in charge of a Superintendent, associated with whom are an assistant superintendent, seven matrons, and three teachers. We apprehend very much of the power of this institution for good will depend upon the character of its officers and teachers, especially those who are in close communion with the children, and bear to them a relation in care and supervision almost as intimate and in many respects similar to that of a parent. It is not enough that they discharge their duties in a kind and faithful manner, in strict accordance with the regulations. There must be a great watchfulness and self-control, mingled with enthusiastic faith and genuine love of the work, to properly pour light upon these infant minds, and so mould them as to secure the most successful results.

DISTRIBUTION IN PRIVATE FAMILIES.

One excellent feature prominent in the policy that established this school, is that it was designed simply as a place of temporary sojourn, where the children might be briefly trained and fitted for distribution among private families. Already good homes have been found for some, and worthy people have been glad to adopt them as their own children. There can be no doubt that the best agency for properly training a child is a good family. Life in any institution tends to destroy self-help and self-reliance, which are always essential to success. The child that is clothed and fed by regular allowances for years, without thought or concern as to the means by which they are procured, grows up without any care for the future. He does what he does without interest in the result, and becomes so accustomed to this machine life that he is unfit to act for himself, and is made, from force of habit, a dependent all his days. Again, as the aggregation of great numbers of people in cities always tends to increase the temptations to evil, so the collection and retention together for a long period of large numbers of children, is quite sure to produce a like result, especially when a portion of them are vicious and hard to control. The Board of State Charities of Massachusetts has become so deeply impressed with the necessity of diffusion that it has repeatedly recommended "the adoption of a policy which would lead to removal of the wards of the State, especially the young, from the central establishments—whether of reformation or protection—earlier in life than they usually have been, and to apprenticing them out in families, to be there reformed and trained." So, too, Mr. Pierce of the New

York House of Refuge, referring to this subject, says: "We are never to forget that all institutional life is simply a necessary evil, and that the great work is to prepare the child by moral cultivation, by the habit of industry and the rudiments of learning, to find a better home and a fair beginning for life in a respectable Christian family." The Legislature of our own State seems to have been so fully convinced of the wisdom of this policy of putting the children out as speedily as possible to good homes in private families, that in the act establishing the school they have expressly declared it one of the very objects had in view, and have charged the Board of Control to use all due diligence to this end. It is sometimes contended that children thus put out will not stay, but soon run off and again become subject to degrading and corrupting influences. That this is true as to some, there can be no doubt, but they are the exceptions, and would probably turn out equally as bad if kept in the institution; for no such establishment can reasonably hope to save all its inmates. That a very large proportion of those who are provided with homes are benefited, is shown by the statement of C. L. Brace, long connected with the work of juvenile reformation in New York. He says: "The experiment of 'placing out' has been *an unmingled blessing*, and *the most economical charity ever devised.* The children and youth who would have been petty thieves, vagrants, prostitutes, sharpers, burglars and criminals, have been made by it honest and industrious producers. So far as we can learn, not more than *five per cent* of those thus put out commit offenses, or become chargeable on the public."

We are conscious that the great difficulty is to get good homes, and to interest the better class of people in these "waifs." But we rejoice that instrumentalities are rapidly being organized to remove, in a measure, these obstacles. An agent of this Board has been or may be appointed in each county, who is required by law, on notice from the Superintendent, to investigate and report upon the character and fitness of every applicant for any one or more of such children. He is, also, to keep an eye upon the children when put out, visiting them from time to time, to ascertain and report upon their care and treatment, which, if not what it should be, authorizes their return to the school. Thus carefully does the State propose to supervise and protect the rights of these little ones. The system of diffusing them into good families cannot be worked too rapidly, for already a large company of others are pressing for admission to their places in the school, preparatory to being put out in like manner. Five hundred and two children, under sixteen years of age, still in the poor-houses of the State, forcibly remind us of the necessity of prompt and thorough action in this regard.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE INFORMED.

Under the circumstances it would seem that this school ought to be a sort of an intelligence office through which, and systematically, the people of the State might be informed of the number, age, and character of children for whom places are desired. Brief monthly or quarter yearly statements, published in the principal newspapers of the State, would bring this matter more generally to the knowledge of the public, and no doubt secure for some of the children good homes that they otherwise might not obtain. There are in the State childless families to whom it would be a pleasure to take and bring up some of these helpless ones. There are those who have lost children, who would be glad to adopt others in their places, but know not where to find them.

Preferring children whom they could hold as their own, without any interference or intermeddling on the part of parents, if their attention was properly directed to this establishment, we doubt not they would keep its numbers greatly reduced. The effect of thus interesting and enlisting families in the work of caring for these children might also serve to induce more frequent visits to the institution from intelligent women, whose presence and suggestions would greatly encourage and benefit Superintendent and teachers. As this great charity is designed expressly for children of tender years, of both sexes, it seems peculiarly appropriate that the women of the State should familiarize themselves with it, making it their especial charge to see that it promotes the best good of its inmates, and accomplishes the ends for which it was designed.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE AT KALAMAZOO.

The Board have regularly visited this institution, and, as far as was possible within the limited period of time allowed, have investigated its general condition and workings. These examinations have satisfied us that, considered as a whole, the institution is in excellent order and well managed, and we have always found the establishment throughout thoroughly aired, scrupulously clean, and apparently complete in all its appointments. As to the wisdom of the pathology, or method of treatment and cure prescribed for the patients, it would be mere conjecture for this Board to express an opinion, having no experience, skill, or scientific knowledge in that direction; but the large proportion of cures effected through treatment in the institution, ranging in the vicinity of thirty per cent of all the patients discharged, is strong evidence that there must be an extraordinary degree of intelligent medical skill, and of kind and judicious treatment, to insure such successful results. On comparison with the ratio of cures in other like institutions, we apprehend the showing will be found a most favorable one, demonstrating that the treatment administered here has been signally successful.

That the asylum has accomplished a blessed work, restoring to family and friends, with reason recovered, a great number who otherwise must have remained violent maniacs, a burden to themselves and a source of fearful anxiety and care to all about them, there can be no manner of doubt. That it has attained that completeness where there can be no improvement none will pretend. It challenges fair criticism, and asks only to be judged by its works.

OCCUPATION.

In passing through the different wards of the asylum it seemed to the Board that the great lack of the institution was a want of means to interest and occupy the attention of the inmates. Many of them were apparently without anything to divert the mind, or draw it away from the consideration of the malady that besets them. There seemed to be a dearth of occupation and amusement. We are told that any occupation that keeps the patient from brooding over his unfortunate condition tends to his improvement; therefore, labor, amusements, books, and even schools, are said to be greatly useful in the treatment of the insane.

NECESSITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

The resident physician of the New York City Lunatic Asylum says: "Physical exercise is one of the conditions indispensable to a state of good physical

health. If the general health be much impaired the mental functions cannot be well performed. Hence the necessity of employment for the body in the treatment of mental diseases. When the acute stage of insanity has passed away the mind needs to be agreeably occupied and stimulated. A prolonged state of inaction is highly injurious even to a sane mind. When the mental faculties are disordered and weakened an external stimulus is especially needed, lest the patient be more and more occupied by his own morbid fancies, or fall into a state of helpless fatuity. In view of these facts, great efforts should be made in all well conducted asylums to furnish suitable mental and physical employment to their inmates."

AMUSEMENTS.

A liberal supply of facilities for amusement, such as a gymnasium for men and calistheneum for women, a bowling alley, games of various kinds, care of domestic animals, walks, dances, pictures, collections of curiosities, exhibitions with magic lanterns, music, concerts, lectures, readings, and schools, all have a most salutary influence in this respect, and ought to be freely provided for the benefit of the patients.

SCHOOLS AND READINGS.

Of concerts, lectures, readings, and schools in hospitals for the insane, a writer who recently visited the principal asylums of Europe and the United States, says: "Schools have long existed in some of the continental asylums, and a few in Great Britain and Ireland. Music, drawing, and singing are taught in most of the Italian asylums, and in some of those in other countries. At Aversa, near Naples, there is a regular band, who play for their own amusement and that of the other patients. A theater has been fitted up, in which they play, give concerts and other entertainments; and here, as at York, in England, and Morning-side, in Scotland, a printing press has been provided, and the patients are encouraged to write articles that are set up and printed by themselves. Here, too, as at Lyons, in France, Ghent, in Belgium, and Wakefield, in England, we saw many looms, on which the patients wove the cloth used by the asylums. At San Serralo, in Venice, the band plays every day from eleven to twelve o'clock, and the patients are as much delighted as if at a regular concert, while those who belong to the band gave signs of evident satisfaction. The most thoroughly organized school we saw was in the Richmond Asylum, at Dublin. The able superintendent, Dr. Lalor, has taken great interest in, and paid particular attention to the subject, demonstrating not only the possibility of promoting good order and discipline by means of schools, but also of increasing the knowledge and improving the morals of persons while in a state of insanity. There were about 900 patients in the asylum at the date of our visit, more than a fourth of whom attended school. In the school for males we saw 120 engaged in their recitations and exercises, which were conducted with perfect order and propriety. Reading, writing, arithmetic, object lessons, music, drawing, and painting are taught, and Dr. Lalor informed us that considerable advancement had been made by some, while all had been benefited in a moral point of view; self-control, power of concentration, and regularity of habits had been attained in many instances where they had been totally absent before; and that he regarded the school as one of the chief agencies in promoting good order, and in establishing a comparative degree of contentment and cheerfulness in his asylum.

LABOR.

In a former report the Board ventured to suggest the opinion that a system of light manual labor or occupation for such of the insane as were able to work without injury to themselves was desirable, not simply on account of any profit that might be realized therefrom, but as a means to restoration and cure. As another public asylum is soon to be erected in the State, through which it is expected provision will be made for the care of all the insane within our limits, curable or incurable, the Board again take occasion to call attention to this subject, and as bearing upon it, refer to the experience of like institutions elsewhere, and to the expression of those experts who have made the subject a matter of careful observation and study.

EXPERIENCE AT OTHER PLACES.

The Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylums report a large number of their patients as constantly employed at different kinds of work, and that this is looked upon as a part of the treatment both in the form of healthful exercise and recreation. The men are employed in farm and garden work, and in assisting in the wards, while the women make dresses, shirts, under garments, bed comforts, and mend the clothing of both male and female patients, as well as assist in the work of their own wards. The value of such work is not reported, but of it it is said, "it serves to lessen the general expenses of the institution and the number of persons who would be employed under other circumstances. Work done by the patients is regarded as a part of the hygienic treatment, and to be used with that end in view."

Dr. Kirkbride, distinguished in his profession, and connected with one of these institutions, says: "Labor is one of our best remedies; it is as useful in improving the health of the insane as in maintaining that of the sane. It is one of the best anodynes for the nervous; it composes the restless and excited; promotes a good appetite and a comfortable digestion; and gives sound and refreshing sleep to many who without it would pass wakeful nights."

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE INSANE.

Of the labor of the inmates of the New York Willard Asylum for the Insane, an institution established expressly and exclusively as a receptacle for the chronic pauper insane, and consequently receiving but a very small proportion of able-bodied, industrious lunatics, the Medical Superintendent says: "A large amount of manual labor has been performed by patients. The avails have been considerable, and have served to reduce the expenses of maintenance. The gardener, farmer, launderer and laundress, baker, cook, and engineer have each, in their several departments, employed a number of patients." A large amount of clothing has been made up in the institution by patients, numbering from 3,000 to 4,000 pieces a year.

The physician and superintendent of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum says: "We have endeavored, as far as was in our power, to extend the means of occupation for our patients. Out of doors, the farm, the kitchen, and flower gardens, and the lawns give employment to a large number. Our tin-shop has furnished us with all the tinware used by our household. Mattress-making and picking hair for the same furnish work for several. The females assist in the housework, and make and mend all the clothing required for themselves."

Speaking of the labor of insane patients at the Massachusetts Asylum for Harmless Insane, at Tewksberry, the medical superintendent, in his report for

1870, says "that the whole foundation of an extension of the asylum buildings, then in progress of construction, and expected to furnish room for 150 additional patients, had been wholly laid by insane labor, save one hired hand and an officer." Commenting upon this statement, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, President of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, says: "The most important thing for a lunatic is restoration to reason; but the next is *restoration to usefulness by some employment which gives him comparative happiness.*"

Of the Lunatic Asylum at Colneyhatch, near London, having 2,000 patients, a recent visitor says: "Efforts are made to occupy the minds of the inmates with work;" and of another asylum, near the same city, having 1,800 inmates, visited by the same writer, he says: "A part of the patients were at work in the fields, and at tailoring and shoemaking." At Gheel, famous for the cottage system, where 1,300 patients are distributed among families in the immediate vicinity, the same authority says: "Twenty houses were visited and the patients seen, if on the premises, and their apartments examined. They were knitting, sewing, tending the store, engaged in housework, and working in the gardens in rear of the houses."

Speaking of insane criminals at Perth, a Scotch official says: "The insane are employed in a garden attached to their house, in which about 25 of them, working two hours a day, on a very ungenerous soil, raised, during last year, vegetables nearly sufficient to maintain over 700 prisoners. *These prisoners have been very much bettered by such work.*"

Dr. Pliny Earle, Superintendent of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, in Massachusetts, says: "It has long been considered that one of the principal elements of the superiority of the British and some of the continental hospitals over the American institutions of the same kind, is the extent to which manual labor is introduced in them. It is not alone more extensive there than here, but it is better organized, and consequently more constant and systematic." He further says: "Medicines wisely selected and judiciously used, are of primary importance in acute insanity, and of great utility in the debility which very frequently accompanies its chronic stages; while bodily exercise and especially useful manual labor is very widely applicable at nearly all periods of the disease, not alone as an ordinary hygienic measure, *but frequently as a potent means of cure.* I was long since convinced, and that conviction has been confirmed by the experience of each successive year, that hundreds of the insane who drag out their wretched and worthless lives in the American hospitals, becoming more and more deteriorated, as time wears on, in all the characteristics which elevate man above the brute, and finally dying in the apathy and stupidity of drivelling imbecility, might be or might have been cured, if, at the proper time, they were subjected to the wholesome influence of some manual employment appropriate to each individual respectively."

The English Commissioners of Lunacy say: "There is nothing more important in the moral treatment of the insane than the proper use of means which contribute to their employment, both mentally and bodily, and tend to withdraw their attention from thoughts and feelings connected with their disordered state."

Referring to this, Dr. E. T. Wilkins, Commissioner of Lunacy for the State of California, says: "The provision made for the attainment of these objects in our asylums *cannot be too strongly recommended nor insisted upon with too much pertinacity by those whose duty it is to watch over them.* Employment in agricultural labor, in the vegetable garden, among the vines and fruit trees,

or in cultivating flowers for their amusement and entertainment will be of the greatest advantage to all of the insane who can be induced, either by persuasion or slight compensation, to participate in them."

These statements, which might be supplemented by many more of a like tenor, showing that a system of labor is successfully and profitably in operation in many of the large institutions for the insane in this country and elsewhere, fortified by the testimony of medical superintendents having large practical experience in the treatment of insanity, who declare that labor is one of the best means of cure and of government in the management of these unfortunates, as well as of economy in conducting institutions established for their benefit, constrain us, at this time, when the State, in a liberal, humane spirit, at a large cost, is making provision to care for all within her borders devoid of reason, to earnestly urge that such of these persons as are perfectly able, without injury to themselves, to labor at some simple, useful work, requiring comparatively no tools or machinery, be enabled to do so. In a proper and judicious manner, under the regulations of medical officers, for their own benefit, and the benefit of the public, they should be permitted through a system of industry to contribute to their own support. Some better provision for employment seems to be a want in our ministrations to the insane, which should be speedily supplied.

NEW ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

In this connection also, the Board earnestly express the hope that the new Asylum at Pontiac, the project of which is now in the hands of the proper locating and building commission, will be so constructed as at least to admit of industrial pursuits so far as they may found practical.

The members of the Board also urge that the institution have as large a capacity as consistent with the most efficient care of patients and economy of management. This is a subject on which, in all countries, there has been considerable discussion; and in view of all the information accessible to this Commission, it would not recommend a capacity of over six hundred, and would regret to see provision for less than five hundred patients. Some authorities favor small asylums, or large ones with small capacity, as for instance for two hundred and fifty patients. Should the new Asylum be limited to this number, there will be an urgent necessity for the erection of another by the time this shall have been completed.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

The necessity of some better provision for the treatment of the insane prisoners at that misnomer called the "Asylum" in connection with the State Prison, has heretofore been presented and urged in a report of this Board. It is, perhaps, unnecessary at the present time to say more in reference to the subject than that the need still continues, and has grown of much more importance in view of the action of the Legislature of 1873 in providing by law that any person acquitted of crime by reason of insanity shall be committed to this insane hospital, to be kept there until pronounced by competent authority so far recovered as to be safe to go at large. If it is regarded as unmerciful to confine convicts, who have become insane after conviction, in the cells of such a hospital, without treatment or proper care, what shall be said when one who is in no correct sense a criminal, having committed an offense under the irre-

sistible impulse of a disordered mind, so impaired as to be unable to distinguish between right and wrong, is confined in like manner? The protection and safety of society undoubtedly demand that such dangerous lunatics be securely restrained so that they may not commit further harm, but is it right to confine them without any curative means, or care for the malady that besets them? We urge a careful consideration of this subject in the hope that proper medical skill and appliances may be provided for this hospital, or some provision made for a separate secure building for this class, near enough to the new asylum to afford facilities for treatment, yet so far removed from it as to be in no wise objectionable.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

This establishment is in many respects in a more prosperous condition, and accomplishing a greater amount of good than ever before. In addition to the ordinary instruction given in institutions of this character, provision has been made for teaching certain mechanical pursuits, through which the inmates may become masters of some useful trade, and thus be enabled to maintain themselves through life. Cabinet-making, shoe-making, basket-making, type setting, and sewing, are industries that have been introduced with marked success, and with promise of great benefit to the Institution and to the pupils.

The recent laws providing for a more perfect enumeration of the deaf mutes and blind persons within the State, and requiring county superintendents of the poor to cause certain persons of these classes to be transferred to this institution, have already produced their fruits in greatly increasing the number of its inmates. The usefulness of the institution has thus been enlarged by bringing within the circle of its benefits many more of those who really need the advantages which it affords of an education appropriate to their circumstances in life.

ARTICULATION.

The system of instruction practiced in the institution, so far as relates to the deaf and the dumb, is similar to that generally adopted in this country, consisting of the sign language and the deaf and dumb alphabet. Articulation is not attempted to be taught to those who are hopelessly dumb. The impression seems to be that it cannot be used to advantage save in the education of semi-mutes,—that is, persons who have at some time possessed the power of speech, or whose hearing has not been wholly destroyed. There is a great division of sentiment among those who have made this subject a matter of study, a part adopting the German theory that deaf mutes generally may be taught to articulate accurately and distinctly, while others follow the English idea that the benefits of this system cannot be made of general use in the instruction of this class of unfortunates. It seems, however, to be generally conceded that the art of using in some measure their organs of speech, and of reading, conversing, and interpreting replies by the motion of the lips, may be taught as a branch of education with considerable accuracy and benefit to at least a portion of those thus afflicted. This being the case, it would seem desirable, if not attended with too much expense, and not in conflict with the other methods of education practiced in the institution, that those to whom it can be imparted with advantage receive the benefit of such instruction.

ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF AND THE DUMB WITH THE BLIND.

There is a seeming incongruity in placing the deaf and the dumb with the blind in one school. The method of instruction, and the care requisite for the one class is entirely different from that required for the other. But few public institutions in this country instruct both in one establishment, and where they do the expense is invariably much greater than where they are taught wholly apart from each other. While, as before stated in this report, the average annual cost *per capita* for each inmate in five institutions for the education of the deaf and the dumb alone, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, for the year 1873, was $278. In the States of Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Minnesota, and California, where the blind are associated in such institutions, the average annual cost for each inmate for the same year was upwards of $500.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

It seems to us that some provision should at once be made for a division of the rooms in the building used for sleeping purposes. At present all the inmates are lodged in great rooms containing forty or fifty beds ranged side by side, and each capable of accommodating two persons. It must be apparent to any one on a moment's reflection that this congregating a large number of these persons as lodgers in one room is prejudicial to that decency and modesty of which the school should be a model. Rising and retiring, dressing and undressing, all take place in the presence of a multitude of associates, and the ordinary privacies of life are by this arrangement wholly disregarded. The cultivation and maintenance of a proper self-respect among the inmates demands that this deficiency should at once be remedied.

It also seems necessary that steps be taken soon for a thorough overhauling of the heating apparatus. The present method of warming the building by generating heat a considerable distance off, and then forcing the hot air through a long subterranean passage into the different rooms of the establishment has proved a most expensive failure. The consumption of fuel is large, the cost of machinery and pipes and of running the same considerable, and the amount of heat furnished wholly inadequate to properly warm the building on a cold day.

SUGGESTIONS.

We have suggested in another report our opinion that the law governing this institution should more fully than it does at present prescribe the requisites for admission thereto. It also seems to us that there is an omission in the very excellent reports of the school, which ought hereafter to be supplied. We allude to information showing the causes of the deafness and blindness of the pupils, and the age when it occurred. Such statistics are often of much value, and we hope that they may not in the future be overlooked.

PAUPERISM.

POOR-HOUSES AND DISTRICT ALMSHOUSES.

In the general advance that has taken place in the past fifty years in charitable and disciplinary institutions, there are two classes of public establishments that remain almost unimproved; we refer to the jails and poorhouses.

Asylums, industrial schools, reform schools, houses of correction, houses of shelter, hospitals of all kinds, and penitentiaries have felt the progress of the age, and contribute more largely to the welfare of the miserable than ever before.

All modern discoveries in science, chemical, mechanical, and social, are applied, and Michigan, considering the brief period of her work, is fully abreast of her sister States in her benevolent expenditures. She is already conspicuous for the solicitude and liberality that characterizes her Legislature when intelligent propositions for the relief or custody of her defective, destitute, or dangerous subjects are brought before it.

The jails and poorhouses, as if by some inexplicable neglect, and as if invisible and unknown, escaped reform, and are in Michigan to-day as wretched as they have been in England or America at any time of their existence. Intelligence has been brought to bear on all other institutions and withheld from these.

The Michigan jails congregate all their promiscuous companies in one corridor to each prison, and that generally but an ante-room to the water closets, with an imposed idleness, in a moral atmosphere made shocking beyond description, and amidst stenches that cannot be intensified, the various counties herd together old villains and young boys, prisoners undergoing short sentences, prisoners awaiting trial, prisoners awaiting removal to Jackson, prisoners held as witnesses, and sometimes for debt, with here and there a howling or wailing lunatic. Some have female quarters where the state of things is in no respect better, and in some respects worse.

The design here is to treat of the poorhouses, and to urge a radical change of policy.

The State, in respect to its poor, is in better condition to reconsider its system than it will be at any future time. Comparatively few of the counties have made large expenditures as yet; many none at all, and the amount of property held for poorhouse purposes that could be converted to other uses without material loss is at present so large a proportion of the whole that a change of plan, if otherwise desirable, would not now involve a sacrifice of property so considerable as greatly to embarrass the project.

THE ENGLISH PAUPER SYSTEM.

Our English ancestors have for many centuries been earnestly engaged about their poor. No public interest has been so expensive, none has more perplexed the national councils.

Through the processes of experimental legislation extending over the reigns of many sovereigns, in which beggary was sought to be extirpated by rendering it, if persisted in, a capital crime, it was at last made manifest that to protect itself society must protect its poor, because men would not starve to death, even if it were punishable with death to ask for food. Poverty was so prolific of crime that it required other treatment than the branding-iron and the halter. Then began to grow up the parish machinery for relief; each parish providing what was imperatively necessary for the relief of its own paupers, and spending as much more at law with neighboring parishes on questions of doubtful settlement, nativity, and responsibility.

The burden grew heavily upon the nation when in 1834, there were 14,610 parishes affording aid, and the annual tax reached the enormous sum of $30,000,000.

In many localities the rents became insufficient to bear the burden, and estates were abandoned. The source from which the poor fund was derived was thus destroyed to that extent, and that increased the number of the poor, and the increased number again increased the tax, and more estates were abandoned, until a panic pervaded the nation.

This led to the appointment of a commission in 1832, which, after some years of constant and intelligent investigation, caused the abandonment of the parish system of relief, and the adoption of a district instead of a parish organisation.

The scheme was to make districts, so far as practical, twenty miles square, each to contain one poorhouse, which was also to be a workhouse. This was a considerable amount of territory in such a densely populated country.

The 14,610 parishes were thus consolidated in about 600 districts; the progress of the evil was at once checked, and the plan itself has worked with increasing success until now.

The system was instituted at a time when railway communication had not yet entered into consideration. Had the commission of 1832 sat in 1870, with railways in all parts of the country, with cheap fares, cheap postage, and cheap telegraphs, it is probable that the districts proposed would have been much less in number, and that convenience of access and communication, instead of twenty miles square, would have governed the size of them.

Our county houses do not materially differ from the parish poorhouses of that day in England. Theirs were as bad as possible, ours in most of the counties are no better, and cannot be worse.

We urge a consolidation of pauper establishments, not wholly for the reasons that influenced the English Parliaments in this particular, because we do not, at least for some centuries, expect so formidable a difficulty to deal with; but because we desire a better treatment than we have now for our poor. We are now organized on the county plan, and the laws are adjusted to that system.

NUMBER OF POORHOUSES IN THE STATE, AND CHARACTER OF THEIR POPULATION.

We have in Michigan 45 poorhouses, and 25 or more counties without poorhouses, in which the paupers are provided for in such temporary quarters as can be procured for them, or they are let out on contract to be kept by private parties. Of this something might be said not wholly in its praise; but we desire to speak only of relief afforded at the county houses.

We may say in the outset, that as a rule the keepers are honest in their duties,

kind-hearted in their treatment, that good food is furnished in sufficient quantities, and warmth and shelter may be generally depended upon. These important considerations but barely palliate the formidable grievances which we find to exist.

First let us notice the population with which we have to deal in the 45 poorhouses and the 25 or 30 counties that are as yet unprovided with buildings. We find for the year 1872, 3,300 paupers were received in all the county houses, and the average number maintained, 1,315. Of those received 583 were children under 16, 402 were insane, 161 were idiots, 50 were blind, 22 were deaf and dumb. A sorrowful enumeration indeed, but further complicated by every form of afflictive disease, of deformity in all horrible extremes, of contortions in all epileptic and mental distresses. These are aggravated by all the moral obliquities that there are.

This is an aggregation of misery which is at present committed to unskillful hands, with restricted facilities, entirely inadequate to its care.

IDLENESS THE RULE.

Looking over the notes of our examinations the past year, we find that idleness is substantially the rule as to the whole number maintained, during at least a large part of the year.

Some work is done on the farms, a little in the gardens and about the house, but these exceptions are not sufficient to relieve the general appearance of listless indolence that seems to be almost forced upon the unfortunate tenants. Many, of course, are entirely incapable of work, and would be so in any place. Of these disabled ones, the State could take better care, at less expense, under more favorable circumstances.

THE PAUPER CHILDREN.

Of the children—the most of them grow up entirely without education, a large share are incapable of instruction in such places; and those who have the capacity to learn, and may attend the district schools in their vicinity, meet with obstructions and mortifications sufficient either to deter them altogether from instruction, or to reduce their acquirements to so low a standard as hardly to be an offset for the damage sustained in having their little hearts wounded by the taunts of wayward but more fortunate children, who cannot fail to remind them of their destitute condition.

The case of these children is one for thoughtful consideration. They are usually the passive victims of other parties' faults or misfortunes. As a rule they are innocent entirely of any act or negligence to account for their condition. For these, the State has already, to the number of one hundred or more, provided an admirable refuge.

In one of the county houses three small children were found in a desolate room, one perishing with fever-sore, the other two taking care of the sick one; little angels of mercy working in the mire. Death seemed to be of the party, and the little drama should have its lesson. Accessory to the scene chattering idiots appear, and St. Vitus' dances in the intervals add to the terrible spectacle.

IDIOTIC INMATES.

Idiots are numerous in our poorhouses, and occasionally one is found in the jails; in the latter case probably committed without warrant or authority, because there is no other place available at the time. The whole number in

our poorhouses is as above stated, 161. For this class of our defectives the poorhouse has no ameliorations. They are merely fed and so far clothed as practicable. No instruction is attempted, and within the ability of the ordinary poorhouse-keeper none is possible. The Executive of the State has called in pathetic tones attention of the people to this class of sufferers; but quartered as they now are, and provided for on the county pauper plan, there is nothing feasible to urge in their behalf. Some of them are utterly incapable of help or comfort. Many, probably most of them, could, under proper circumstances, be greatly changed for the better, and as wards of the State their claims upon it should be all the more emphatic, for the reason that they have not the voice to make them.

One of our county establishments was found provided with a supplementary building, called the *Fools'* House by the persons in charge, and so known in the county. This tenement was for idiots, and in a yard or pen adjoining five idiot children of most revolting appearance were confined.

The descriptive appellation does not imply simply a high sense of duty, and seems a little incongruous with the charitable intent. In early and scriptural times to say *Raca* was to be in danger of the council, and whosoever should *say* to his brother *Thou fool*, was liable to the maximum penalty in final judgment.

INSANE INMATES.

The number of insane received in our poorhouses in 1872 was 402, of whom 270 were permanently maintained. These figures indicate untold misery to the parties and great damage to the commonwealth. The inadequacy of provision at Kalamazoo for this woful class has been a principal cause of the large number in the pauper houses. The State has now taken measures for a second asylum at Pontiac; but it will be some years before it will be ready for patients; meantime the number in the poorhouses will have largely increased, and there will be left at least as many as there are now, with the same wretched surroundings and influences. What these surroundings may be, and are in many instances, is illustrated by this not very exceptional exhibition. In one county house we found the dining-room in the basement, its floor damp and rotted, and broken through in places.

This room was also the general sitting-room of the paupers. Eight of them were present; seven sitting by the stove,—five men and two women. The eighth was an insane woman, 27 years old, chained to a ring, and walking back and forth like an animal the length of her chain. In one of the upper passages we found a crazy girl, noisy and obscene; one who soils herself and her apartment in a manner not to be described. She had climbed the partition so as to get her head through the ventilator over her door. The stench in her vicinity was enough to vitiate the health of the whole household; and the room below the one she occupied, was rendered offensive by the ooze of fetid fluids falling from the ceiling. The girl had been a teacher, and deserved better care.

The county houses have no place for, and the keepers no skill with which to treat the insane. The impossibility of getting lunatics admitted at Kalamazoo has produced two different sets of measures on the part of counties. Some of them, as for instance Oakland, have been obliged to build an addition to their almshouse for an insane department, and have made comfortable provision so far as mere domicil goes. Scientific treatment cannot be provided. A different

scheme was successfully accomplished as to one patient by another county not named here; a poor law official of which sent a crazy woman to Kalamazoo, had her driven up to the steps of the asylum and removed from the carriage, which drove rapidly away, leaving her screaming upon her back with both hands and feet raised toward Heaven, in all the frenzy of her malady. The kind-hearted physician could not resist a *mandamus* so unexpected as this, and the woman was on the whole the gainer; for though there was no room in the house, she was taken in and tenderly cared for.

THE SICK AND MAIMED.

We have now spoken of three classes,—the children, the idiots and the insane. We utter each word with heavy hearts, as of title pages to volumes of distress. There is a fourth class,—the sick poor, and the maimed and wounded poor; among them, perhaps, such as the good Samaritan saw; men who had fallen among thieves, and old people "*sans* everything" waiting until the "day-break and the shadows flee away."

Among the sick poor are women who have broken down with uterine diseases, consequent upon child-bearing, under circumstances that gave no time for rest and recovery. There are many such among the pioneers of a new country.

Children and adults with chronic diseases of the eyes; children with malformations of the feet; persons of both sexes and all ages with divers chronic afflictions that require expert medical treatment.

Lastly, there is the aggregation of all, generally without classification or separation; with a large percentage of sturdy vagabonds of both sexes, who from convenience, if not from necessity, take refuge as a choice of evils among the others for short periods. Separation of the sexes is, if thought of, often impracticable. We throw upon an average poorhouse superintendent, usually an uneducated man, the care of a mass of the exceptional phases of humanity, and without the slightest training for such a management, and without facilities even equal to his knowledge; it is not surprising then that one such said to us, when two lunatic women complained that an insane man insulted them: "That's so, but I have no means to separate them."

PAUPER CHILDREN BEGOTTEN.

It is well known to this Commission that quite a number of pauper children begotten in the county houses of this State are every year "to the manor born." We congregate all the miseries: the insane, the epileptic, the idiotic, and the vile; unguarded they compound their distresses, and in possible and not unknown cases "knot and gender" in common, and the issue is likely to be physiological and psychological deformity; as if Evolution in inverse action had gone away backward, with Chaos and Old Night in view.

We have exaggerated nothing and extenuated much. There are maniacs chained or planked in cellars, or kept in cribs outside, to which we have not referred. One, a woman, now a cripple, in one of the most populous counties, was left to freeze her feet in a part of the cellar where the county vegetables would not have been exposed.

DISTRICT ALMSHOUSES A REMEDY.

In remedy of all this we propose the district almshouse and workhouse, in place of the county poorhouse; and for the sake of economy, as well as for

the sake of a better class of managers and simplicity of administration, we would not have the districts exceed four.

If it has been made to appear that there is probable cause for reform, then we will briefly consider the advantages expected in favor of the several classes under consideration; premising this, that the individuals making up the whole are all *wards* of the State. The term implies helplessness on the one part, and protection on the other: it is an emphatic word, and imports no less than guardianship. The old phraseology of "watch and ward" meant perfect guardianship by night and day,—warded by day, watched over by night. This defines in general terms the duty of the State, and the measure of its obligation.

WILL BENEFIT THE CHILDREN.

1. The advantages expected for the children have been largely anticipated in the erection of our industrial school at Coldwater. There a large proportion of them have now found shelter and culture. There they cease even to be paupers, both in law and in fact. There they become the children of the commonwealth. Comfortably at school, and with the future heretofore closed to them in the almshouses reopened, with light to guide them. There will still remain a considerable number of pauper children, that for various causes will not find this cheerful refuge; and this number will be on the increase, and for such the district almshouse will be immeasurably better than the county house, as by uniting the resources of a fourth part instead of the sixtieth or seventieth part of the State, good superintendence, good classification, good educational facilities, good moral influences, good medical attendance, will be as easily attainable as in the several great asylums for other classes specially provided.

THE IDIOTS.

2. The idiots,—the most helpless and pitiable of all,—in whose behalf no attempt at improvement has been made. These will be benefited, and to some extent educated, if we shall adopt the district system. In that case, and until the State shall see the necessity of a separate asylum for them, one at least of the district almshouses should have special provision made for their peculiar infirmity.

Idiots are specially provided for by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. Several other States send them elsewhere outside, for education and general treatment.

We have glanced at the situation of the idiots in the county houses and find it shockingly bad.

This is the way in which they are described in a Massachusetts school: "They are well and comfortably clad, housed, and lodged, have abundance of nourishing food, and are kept scrupulously clean; they are taught daily in school and in the workshop, and are subject to gentle and kind discipline, and never made to suffer any corporal pain for any offense whatever. By force of custom they become regular in their habits, govern their appetites, and strive to obtain approbation, and learn to reciprocate kind feeling. They learn to prefer cleanliness to filth; neatly served at table they acquire habits of propriety. The girls are exercised daily in such work as they can manage; the boys work daily in the shop, and some acquire simple trades."

We have in the Michigan poorhouses one hundred and sixty-one subjects for such experiment, and at least double that number in the State. Up to this time we have done no more than extinguish, if possible, and generally with certainty, the little spark of intelligence that existed.

The success with which this class of defectives is educated in France is stated in a somewhat foreign mode of expression, but with encouraging result: "Thirty-five per cent of them, placed under suitable instruction, are so far elevated in the social scale, and so much improved in deportment and self-government, as to be equal to one-third of an average man. Forty per cent have been rendered capable of deportment and work equal to two-thirds of a man; twenty-five per cent come nearer and nearer the average standard, until some compare favorably with the average of ordinary young men and women." For the sake of this class we urge the district almshouse. It is probably true that in this State we have not yet produced the equivalent of two-thirds of a man from all idiots treated in twenty-five years.

THE INSANE.

3. We urge it in behalf of the insane. In the county houses we have two hundred and seventy permanently, and four hundred are received during the year. We have instanced the case of a few of them.

Nothing in human wretchedness can add to the miserable spectacle. We shall probably never build expensive asylums for them all, nor is it, perhaps, desirable. A large portion of them are harmless and obedient, who only need good care, and such employments and occupations as will interest them who can be, if not as well, yet adequately and comfortably treated at half the expense incurred for patients at the asylums. However this may be, the obligation to remove them from the county houses is *absolutely binding;* and the district almshouse offers a refuge at the worst, but just inferior to the asylum. By providing for the least troublesome of them in this way, the asylums themselves would be relieved, and always have room for the more hopeful cases.

Massachusetts, in its State almshouse at Tewksbury, has a department for such of the insane as may be appropriately maintained out of the asylums.

About three hundred are permanently provided for. The report of the commissioners says: "The most interesting feature is the amount of profitable labor performed by them. In some instances cures have been effected in cases long thought hopeless, by the simple influence of employment. Some restored to reason and more improved. All are tenderly and comfortably maintained."

THE SICK POOR.

We urge the district almshouse in behalf of the sick poor, those "whose dreary dwelling border on the shades of death." The county houses contain a large number of paupers that require expert medical treatment, and until we shall have a State hospital, if it shall ever be thought advisable, the district almshouse should have its hospital department. At present, in the counties, the sick are little better cared for, their necessities considered, than the insane and the idiots. It is an unmerciful and expensive neglect. The State should not permit the one, and it cannot afford the other.

NEGLECT IS EXPENSIVE.

And lastly, we urge this reform in behalf of the State, because, in addition to all its humane obligations, it cannot afford to treat and maltreat its wards in the manner described.

There are children with crippled feet. Speedily outgrowing the period of cure, they become crippled for life, and of course perpetual paupers.

A large share are curable by scientific appliances and treatment, and the saving of expense to the State is the difference between a child restored to use-

fulness, a productive member of society, and one dependent upon society for a life-time in poverty.

Children and adults with chronic affections of the eyes are monthly becoming blind, and therefore perpetual paupers, when a few months of skillful hospital treatment, would have saved the State a lasting burden and the individuals from dark and weary lives.

The peculiar diseases of women, to which we have referred, are more generally aggravated than mitigated by the inadequate medical treatment they receive, and they seldom recover.

These are but instances of loss to the State for the want of good hospital treatment for its dependents.

The loss to the State from neglect of the insane is immense. The greater portion of the lunatics in the poorhouses are of a class when received of which seventy-five per cent are cured in the asylums, those whose malady is of recent origin. It would be substantially true if we were to say that none of these recover in the poorhouse, but that they all, or nearly all, get rapidly worse; and and as it is the habit of the county poor officers to try to hold their mildest cases, and send out the worst, when there is a vacancy at Kalamazoo, the result is that the incurable are sent and the curable held, until they also become incurable.

This is enormously expensive, and the State cannot afford it.

The idiotic, also. We have seen, that, with proper care, they are, in considerable numbers, capable of improvement; but it is doubtful if one was ever known to improve in a county poorhouse. All its tendencies are to obliterate whatever traces of reason remain; to "break the bruised reed, to quench the smoking flax." This accumulates and perpetuates an expense that the State cannot afford.

THE DISTRICT SYSTEM MOST ECONOMICAL.

It has been said that the district system is not the most economical, and that the county system is much the cheaper method; but we think there are considerations that should over-rule the question of relative cost. The treatment of the defective subjects of a State is not one to be decided wholly by computations of relative cost, when good and bad systems are compared. At first sight, and strictly speaking, the most economical disposition of the defectives and paupers is to kill them.

Some energetic nations, of vigerous economical training, have always practiced this method, and as we have seen in the former part of this paper, our own ancesters, under a christian government, for generations kept upon their statute books the penalty of death for pauperism, if persisted in.

But the statement is not true that the district system is the most expensive.

Massachusetts, with its three State almshouses, including the Industrial School and the almshouse department at Tewksbury, for 300 insane patients, has invested in land and buildings $488,601, and supports an average of 1,662 persons, with all hospital and educational advantages at $2 14 per week, and does it well.

Michigan, with 45 poorhouses, and an investment of $584,420 in lands and buildings, supports 1,314 paupers, at $2 14 per week, and does it in the manner set forth in this paper.

With an investment of $100,000 more we support 248 persons less at the same price per week. Cost for salaries in Massachusetts is $25 90 per annum for each person supported, and in Michigan $24 57, including medical attendance.

THE CHANGE SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED.

If it should please the Legislature of Michigan to direct a change in this part of the government, it should not be delayed. While the State is young, and little comparatively done in the counties, fewer obstacles exist than will have to be overcome when further local expenditures shall have been made. As yet there are but eight counties whose investments in almshouses reach $10,000 and over, and nine others that reach $5,000 and over. One county only has expended over $25,000, and the cost of the whole 45 almshouses is $204,150.

The land belonging to the counties for poorhouse purposes cost $320,270. These would doubtless now be salable for much above cost, and perhaps for enough more to cover what loss there might be in buildings converted to other uses.

Four district establishments may now be so located that no person in the State will be distant more than one day's journey by easy access, and communication, if urgent, is now instantaneous everywhere.

The financial administration of such a system is matter for simple legislation, and involves no difficult question as to raising of poor tax, and the distribution of expense to localities liable for pauper support, the officers for care of the poor remaining in the counties nearly as they are.

Thus, as briefly as the important subject would permit, we have shown at least probable cause for change and proposed a remedy.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

We have not referred to the large amount of out-door relief afforded in this State. The persons assisted in that way are much more numerous than those in the poorhouses, and though the system has its objections, yet it is at least not open to animadversion, and while it affords needed help to thousands, does not at present give rise to any serious apprehensions in Michigan.

Let it not be ignored, however, that the system contains seeds of difficulty that will develop as surely as the lapse of time.

Poverty, vagrancy, and vagabondage at large are full of devices; and sweet Charity has to deal with a multitude of sins that are already skillfully covered.

If society is, as we have set forth in this paper, in many respects unwise and inadequate in providing for the poor in the county houses, so is society, on the other hand, itself the victim of innumerable deceptions and impostures in its contributions to the poor outside.

This is a difficulty that has troubled the world at all times in countries sufficiently advanced in civilization to have paupers; and with increasing population it will be more and more a matter for anxious solicitude; but its consideration is not within the design of this report, nor do we think the abuses at present in any of our new States in more than small proportion to the good accomplished.

The people of our commonwealth regard with great favor their noble public charities. There is a spirit of liberality abroad that encourages the hope that we shall not fall behind any of the States in this respect, but rather, when the several standards shall be advanced in the grand progress, that of Michigan shall lead all the rest, as did the name of the Oriental philanthropist, under the auspices of the angel, when

> "Abou Ben Adam, may his tribe increase,
> Awoke one night, from a sweet dream of peace."

PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

We have not overlooked the fact that the prevention of pauperism and crime is, if possible, of still greater importance than the case of the poor or the reformation of the criminal, nor have we forgotten to inquire whether anything more can be done by the State towards drying up the prolific sources from which are fed both the prisons and alms-houses—neglected and perverted childhood, uneducated save in beggary, vagabondism and vice.

The State school at Coldwater was designed primarily to reach those children found in our alms-houses, or whose support is entirely thrown upon the public, and this class alone will probably keep it filled to its utmost capacity. But there are, especially in our large towns and cities, thousands of neglected children, either entirely without homes, or whose homes are schools of idleness, vice and corruption, and who are being trained for pauperism and crime, and who, unless rescued, will become a public burden and a public shame. The future of our republic—nay its very existence as a free government—largely depends upon the manner in which children of this class are trained, educated, and cared for If left to grow up in ignorance, wretchedness and vice, they will produce and continue to produce an ever-increasing adult population of a most troublesome and dangerous character.

DUTY OF THE STATE.

Has the State nothing to do with this ever-increasing, seething mass of embryo pauperism, crime and revolt against the rights of person and property, against law and order? And if so, what has it to do, and how is it to be done? This is one of the most difficult problems that is presented to the student of social science, to the Christian philanthropist, and to the patriotic statesman, and its wise solution will be more and more strongly impressed upon us as our population becomes more and more dense, and the contrast between the wealth of the few and the poverty of the many becomes more and more glaring.

The life of the government, like that of the individual, is one unending conflict with evil in some of its protean forms, unless indeed the conflict is given over and evil has full sway. And so in like analogy the different epochs of the life of the government have their own peculiar evils with which to contend. So, too, like the individual, the government grows strong in successful conflict, and each evil overcome or essentially modified, gives it new strength to contend with and overcome others.

THE EDUCATION OF ITS DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Shall the State undertake to educate and provide for its neglected and abandoned children? Shall it reach out its strong arm and take from evil homes, from imbruted parents whose influence is evil and only evil, the children that are there being trained for pauperism and crime, and to war against all the sacred interests of society? Shall the State vigorously carry out a system of compulsory education?

These are grave questions, affecting the dearest interests of individuals and of society that may not be answered rashly. The magnitude of the evil from the

causes mentioned cannot well be exaggerated, and these questions demanding an answer should be clearly brought before the legislature and the people. We are not prepared at present to recommend the establishment of any new State institution to meet this want. Something we think may be done to check this rapidly growing evil, and to lessen its power.

ACTION OF OTHER STATES IN AID OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

In many of the States aid is granted by the State to private institutions like orphan asylums, homes of the friendless, etc., which largely engage in the work of rescuing the children of poverty and wretchedness from their sad surroundings, furnishing for them temporary homes where they are somewhat educated and trained to habits of order and industry, and in finding for them permanent homes in reputable families. There is no doubt that for the same amount of expenditure a very much larger number of children could be aided and benefitted through these private charities than through institutions established and entirely sustained by the State, while the work in private hands, stimulated by State aid, would call forth a large amount of benevolent feeling, effort and expenditure that State institutions would never develop. There are, undoubtedly, objections which may be urged to this system of State subsidies to private institutions, but if the State is not prepared to take charge of the entire class of children here referred to, is it not better to render aid in the way suggested rather than to do nothing? We recommend the careful consideration of this subject to the Legislature. If private institutions are thus aided, while they would not be subject to State control, they should be subject to State supervision, and aid should only be rendered upon such conditions as will perfectly secure the judicious appropriation of the aid granted to the purposes for which it is granted.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE.

We have in Michigan about fifty private charitable institutions incorporated under the laws of the State, and bearing a great variety of names, ranging all the way from such a modest, simple title as Home, Retreat, Asylum, or Benevolent Society, to the high-sounding cognomen of "Superior Sanctuary of children of light of the order of Eternal Progress." These societies are engaged in various useful, benevolent enterprizes, and are maintained almost wholly by private contributions. Some support and educate young children, others make provision for the aged and the infirm, while still others dispense their charity in caring for such persons as are deprived of reason, or of one or more of the senses. Many minister to the needs of destitute orphans and widows, and others aid the worthy poor, who are able and willing to work, to secure employment. While some of the societies confine their charities wholly or principally to the membership of an order or association with which they are connected, or to persons belonging to the same church, or of like religious faith with the members of such society, others extend their deeds of benevolence to the needy of all classes and conditions within the range of their work. But however they may differ, all of them endeavor in some way to assist the dependent, and are valuable aids in the good work of mitigating the ills of misfortune, poverty and want. We enumerate a very few of these organized associations which are among the most active and prominent in this method of systematically administering private charity.

HARPER HOSPITAL.

This hospital is located on Woodward avenue, in the city of Detroit, and was

established for the purpose of enabling poor persons afflicted or suffering from disease, at a small charge, to receive that care and skilful, medical treatment essential to their restoration to health. The buildings were erected expressly for hospital purposes, and are constructed with good conveniences. The grounds are pleasant, and the situation well adapted to the ends designed. The hospital is managed by a board of seven trustees, and supplied with a corps of competent surgeons and physicians. During the war of the rebellion many sick soldiers were cared for in this institution, and since that time the State has regularly made an annual appropriation for the maintenance and treatment therein of certain of her disabled and injured soldiers.

THE MICHIGAN STATE RETREAT.

This institution is located in the township of Springwells, adjoining the city of Detroit, on twenty-three acres of ground neatly laid out. The principal building is a substantial brick edifice, three stories high, with suitable halls, and light and airy rooms. The institution was incorporated in 1870, and is in charge of five trustees, all of whom are of the order of Sisters of Charity. Its principal object is to furnish an asylum for the proper care of persons afflicted with any form of insanity. It has the charge of some 63 patients of this character, of whom 20 are males and the remainder females. The premises are scrupulously clean and in excellent order, the patients apparently contented, and managed by kindness rather than restraint, and the institution thoroughly doing an excellent work.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Located at Royal Oak, in the county of Oakland, this establishment is designed to teach deaf mutes to articulate and to understand and converse through the motion of the lips by what is known as the "articulation system of instruction." This method has been successfully taught here, and a number of deaf mutes have been instructed to articulate plainly and to readily converse even with strangers without the use of written or sign language. The institution is new, but it has proved thus far a success, and it is to be hoped that it may receive such encouragement as may enable it to extend its benefits to more of these unfortunates whose lives without some such instruction must be a burden to themselves.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution is located in the city of Detroit, and was incorporated in 1871. Its management is entirely in the hands of eight Sisters of Charity, and the object is to furnish an asylum and proper care for orphan children. On the day of our visit the establishment contained seventy-eight children, who seemed happy, contented, and well provided for. A large and commodious brick building with modern improvements and conveniences, has recently been constructed for the use of the asylum. This building, with the lots on which it is situated, is estimated to be worth about $100,000.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution is located on Jefferson avenue in Detroit, and is managed by representatives from each of the Protestant churches of the city. It is pleasantly situated, and had at the time of our visitation thirty-two children under its charge, who presented a healthy and cheerful appearance. The grounds and buildings of the association are valued at $30,000, and the kind-hearted, benevo-

lent women engaged in this enterprise seem to have spared no pains to make the establishment a success.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL AND CHURCH HOME.

This institution is situated in the city of Detroit, and was established in 1866. Its declared object is to provide for the care and relief of the sick, and of aged or infirm persons and orphans, and for a temporary refuge for the homeless or friendless who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or whom, though not such members, the trustees may authorize to be relieved. It is governed by a board of fifteen managers, and is earnestly engaged in the work of charity for which it was established.

THE MICHIGAN ORPHAN ASYLUM

Is located in the city of Adrian. The building is commodious, having ample accomm dations for forty inmates. The association was incorporated in 1868. Its object is to provide a home for destitute orphans, where they can be cared for, educated, and trained to habits of industry and well-doing. Since its organization over two hundred have been gathered from the county-houses and by-ways and have received the elevating influences of a well-ordered, happy home. The institution has been and still is chiefly supported by donations, and the bountiful charities of those who possess warm hearts and a goodly store of this world's treasures.

Mrs. E. L. Clark is president and Mrs. A. F. Bixby recording secretary.

THE DAY NURSERY

Was started by Christ Church, Detroit, the Rev. J. W. Brown, rector, in October, 1873. A house was secured on Croghan street, No. 402, where the work is still carried on. The large front and back-rooms on the first floor are devoted entirely to the children. The floors are painted and without furniture—except chairs—so that the little ones have the free use of them in play. In fair weather they may play in the yard, in the rear. A German woman, who also speaks English, has charge of the children at the house, but all authority is vested in the rector of the parish. The children are brought at 7 A. M and taken away at 7 P. M. Each child is charged 10 cents per day, and two or more from the same household 15 cents. A dinner is provided, and a piece in the morning and afternoon, really 3 meals a day. During the year, from October to October, more than 2000 children where cared for. The special intention of the charity is to assist mothers in the care of their little children, while they go out to work.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

This excellent charity is located in the city of Detroit, and is what its name implies, a home for wretched and needy children of poverty and want, who have no friends to care for them. It is under the control of managers who have made it a most efficient instrumentality in the work of private beneficence.

THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

This association was incorporated August 3, 1872. for the purpose of erecting in the city of Marquette, a hospital, where those suffering from any disease, infirmity, or necessity may have suitable care and attention, free of cost to themselves; also to train nurses who shall gratuitously attend upon the sick poor of said city and county at their houses, and for the free maintenance and education

of orphans and the children of the poor of said county. The organization is wholly made up of sisters of charity.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

This beneficient charity is located in the city of Detroit, and is under the charge of an association of benevolent women. It was established to provide a hospital for foundlings and for poor women who have recently become mothers, or are about to become such, and to afford them needful succor, care, and nursing so long as the same shall be necessary, or until some permanent provision can be made for them. It also aids women and children, who, from adversity, are in indigent circumstances. The funds of the institution are derived from voluntary contributions, and from memberships, each member being required to pay $1 per annum, and life members $20 each at the time they are made such.

SAINT ANTHONY'S MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution was incorporated January 23, 1867, and is situated in the city of Detroit. The object, as set forth in the charter, is "to assist destitute and orphan male children residing in the State of Michigan, and to furnish an asylum for their reception, support, care, relief, and education." It is governed by a board of twelve trustees, and is accomplishing in an excellent manner a noble work of charity.

THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF GRAND RAPIDS.

This association was organized January 18, 1873, for the purpose of providing a home for infirm, aged, helpless, and homeless persons of general good character and conduct; to care for and relieve temporarily necessitous or indigent sick persons in the city of Grand Rapids, and to erect and manage a general hospital for those suffering from any disease or injuries.

DETROIT DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The principal object of this institution is to afford good medical aid and treatment, as well as medicines free of charge, at the dispensary, or when necessary at their own homes, to poor women and children in need thereof. It has already proved a great blessing to many suffering from the afflictions of disease, having within the past year gratuitously treated 177 women and 55 children. Mrs. John J. Bagley is president of the organization, and Drs. Helen Warner, and Josephine Kingsley, the attending physicians.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS OF EAST SAGINAW.

This is an institution organized and maintained by benevolent women in that city, for the purpose of providing for destitute young children. A good sized frame building has been secured and fitted up for the use of the children, and a goodly number have been sheltered and cared for. The establishment is in charge of a matron, and is evidently accomplishing in an effective manner the good purpose for which it was originated.

We have thus briefly noticed a few of these private institutions organized and engaged in the laudable work of distributing charity and ministering to the poor and the afflicted about them. There are many others that we have not mentioned, and of which we have not detailed information, that in some way are accomplishing like results. They provide for a large number of dependents, and relieve the public from a heavy burden which it would otherwise bear. If the sums thus annually donated and expended through these private institutions toward the support of the poor and the afflicted were summed up and added to the yearly amount of our public charities it would swell the total of this expenditure very many thousands of dollars.

LAWS RECENTLY ENACTED AND THEIR EFFECT.

AGENCY FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

From authentic reports made to the Executive of the State in 1873, it was found that there were nearly or quite one thousand dependent children in public institutions controlled by the State, or some department thereof, held either as objects of public charity, or as offenders under restraint, and that the number was constantly increasing. It was also ascertained that some such children were committed to the Reform School or to places of punishment for trivial causes, without much investigation, and more for the purpose of enabling parents or friends to rid themselves of the expense of maintaining them than for any real criminal conduct on the part of the children. This state of facts, together with a purpose to secure, if possible, more systematic efforts to put such children out in reputable families, and to maintain over them during the tender years of minority a supervision that should protect them from abuse, led to the passage of the act establishing a State Agency for the care of juvenile offenders. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of an agent of this board in each county of the State, whose duty it shall be to attend the trial of all children under sixteen years of age within the limits of the county for which he is appointed. The court before whom complaint is made must notify the agent of the pendency of the prosecution, and of the time fixed for trial, before which the agent is to investigate the parentage and surroundings of the child and confer with the magistrate, and no judgment is to be rendered until after such conference. Such a disposition of the child is then to be made as may seem under the circumstances most likely to accomplish the best results in saving it from a course of vice. The agent does not appear in the case as the counsel of the minor, but simply as an impartial friend to see that the proceedings are just and fair, and that the stigma of crime is not forced upon the child merely for the purpose of compelling the State to take care of it. In addition to this duty, the agents are to seek out in their respective counties persons suitable and willing to adopt, take charge of and educate such children; to investigate all applications to take them by indenture from any of the State institutions; to keep a registration and brief history of each one; to visit them when thus put out at least once in each year, and to see that they are not neglected, abused, or improperly treated; in fine, to exercise a supervision and guardianship over them which shall require them to be properly cared for and trained in the ways of usefulness and respectability. Under this law, blanks have been prepared and agents appointed in four counties. It is apparent from the beneficial results of the law where such agents have been appointed, that if put in effective operation throughout the State it is capable of accomplishing much good. It would furnish full knowledge of the location and situation of all the children who are now, or who may hereafter be, in the care of the State; it would give a correct idea of the effect and value of institutions like the State Public School and Reform School in promoting the reformation of such children; it would decrease the number of children in these institutions by making it more difficult for unnatural parents to shift the care of their offspring upon the State, and would

increase the facilities for getting those already in such institutions put out in good families. But the difficulty seems to be to get proper persons in the different counties to accept a position of this character. The law provides no compensation to the agent for his services. He is to receive actual expenses and nothing more. The duties, especially in many counties, would be few, and the calls so uncertain and irregular that good business men best fitted for the work shrink from it as likely to interfere with other duties and take their time without compensation. We believe the law an excellent one, and hope that the present Executive, who takes a warm interest in it and is striving to put it in successful operation, may yet be able to find in most, if not all of the counties, philanthropic men who will take upon themselves this trust as a duty to the friendless and the weak, even though it may occasionally interfere somewhat with their ordinary avocations.

EDUCATION AND DRESS OF CONVICTS.

By act 151 of the laws of 1873 the inspectors of the State prison are authorized to expend $1000 per annum from the earnings of the convicts for educational purposes, and may employ a teacher, who shall devote his whole time to imparting instruction in the ordinary branches of education. No action has as yet been taken under this provision, owing to the want of proper accommodations at the prison in the way of room. But with the completion of the additions now in progress of construction, it is anticipated the intent of the law will be carried into full effect. The same act abolishes the striped dress of the prisoners and substitutes one of a uniform color. This object is substantially obtained, as the stripe now worn is so indistinct as hardly to be noticeable. No inconvenience whatever has resulted from the change, and it is now admitted that a respectable dress is more effective for discipline, and equally good to prevent escapes as the old clownish costume was.

NEW HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Initiatory steps were taken for the establishment of a new house of correction by an act authorizing the appointment of commissioners to select a site and to prepare plans, specifications, and estimates, for the necessary buildings, and $2500 was appropriated to cover such expense. The commissioners have been appointed, the site selected and plans prepared.

NEW ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The construction of a new asylum for the insane was authorized and an appropriation of $400,000 made to meet the expense. Under this act commissioners have been appointed, the requisite amount of land obtained, and the asylum located on a most desirable site near the village of Pontiac, in the county of Oakland.

INSANE SOLDIERS.

This board, in its visitations to the county jails, having found a number of insane soldiers committed thereto, for the purpose of keeping them from harming themselves or others, reported the fact, and the legislature of 1873 provided for the transfer of all such insane inmates from any county jails where they might be confined, and from the soldiers' home at Detroit, to the asylum for the insane at Kalamazoo, there to be provided for at the expense of the State. Under this act fifteen soldiers have been so transferred.

CHANGES IN THE LAW CREATING THIS BOARD.

By an amendment made by the legislature of 1873 to the act creating this board it is made to consist of four members instead of three, and the governor of the State is also made an *ex officio* member thereof. It further authorizes the governor, whenever he may deem it advisable, to designate any member of the board, or the secretary thereof, to visit charitable, penal, pauper, and reformatory institutions in other States and report thereon; and allows him to appoint in his discretion suitable females to visit, investigate and report to this board on the condition of State or county institutions having the care and custody of women and children of tender years.

OTHER ACTS.

A number of other acts were passed in relation to the charitable and correctional interests and institutions of the State, which have gone into operation with a beneficial effect. Among them we may enumerate: One for a better and more perfect annual statistical census of the insane, the deaf, and dumb, and the blind. Another requiring superintendents of the poor to cause all deaf and dumb, or blind children between the ages of ten and twenty years, of good intellect, who have become a county charge, to be clothed and taken to the institution at Flint, to be there educated. Another prescribing a method for a full examination and adjudication in the probate court of the proper county of the dependency of every child sought to be sent to the State public school, as neglected or abandoned: and also providing for an agent of the board of control of said school, to investigate applications to take children from the school, and to visit them after they are put out, and report upon their treatment. Provision was also made by law for securing uniform records in jails, and annual reports from the keepers thereof; for enabling life convicts in the State prison, under certain restrictions, to be prescribed by the inspectors, to correspond with near relatives and friends; and for prohibiting officers of public institutions from having a pecuniary interest in any contracts made with, or on behalf of, the institutions with which they are connected, and from accepting any bribes from any person interested in such contracts.

DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The board herewith submits the following definite recommendations:

I. Better facilities for simple education in the State prison, and with the completion of the improvements the employment of a teacher who shall devote his entire time to the instruction of the convicts.

II. The construction of the proposed new State house of correction, at the earliest practicable period, in accordance with the plans submitted by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose.

III. That the inspectors of the State prison, with the commissioners of said house of correction, jointly, have control of both institutions, with powers to

transfer prisoners from one to the other; and that reformatory sentences be substituted for time sentences for all grades of crime now punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, with the exception of such aggravated crimes as treason, murder in the first degree, and rape.

IV. A modification of the law for committing boys to the Reform School, so that the limit for which they may be sent shall be the attainment of eighteen instead of twenty-one years of age. Also the enactment of some provision by which parents who are abundantly able to do so may be required to pay for the maintenance of their children while kept therein.

V. In view of the fact that prisoners in the county jails are without any kind of useful labor, and that the intimate association therein in indolence of criminals makes the jails from necessity a training school for crime, we earnestly call attention to the importance of a radical change in the whole system. The use of jails as places of punishment ought to be prohibited; all prisoners convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for minor offenses should be placed where they can be made to work; those awaiting trial, should, as far as possible, be kept separately, particularly should the young prisoners be kept apart from the older ones; the practice of thrusting witnesses in jail and detaining them there to give testimony when a case is ready for trial should be abrogated. We recommend the enactment of laws for the accomplishment of these ends.

VI. We call attention to the need of further provision for the occupation, amusement, and education of the insane in our asylums. The means of amusement and education should be increased, and such of the inmates as are able and willing to work at some simple labor, requiring neither expensive tools or machinery, should be enabled to do so, not on account of the pecuniary benefit to be derived therefrom, but as a potent means of restoration and cure.

VII. We ask a careful consideration of the general condition of our county poorhouses as disclosed in this report, and we especially call attention to the recommendation therein contained for a modification of the present laws on this subject, so as to authorize the establishment of a system of district almshouses.

VIII. We are gratified to present a summary of the proceedings of the State Convention of county superintendents of the poor, held at Lansing last year. The attendance was good, and the members generally were men of ability and much experience in the work of caring for the poor. Their suggestions are the results of practical knowledge, and are therefore entitled to the fullest consideration. This board especially indorse their recommendation for an amendment in the law, so that service of process may be made on a defendant liable to contribute toward the support of a poor relative, in a county other than the one in which the action may be brought by the county superintendents of the poor; also for an enactment requiring a uniform system of keeping records and accounts in all the poorhouses of the State; and for detailed reports of all expenditures to be made annually to the county superintendents of the poor from proper officers in townships, wards, or cities, where the distinction between township and county poor has not been abolished.

IX. We invite attention to the communication of the chairman of the committee on the Medical Department of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan on the need of a State hospital, in connection with the department of medicine therein, both as a matter of humanity to the suffering poor, who are in a condition requiring skillful surgical treatment without the means of ob-

taining it; and of advantage to the University, in providing a more enlarged and practical method of pursuing the study of the science of medicine thereat.

X. We suggest for legislative consideration the question whether assistance may not wisely be given to private institutions, to aid them in the care of dependent, abandoned, or homeless children, thereby providing such children with temporary homes until permanent homes can be procured for them in private families. Such aid to be conditioned upon State inspection and supervision of all institutions receiving it, to the end that evils connected therewith in older States may be avoided in our own: that is, the undue multiplication of institutions having practically the same object; the prevention of corrupt or ill-advised use of funds, public or private, placed at their disposal; the providing of the best principles and practical administration for their beneficiaries, and for the more general welfare of the community in this regard.

VISITATIONS AND EXPENSES.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CERTAIN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prof. Kedzie of the State Agricultural College, was employed by the board to examine and report upon the ventilation and sanitary condition of the several buildings occupied and used for the State Prison at Jackson, the Reform School at Lansing, the State Public School at Coldwater, and the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at Flint. He discharged this duty faithfully, and in an elaborate report pointed out the fact that these buildings were greatly deficient in their means and methods of ventilation, and suggested remedies therefor. A copy of his report, so far as it pertains to the institution referred to, has been transmitted to each, and we have no doubt that it will have a most beneficial effect in calling attention to the subject, thus causing the defects pointed out to be remedied.

NATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONGRESS.

Since the last report of this Board was made, the National Prison Reform Congress has held two sessions—one at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, lasting from the 21st to the 24th day of January, 1873, and the other at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, continuing from the 13th to the 16th day of May, 1874. The Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, presided at Baltimore, and the Hon. Richard Vaux, of Pennsylvania, at St. Louis. These conferences were largely composed of practical men and women, who have had much experience in all that pertains to the control or management of prisons and reformatories, either as directors, wardens, or superintendents, as well as of those who have made the best means for preventing crime, and for the treatment of prisoners, subjects of careful thought and study. This comparison and interchange of views, we believe, has, and will have a most beneficial effect in preparing the public mind for such improvements and changes in our penal system as may be reasonable

and just. C. I. Walker, Chairman of this Board, attended as a delegate at both sessions of the congress, and participated in its deliberations and debates.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD.

The act creating the Board having been so amended as to increase the number of the Commissioners from 3 to 4, Mr. Z. R. Brockway, of Detroit, was appointed the additional member. During the year the following communication was received from Hon. W. B. Williams :

ALLEGAN, November 24, 1873.

GENTLEMEN :—Having been elected Representative in Congress, I have felt it due to you to tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Commissioners for the Supervision of the Charitable, Penal, and Reformatory Institutions of this State, in which I have been associated with you, in order that the place may be filled by an active, earnest, working member, who can devote the time to the duties of the office that I am unable longer to bestow, in consequence of the new field of labor upon which I am about to enter, and I have this day forwarded to the Governor my resignation.

My labors with you on the Board have been among the most pleasant of official duties that I have been called upon to perform, rendered so by the fact that we had such perfect unanimity of sentiment in the work we have been engaged upon and the warm-hearted, earnest purpose by which you have been actuated to secure the best results in behalf of the poor, and the unfortunate, and those in prison ; and while my official connection with you has now ceased, my sympathies and earnest wishes will go with you in the great work in which you are engaged, with full faith and confidence that the cause of humanity will be greatly benefited by your labors. With the highest personal regard, I am

Very truly yours,

W. B. WILLIAMS.

To Hons. C. I. Walker, H. W. Lord, Z. R. Brockway, Members of the Board, and C. M. Croswell, Secretary.

Hon. Uzziel Putnam, of Cass County, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus caused by the resignation of Judge Williams.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR, AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

The appropriations provided by law for the use of the board were as follows :

General appropriation for the year 1873	$ 5,000 00
General appropriation for the year 1874	5,000 00
Special appropriation for the work of compiling laws relating to the custody and punishment of criminals and care of county poor and pauper insane	2,000 00
Total	$12,000 00

The actual expenditures of the board during the two years, with the purposes for which such expenses were incurred are as follows:

Commissioner's traveling expenses	$ 402 42
Secretary's traveling expenses	306 10
Salary paid secretary	3,541 66
Rent of office	25 00
Stationery, blanks and books	51 35
Printing	101 02
Postage and express charges	6 80
Repairing desk	12 00
Assistance and clerk hire in special work of compiling laws	420 00
Total	$4,866 35

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing the condition of our charitable, penal and pauper establishments, for the past two years, it is a matter of congratulation that generally they have been managed faithfully, and with an eye single to the best interests of the inmates; and if we consider our great growth as a State in population, with the general depression and prostration of business affairs prevalent throughout the nation, there has perhaps been no greater or more striking increase of dependents and criminals in our midst, than under such a state of circumstances we might have had reason to anticipate.

In concluding this report, we take occasion to give expression to our sense of the faithful manner with which your excellency has carefully cherished and sustained the charitable and correctional institutions and interests of the State. You have been a most devoted worker in the cause of the unfortunate, the poor and the prisoner, and all proper measures for their good have not failed for want of your assistance, encouragement and cheer. The improved condition of nearly all these institutions are results achieved largely through your instrumentality. You have not only visited them regularly and frequently, but have infused a spirit of enterprise and order which has been developed in improved buildings and grounds, in a better and more uniform system of keeping accounts, in reduced expenses and increased revenues, in humane but efficient discipline, and in their advancement in all those benign results they were designed to accomplish. Your exertions in this regard have been alike creditable to yourself and beneficial to the State.

C. I. WALKER,
H. W. LORD,
Z. R. BROCKWAY,
UZZIEL PUTNAM,
Commissioners.

C. M. CROSWELL, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

STATE CONVENTION AT LANSING.

In response to a call previously issued, the County Superintendents of the Poor assembled in State Convention, at Mead's Hall, in the city of Lansing, on the 23d day of December, 1873.

The convention was called to order by James I. Mead, of Ingham county, who stated the object of the convention to be:—

1. To unite upon a uniform record for receiving and discharging inmates from the county houses.

2. To agree upon a classification and record account book for all disbursements.

3. To discuss the practical adaptation of the present form of blanks furnished by the Secretary of State for superintendents' annual reports.

4. To agree upon, and take measures to secure, an amendment to the prohibitory liquor laws, which shall make all vendors of malt and intoxicating liquors liable to the counties, or their superintendents or supervisors, for the full support of any person disabled or becoming a county charge, and for the support of his or her family, if any, and also for all funeral expenses accruing directly or indirectly from the use of intoxicating beverages or drinks.

5. To discuss any other question of interest, and relating to the present county poor-house system.

By vote of the convention, Rufus Courter and Nathan Power were admitted as members of the organization, in the absence of the county superintendents from Oakland county.

Mr. Nathan Power, of Oakland county, was called to the chair, and Mr. T. W. Hall, of Calhoun county, elected secretary. The following superintendents were present: Clinton county, L. S. Conn, James Kipp, W. L. Hicks; Livingston, Daniel Case, A. Wilcox, and C. Wilcox; Midland, S. C. Carpenter. James E. Willard; Montcalm, J. Griffith, E. D. Crawford; Ionia, Thos. Carnell, S. A. Yeomans; Bay, Israel Catlin; Hillsdale, B. Bishop; Ingham, James I. Mead, J. M. Williams, and B. Leak; Shiawassee, E. Pond; Wexford, J. N. Lamb; Van Buren, A. VanAuken, W. W. Hodge; Newaygo, John Brotherton; Kent, J. Stecketee, Wm. Lepping; Mecosta, E. Dougall, P. M. Brown; St. Clair, W. Hayden; Osceola, Smith Hawkins; Eaton, T. B. Green, G. T. Rand; Cass, G. S. Wilbur; Calhoun, T. W. Hall, A. O. Hyde, E. H. Johnston; Kalamazoo, J. T. Cobb; Lenawee, T. F. Moore, H. S. Russell; Berrien, Cyrus Ireland, A. E. Perkins.

A committee of five was appointed to consider and report a form for blank books to be used by keepers of county houses, consisting of James I. Mead, of Ingham, chairman; Mr. T. F. Moore, of Lenawee; Mr. Cobb, of Kalamazoo; Mr. Crawford, of Montcalm, and Mr. Douglass, of Mecosta.

Mr. Mead, of Ingham county, in behalf of the committee, then presented to the convention the following petition, which he desired the convention to adopt and recommend its presentation to the State Legislature at its next session:

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, the superintendents of the poor in the several counties of the State, in convention assembled, have agreed upon and adopted a form for a superin-

tendents' record, account book, and blanks to be used by overseers of poor-houses and county superintendents, and filed with the Secretary of State a copy of each, properly certified by our chairman and secretary. We ask that you will pass a law making it obligatory upon the counties to furnish, and the keepers of county houses, and county superintendents of the poor to keep said books in accordance with the forms therein. We also earnestly solicit further and more stringent legislation upon vendors of malt or intoxicating liquors. Our experience demonstrates the charge that a very large per cent of all pauperism is the direct or indirect result of the sale and use of liquors; that by it our poor-houses, jails, State prison and reformatory institutions are filled. It increases taxation, endangers the lives and property of the temperate, and brings want and causes of suffering upon helpless women and children. As a parent would remove, interdict, and destroy that which injures, degrades, or destroys his offspring, so should the State circumscribe, hedge in, and destroy the evils that are sapping the very foundation of the mental, moral, and pecuniary worth of her children. We ask that you so amend or add to the present prohibitory liquor law a clause or section which shall make all vendors of malt or intoxicating liquors liable to the counties, by their supervisors or superintendents, for the full support of any person disabled or becoming a county charge, and for the support of his or her family, if any, and also for all funeral expenses accruing directly or indirectly from the use of intoxicating drinks. We ask that if proved that the defendant kept a hotel, tavern, restaurant, saloon, or eating-house, or in any way advertised wines or liquors, and had bottles, jugs, casks, or barrels in his possession, or in the possession of his clerk or employé, for such business, that it shall be *prima facie* evidence against him; and if it shall be proved that the person maimed, injured, or rendered unable to support himself or family, frequented in or about the defendant's premises, in all cases judgment shall be rendered against the defendant or defendants, for all damages by reason of the injured person's failure to support his family, and all cost of sickness or funeral expenses, provided defendants do not prove to the satisfaction of the court or jury that they had no malt or intoxicating liquors upon their premises or those adjoining for the 24 hours preceding the time alleged in the suit,—and that all owners of buildings where malt or intoxicating drinks are kept, sold, or given away shall be equally liable. And your petitioners will ever pray.

The petition was laid upon the table for future consideration.

Mr. C. M. Croswell, of Adrian, being present, was invited to take part in the proceedings of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Green, of Eaton county, the following committees were appointed, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the convention, on the following subjects,

The Source and Prevention af Pauperism, and what legislation, if any, is necessary—Mr. Green, of Eaton; Mr. J. I. Mead, of Ingham; and Mr. S. A. Yeomans, of Ionia.

Amendments of Existing Poor Laws—Mr. Moore, of Adrian; Mr. Douglass, of Mecosta; and Mr. Hyde, of Calhoun.

Question of Temporary Relief—Mr. Van Auken, of Van Buren; Mr. E. M. Brown, of Mecosta, and Mr. Johnston, of Calhoun.

Forms to be used by Superintendents and Keepers of Poorhouses—Mr. Kipp, of Clinton county; Mr. D. B. Crawford, of Montcalm county, and Mr. Douglass, of Mecosta county.

Treatment and Disposition of the Insane—Mr. Moore, of Lenawee county; Judge T. W. Hall, of Calhoun county, and Mr. C. M. Croswell, of Adrian.

Building of County Poorhouses—Mr. C. M. Croswell, of Adrian; Thos. Cornell, of Ionia, and John Stecketee, of Kent.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with all county superintendents in the State, and request their attendance at the next meeting of the convention.

"Temporary relief and how shall it be dispensed" was quite freely discussed, also the question of shipping paupers from one county into another to avoid the expense of their support.

There was discussion also on the matter of employing quack doctors, who, it was claimed, were excessively attentive to the patients for the purpose of making large bills, and this practice would, it was insisted, in a short time, bankrupt any county.

Meeting adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in February, 1874, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The adjourned convention of the Superintendents of the Poor of the State of Michigan was held February 10, 1874, at Mead's Hall, there being present thirty-six superintendents, representing twenty-one counties. The convention was called to order by T. W. Hall, secretary, who announced the death of the former presiding officer, Nathan Power, of Oakland county.

Mr. Thomas F. Moore, of Lenawee county, was chosen chairman, and after making a few remarks relative to the late Mr. Power, the counties were called and the following superintendents answered to their names:

Barry—J. M. Nevins, S. J. Biddleman.
Bay—Israel Catlin.
Berrien—Wm. Chamberlain, Silas Ireland.
Calhoun—Tolman W. Hall, Edwin H. Johnson, Augustus O. Hyde.
Clinton—W. L. Hicks, James Kipp, Lynds S. Conn.
Eaton—G. T. Rand.
Gratiot—A. W. Russell, Wm. Marlow.
Hillsdale—Bani Bishop.
Ingham—J. I. Mead, J. M. Williams, B. Leek.
Ionia—Thomas Cornell, S. A. Yeomans.
Iosco—C. Dietz.
Lapeer—Orson Ingalls.
Lenawee—Thos. F. Moore, Chas. Brown, J. Walton.
Livingston—D. Case.
Mason—Delos Holmes.
Midland—S. C. Carpenter.
Monroe—Isaac Lewis.
Montcalm—B. B. Crawford, R. C. Miller.
Newaygo—A. P. Day.
Shiawassee—Cortes Pond, A. B. Chipman, R. Haviland.
St. Clair—Uriah Hayden.
St. Joseph—David Knox.
Van Buren—Willis W. Hodge.

The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, after which the order of reports of committees was taken up.

The Committee on Existing Poor Laws, through their chairman, Mr. Thos. F. Moore, made a report which was accepted and laid upon the table for future consideration. The report included bills for amending existing laws as follows:

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

The first bill is for amending sections 1802 and 1808 of the Compiled Laws, so that they shall read as follows:

(1802) SECTION 2. Upon the failure of any relative to receive and maintain any such poor person, it shall be the duty of the superintendents of the poor of the county where such person may be, to apply to the Circuit Court of such county, or to the Circuit Court of the county where such relative may dwell, for an order to compel such relief, of which application at least 14 days' notice in writing shall be given, by serving the same personally or by leaving the same at the dwelling place of the person to whom it may be directed, in case of his absence therefrom, with some person of sufficient age. The service of such notice may be made in any county in the State, but shall not be made in any county other than that wherein the application is pending, unless the Judge of the Circuit Court of such county shall, upon cause shown, deem it reasonable and proper that such relative residing in such other county shall be required to appear and answer the application in the county where the same is pending, and shall make an order allowing service of the notice of such application in such other county, in which case a copy of such order shall be attached to and served with said notice.

(1808) SEC. 8. If any relative who shall have been required by such order to relieve or maintain any poor person shall neglect to do so in such manner as shall be approved by the superintendents of the poor of the county where such poor person may be, and shall neglect to pay to such superintendents weekly the sum prescribed by the court for the support of such poor person, the said superintendents may maintain an action against such relatives as for moneys paid, laid out, and expended, and shall recover therein the sum so prescribed by the said court, for every week the said order shall have been disobeyed, up to the time of such recovery, with costs of suit, for the use of the poor.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

The second bill provides that an act to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to the support and maintenance of poor persons, approved April 5th, 1869, be amended by changing the number of the present section 55 of said act to 57, and inserting two new sections in said act to stand as sections 55 and 56, which shall read as follows:

SEC. 55. If the father, mother, children, or child of any poor person residing in any county, being of sufficient ability to support or to contribute to the support of such poor person, has abandoned, neglected, or refused, or shall abandon, neglect, or refuse to support such person, leaving such poor person chargeable, or likely to become chargeable upon the county where such person resided or resides, or upon any township therein, and if the county, or superintendents of the poor of the county, shall incur any expenses or liability for the support, care,

or relief of such poor person, the said superintendents of the poor of the county in or by which such expenses or liability was incurred may maintain an action against such father, mother, children, or child, as for money paid, laid out, and expended, and shall recover therein the amount of all expenses and liabilities incurred as aforesaid, for the support, care or relief of such poor person, with costs of suit. Suit in every such case may be commenced and maintained in the county where or by which such expense or liability was incurred, whether the defendant or defendants reside in the same county or elsewhere in the State; and the summons or other process by which any such suit is or may be commenced may be served in any county in the State where the defendants or any of them may be found, with the same effect as if served in the county where the suit is commenced. Such suit may be commenced and maintained against any one, or jointly against a part, or all, of the persons liable for such support as aforesaid, or separate suits may be commenced against each person so liable; and if the whole amount of the expenses and liabilities so incurred shall be collected from one or more of several persons liable for such support as aforesaid, such defendant or defendants may have contribution from the other persons liable with him or them for support, for the part which should be paid by them.

SEC. 56. Before the writ or declaration by which any suit mentioned in the preceding section may be commenced in any county shall be served upon any defendant residing or being in any other county, application for leave to make such service shall be made to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county where the suit is brought, and if upon an examination of the facts upon which such application is made, it shall appear to said judge to be reasonable and proper to require such defendant to appear and defend in the county where such suit is or has been commenced, he may make an order allowing such service to be made, in any county or place where the defendant may be; such order shall be entered in the journal of the court, and a copy thereof shall be served with the writ or declaration by which suit is commenced.

DAMAGES FOR SELLING INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN CERTAIN CASES.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact:* That whenever any county, or the superintendents of the poor of any county, or whenever any township, city, or ward of any city in such county, shall incur any expense or liability for the support, relief or burial of any poor person, whose father, mother, husband, child, or other relative liable to support or to contribute to the support of such poor person shall by reason of intoxication, or the use of spirituous, intoxicating or malt liquors as a beverage, fail, neglect, or refuse to relieve or support, or be incapacitated from supporting, or be deprived of the means of supporting or contributing to the support or relief of such poor person, the superintendents of the poor of such county shall have a right of action for the recovery of damages to the amount of all such expenses and liabilities so incurred as aforesaid, with costs of suit, against each and all persons who, by selling or giving away any spirituous, intoxicating, or malt liquors, shall have caused or contributed to such intoxication, or shall have caused or contributed to such use of any such liquors, or shall in any manner have supplied the liquors so used or any part thereof.

SEC. 2. When any county, or the superintendent of the poor of any county, or any township, city, or ward in any city in such county, shall incur any expense or liability, for the support, relief, or burial of any person, who by reason of intoxication, or the use of spirituous, intoxicating or malt liquors as a beverage, or by reason of the intoxication of any other person, or by the use by any other person of spirituous, intoxicating or malt liquors as a beverage, shall have become chargeable upon any such county, township, city or ward for support or relief, the superintendents of the poor of such county shall have a cause and right of action for damages, with cost of suit, for all expenses and liabilities so incurred as aforesaid, against each and all persons who by any sale or gift of any such liquor shall have caused or contributed to such intoxication, or shall have caused or contributed to such use of any liquors as a beverage.

SEC 3. In all cases of the liability of any person, arising under this act, for selling or giving away any spirituous, intoxicating or malt liquors, the owners and lessee, or person letting or hiring any building or premises in which any such liquors shall be sold or given away as aforesaid, having knowledge that intoxicating or malt liquors are to be sold therein, at retail as a beverage, shall be liable severally and jointly with the persons selling or giving away any such liquors; and in all cases of liability arising under this act, for selling or giving away any such liquors, separate suits may be maintained against each, or jointly against a part or all of the persons so liable; and until the payment of such liability and damages, any execution issued or proceeding taken to enforce collection of any judgment rendered therefor against any one or more of the persons so liable, shall not delay or impair the right to proceed upon any other judgment rendered for the same damages or cause of action.

SEC. 4. In all cases where any liability shall arise under this act, against any person for

selling or giving away any liquors, in any township or ward in any county, where the distinction between county and township poor is maintained, the supervisor of such township or ward is hereby empowered, and it is made his duty to prosecute in the name of his township, or city in which his ward may be, any and all persons who by the provisions of this act are made liable for damages for selling or giving away any liquors, unless the county superintendents of the poor of the same county shall have first commenced suit for the same cause of action.

Mr. Chas. M. Croswell was voted a member of the convention, and invited to take part in its proceedings.

The Committee on Forms of Blanks to be used by Superintendents of the Poor, through their chairman, Mr. Mead, made a report submitting suitable forms of blanks, which was accepted and laid on the table.

Mr. Chamberlain then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that a uniform system of keeping the records of the county poor throughout the State should be adopted, and we recommend that the Legislature be requested to pass a law to this effect. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mead then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of three to confer and act with the Secretary of State in preparing a superintendent's record account book, and also a county-house register, and that the committee, with the Secretary of State, ask the Legislature to make it obligatory upon the Superintendents and County House keeper to procure and keep said books in conformity to their several headings.

Adopted, and Messrs. Mead of Ingham, Croswell of Lenawee, and Hall from Calhoun, were appointed such committee.

SOURCES AND PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM.

Hon. J. I. Mead, of Lansing, chairman of the Committee on "Sources and Prevention of Pauperism," submitted a report, of which the following is a synopsis: Crime and pauperism are almost inseparable, springing mainly from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. The committee quote from eminent jurists, prison reformers, and temperance men, to show that a very large proportion of criminals and paupers are made so, either directly or indirectly, from the use of intoxicating liquors. There are a few, perhaps one-tenth, of the paupers that are so rather by accident than otherwise. Circumstances have thrown them comparatively among strangers Some have been hard workers and deserve the warmest sympathies of the public. To all society owes protection and care—to the weak mentally and physically, to the wives and children of the drunkard, and to the drunkard himself, however worthless The committee, after quoting authority on the necessity of the State protecting the people against the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors, say that they are led to the conclusion that eight-tenths of all pauperism is the direct result of the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, and that the remedy is in the effective regulation or entire abolition of the traffic in such liquors.

The report was accepted and adopted as the opinion of the convention.

Mr. Chamberlain, of Berrien, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the practice affording temporary relief to traveling paupers is unwise and should not be furnished except in extreme cases.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Croswell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the law requiring reports of the expenditure of money in the several counties to be made annually to the Secretary of State should be so amended that the proper officers in cities, wards, townships, or where the distinction between county and township poor has not been abolished, shall be required annually, on or before the fifteenth day of October, to report to the County Superintendents of the Poor of their county a detailed statement of all the expenditures in such city, township, or ward for the support of the poor. A resolution was then offered by Mr. Green, of Eaton, as follows:

Resolved, That this convention recommend the holding of an annual convention of the superintendents of the poor of the several counties of this State in this city on the third Tuesday in January, 1875.

The resolution was adopted.

TEMPORARY RELIEF AND MEDICAL AID.

Superintendent Chamberlain of Berrien, from the committee on temporary relief, made a verbal report. He said there could be no perfect system, free from liability to abuse, adopted as to expending money for temporary relief. He stated that of $400,000 expended for the poor in the State by different counties, more than one-third of the whole, or $158,000,

had been expended for temporary relief to 13,000 persons, an average of $11 45 to each person. In the matter of physicians for temporary relief, he said that in his county the custom was to pay physicians $1 for the first visit, if it was as far as a mile, and 25 cents per mile for travel for each subsequent visit. He thought that physicians, if not looked after very sharply, would be apt to run up very large bills, and he recommended that the bills be scrutinized closely, and cut down if they were exorbitant.

POOR-HOUSE PLANS.

Superintendent Lewis, of Monroe, submitted the plans of a poor-house building adopted by the Monroe county board of supervisors, and explained them to the convention. The building is three stories high, including a French roof, wtth a high basement; is 185 feet front by 45 feet wide, with Ls on either end running back 95 feet, and 45 feet wide. In front of the building and distant twenty feet is a separate building for the keeper, connected by a hall with the main building. One-half of the building is intended for males and the other for females. The cost of the building will be $30,000, and its maximum capacity 150 inmates.

TREATMENT AND DISPOSITION OF THE INSANE.

Mr. Croswell, from the committee on this subject, submitted the following report:

The Committee on the Treatment and Disposition of the Insane have duly considered the subject, and herewith beg leave to submit the following report:

From returns recently made to the Secretary of State by the county superintendents of the poor we find that during the year 1873 four hundred and twelve insane persons were received into the several poor-houses of this State, and that during the same time there was an average of two hundred and eighty-four or the same class regularly maintained in these institutions. In this large number are included persons of both sexes, of all ages, and of every degree of insanity, from the most violent maniac to the quiet and inoffensive lunatic merely suffering from some delusion, and readily yielding to the requirements of those in charge of him.

In order to comprehend the true position of these unfortunate persons it is necessary briefly to consider the character of their ailment. Insanity is a disease or disorder of the brain affecting the mind, and like all other diseases is susceptible, by skillful treatment and watchful care, to relief and often to permanent cure. This is especially true if taken in its early stages. The statistics of hospitals and asylums show that, of those who are treated within a short period after they are taken, about seventy per cent recover, while of those who are suffered to remain without treatment for a year or more after the commencement of the disease only about twenty per cent are cured. Early skillful treatment is then of the utmost importance to those thus afflicted. Even such as are regarded as incurable are benefited by it, and life to them is at least made more tolerable than it otherwise would be. Where, then, shall these unfortunates speedily find that care and skill suited to minister to their ailment? It cannot be found at home, and physicians generally have not made themselves familiar with this peculiar disease, and are not prepared either by study or practice to prescribe for it But if this were different, the disease could not in the most of cases be treated at home as ordinary diseases are. Its victims are annoying, sometimes destructive, and frequently dangerous, and to keep them at home would put an entire household in constant peril. If they are poor and in destitute circumstances, as most insane persons are, they cannot go to private hospitals and seek relief there. What, then, shall be done with them? We answer that, as a matter of humanity as well as of economy, they must be cared for either by township, county, or State, at the public expense. This being admitted, we next inquire which of these divisions of the government can best make provision for them. It is clear that the townships can not, and as no one that we are aware of even pretends that they should, we need not stop to assign reasons why. These will sufficiently appear, we apprehend, in the discussion of this subject with reference to the counties. Now, if the townships should not, the question is, "Can the counties properly care for these persons, and ought they to assume this responsibility and do it?" We answer emphatically, no. To insure successful results in the treatment of such cases there must be hospitals erected for this especial purpose, with arrangements so that patients may be classified according to their respective needs, the violent separated from the harmless, and the raving and noisy from the peaceful and quiet. A physician must be engaged who has made the treatment of insanity a particular study. A sufficient number of kind and well trained attendants, with tact and skill for managing persons suffering from this dreadful disease must be employed. Proper food, medicines, books, amusements and exercise must be provided, with daily systematic training for all the patients, both in doors and out doors. Now it is simply absurd to expect that a county situated as a great majority of the counties in this State are, with less than a half dozen such patients, will go to the expense requisite for the establishment and maintenance of a hospital such as we have described. It would be the height of folly to incur so large an expense for so small a number, and the counties, therefore, have not, will not, and

should not undertake it. Besides, the State has already erected an asylum sufficient for a part of the insane, and provided it with all the requisites for skilful treatment and care. If it provides for a part, should it not provide for all? Is one man or woman in the eye of the law better than another? Shall the State furnish one unfortunate with every advantage for restoration and shut the door against another equally as needy? We say that justice and fairness demands that if the State provide for one of this class it provide for all. The counties are not advocates for keeping crazy persons in the poor-houses. They know that these places are not suitable for them. The poor-house buildings are generally unfit for their detention, much less for their comfort and care. The keepers in charge are without any knowledge of mental disease, and though they may be excellent men, and well fitted in other respects for poor-house keepers, are without qualification for this purpose. They are obliged to keep the insane as best they can, and the violent and the dangerous frequently are to be found confined in small cells without fresh air, or an opportunity for out-door exercise. In some of these cells there are no facilities for washing or bathing, and crazy persons, hard to care for, may be seen dirty, filthy, and in some instances actually bedaubed with their own excrements. For want of suitable places to keep them in winter from storm and cold, men, and even women, are sometimes penned up in cellars like beasts, without light, air, bedding, or clothing. As a consequence, those who should be objects of pity and of the kindest treatment are often, though perhaps unintentionally, abused, and all this is charged wholly to the counties; but the truth is the State is greatly to blame. It has undertaken to care for the insane, and has made ample provision for a part of them, and for only a part. The remainder have been gathered into the poor-houses, and kept there temporarily by the counties with the expectation that the State would soon make provision for them. Tired of delay, two of the larger counties, Wayne and Washtenaw, have undertaken to establish asylums of their own, and though their insane poor are much better cared for here than formerly, it must be apparent to every intelligent person who has visited these establishments that they lack in many of the essentials required for the proper treatment and hospital accommodations of those they are designed to benefit. The other counties of the State still make temporary provision in their poor-houses, or jails, for such of the insane as have no where else to go, waiting and watching for the State to take and care for them, as its superior ability, their needs, and the promptings of humanity demand. We say, then, that reason and experience demonstrate that the poor-houses are utterly unfit for the reception and care of the insane, and that to expect the counties, with the small number of this class that most of them have in their midst, to organize and maintain hospitals for their treatment, is visionary, as it would require an expenditure which they will not, and should not, be expected to incur.

It then follows that *we must look to the State* for that relief for the insane which the counties cannot give. This unfortunate class have claims upon it which it should not overlook. It has the ability to make provision for them, and can command the talent and skill requisite to minister to their wants. By laws of its own enacting it deprives them of liberty, and shuts them up for their good and the general welfare. In justice and fairness it is bound to see while under restraint that they have such care as shall best promote their restoration to reason and usefulness. It has a double interest to care for them, for every poor lunatic restored to his right mind removes the burden of his support from the public, and with his return to kindred and friends aids in their support and assuages a grief often more harrowing than death itself. Although it may apparently cost much to make this provision, it is economy to do it. If, as the statistics referred to show, forty per cent more of lunatics can be cured by immediate treatment in an asylum than can be otherwise, then the investment is cheap; for the forty per cent, if they are not cured, and become permanently insane, must be maintained for life, and the burden of this expense in all human probability would more than quadruple the cost of providing the means of cure and keeping all the insane.

But we need not argue this subject either as a matter of humanity or economy. The ground has already been gone over and the case closed. The State has wisely determined to erect a new asylum, and thus make provision for all the insane within her borders. We hail this movement as a grand step in the right direction, and in behalf of many now under our charge deprived of the light of reason, and badly suffering for the want of such care and treatment as this new hospital is designed to dispense, we earnestly urge its speedy erection. For the sake of the suffering and the needy let there be no such delay as shall cause this work of necessity and of mercy to drag along from year to year, unprepared and incomplete.

BUILDINGS FOR THE COUNTY POOR.

On this topic the committee reported as follows:

This matter has not received that consideration generally that its importance would seem to demand. It is safe to say that it is quite impossible to make a poor-house what it should be without proper buildings for that purpose. As well undertake to make a parlor out of a

pig-pen as to arrange, classify and provide in a suitable manner for the inmates in such institutions with the buildings that are most generally provided therefor. Many of them were never designed for the purpose for which they are used. Like Topsy they have *growed*. Their history is about as follows: As a county settles up a poor-house is found to be a necessity. The matter is brought before the Board of Supervisors, and a committee appointed to look up a location. This committee selects a farm with a large farm-house upon it and recommend its purchase because the building can be used, temporarily at least, for the purposes of keeping the poor. It is purchased, and with some changes and additions to fit it for immediate use, becomes the established county poor-house. It is illy adapted to the ends for which it is used, even while the county is in its infancy, but as population increases and the demand becomes greater, more room and better facilities are imperatively required. It is then argued that the building has cost too much and is too good to be torn down and thrown away; so it receives an addition here one year, and an addition there the next, until it becomes "a thing of shreds and patches" unsightly, without comeliness or real fitness for the use to which it is put. Designed at the start for temporary purposes, it is gradually worked over until it becomes permanent, so that nothing save fire or some similar calamity holds out any prospect of change.

We are satisfied that if this subject was more thoughtfully and carefully studied, appropriate plans matured at the beginning, and parts or wings constructed with reference thereto, as the needs and ability of a county would seem to warrant, the result would be buildings at a great saving of expense, much more symmetrical in appearance and suitable in adaptation. Poor buildings are always a cause of complaint, and in the end are quite sure to cost most, for they are a continual expense for repair and modification, and are finally found to be about good for nothing but rubbish and kindlings. Within the limits which must of necessity circumscribe this report we can offer only what seems to us a few practical suggestions upon the subject assigned to us. This we shall do freely, in the hope that the knowledge and experience of the members of the Convention will, in the discussion, correct any error into which we may have fallen, and thus enable the Convention to arrive at the wisest and most judicious conclusions.

SITE.

As we propose to begin at the beginning, we shall speak first in regard to location. This we consider of very much importance, as convenience, comfort, and health may all in a great measure depend upon it, and no subsequent improvement, however expensive, will be sufficient to fully overcome a failure in this regard. Whenever it is possible we think a poor-house should be located on a rise of ground, near a good stream of living water, with a descent from the house sufficient for all purposes of drainage. If placed upon flat ground it cannot be well drained, and dampness, which generates disease in a thousand forms, is almost sure to make the premises unhealthy. If, however, the house must be erected on level, low ground, it should be built well above the natural surface of the land, due regard being had in all cases to putting it where there may not be too much exposure to high winds or a hot sun.

LOCATION AS TO PRINCIPAL TOWN.

The location should not be too far distant from the principal city or village of the county. Most of the inmates are usually derived from such places, and not infrequently the poor-house is almost a day's journey therefrom. The consequence is to make the cost of conveying paupers to and from the poor-house large, and to greatly increase the expense of procuring the best medical attendance, to which may be added the hardship of making an infirm or diseased pauper ride for a long distance when he is wholly unfit to.

Instances have come under our observation where permanent paupers suffering from acute or chronic diseases have been supported for a long time by out-door relief, who might have been cared for at the poor-house at much less expense, but were not because it was so inaccessible. Again, remote locations preclude frequent visits from the poor-house physician, and from intelligent and humane persons, and experience has demonstrated that such visits are most always of benefit.

WATER.

A stream of pure water near the premises secures at all times a full supply for the purpose of bathing and washing, as well as for extinguishing fire. It may also be used for procuring ice and to clear out and carry off the slop and swill of drain and sewer.

TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

It is a matter of great regret that too frequently little attention is paid to the selection of a site with trees, groves and clusters of bushes about it. In many cases the building is located in an open field, where the axe of the pioneer has ruthlessly chopped down every tree of the forest, leaving the premises dreary, barren and wholly devoid of such natural ornaments. After the building is constructed the mistake perhaps is discovered, and those in

charge set about to correct it by putting out trees which, however they may thrive, cannot be made available for the purpose of shade and retreat in a single generation. A little care in this respect at the start would secure a situation with trees about, and thus at once combine beauty with utility. Trees have an influence for good in such places. They furnish a pleasant retreat for the old and infirm during the heated season, and tend to create contentment and quiet. No poor-house is complete without them. If they could be substituted for the piles of wood, chips, and sometimes of manure, that now and then are the only ornaments natural or artificial to be seen in front of a poor-house, we think the change would be of decided advantage. But we must not dwell too long upon the site, lest we trench upon time and space that should be devoted to the

BUILDINGS.

Having secured a site, we next inquire what is the best form and most suitable arrangement for a poor-house. We think it must be evident to all that there can be no exact uniformity in buildings of this kind throughout the State. A house that may be adapted and convenient for a small county will be wholly inadequate to the wants of a larger one. We cannot, therefore, expect that our poor-houses will be of a similar size, or even just alike in construction and division. There are, however, some general features in the erection and arrangement of these buildings that should pertain to all, and cannot be dispensed with in any without injury, and these we propose briefly to consider.

CAPACITY AND GENERAL FORM OF BUILDING.

Of the capacity of the building we may say that it should be large enough to make all inmates who are likely to be there within a limited time—taking into consideration population and its increase—comfortable without crowding, and not so large as to leave a great number of rooms wholly unoccupied, with no prospect that they will ever be required or used. The form of the building should be plain, substantial and cheerful, but utility and convenience in the arrangement of the rooms should be carefully studied and adhered to, even though the form of the building may not be as complete and tasteful as it otherwise would be. The ceilings should never be less than eleven or twelve feet in height. The principal hall should be wide, and the kitchen, dining rooms and sitting rooms large and well lighted.

CELLAR.

We think a good cellar under the entire building, perfectly drained and rising high enough above the surface of the ground so that windows may be placed therein opposite to each other, through which light and air may pass, an essential requisite to every poor-house, whether large or small. And when cellars are so constructed we think the floor should be covered with cement, and that and the walls made thoroughly "rat-proof" by the use of pounded glass or other proper material for that purpose.

MATERIAL.

Whether the building should be constructed of stone, brick, or wood must depend upon circumstances. A good house may be made from either, and that material which is easiest to be obtained in the locality where the building is to be constructed is generally the most economical and often the best. From foundation to garret the structure should be made strong and solid, and, as far *as possible*, of indestructible material. With the very best of keepers a poor-house will have to stand much banging and rough usage, and should be built firm and durable in order to meet it. A visit to some of our most costly structures of this kind reveals walls cracked and settled, plaster broken and falling off in patches, doors out of square, and expensive but poorly built buildings rapidly going to rack and ruin from the wear and tear of a short period of use.

DRAINAGE.

The premises about the building should be drained in the most approved manner by tile or round closed sewers, having fall enough to readily carry of all waste water, etc.

BASEMENTS.

We cannot recommend the construction of basements underground or partly so for living rooms. They are most always subject to impure air, to the vapors of decaying material, and to dampness that makes them unhealthy and unfit for such use. We have been in poor-houses in the State where the timbers and floor of the basement were rotting, and the air foul from the dampness incident thereto, and have found that paupers were confined and lodged amid this dampness and mould for the greater share of the time. The necessity for a building so constructed as to be completely free from all causes that generate disease is perhaps greater in a poor-house than in most any other class of public buildings. Here are congregated together persons, many of whom have no care for themselves, and are rotten with disease. If to their filth and impurity is added the poisoning influences of underground dampness and decay the place is likely to soon become a pest-house for sick and

well, entailing disease upon the inmates, trouble upon those in charge, and expense upon the public. We therefore say that basements as living rooms should be unknown in our poor-houses. They may be used for bath and wash rooms, for laundry purposes, and, possibly, for kitchen and dining-rooms, without harm, but ought never to be used for living or sleeping in.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR THE SEXES.

In all cases where there are a considerable number of paupers there should be separate sitting and dining-rooms for the different sexes. The promiscuous association of the sexes is one of the crying evils of the poor-houses. The buildings are frequently so arranged that a division of the sexes is quite out of the question. In some males and females occupy sitting and dinning-rooms in common, and bed-rooms opening into the same hall. In others they have to pass through rooms occupied by the opposite sex in order to reach their lodging apartment. The result is seen in the fact that even with a good deal of watchfulness and care on the part of keepers, every year illegitimate pauper children are begotten and born in some poor-house of this character. More than this, the probability is that all the cases of this kind are not reported, parties assisting to conceal them on account of the odium that must follow a full revelation of the facts. The cases, however, that are known show that insane, idiotic and demented women frequently become mothers in these places, and thus saddle upon the county the expense of maintaining pauper children that are likely to inherit the mental or physical ailments of the mother, and become for life a charge upon the public. Revolting as our statement may seem, let it not be considered too strong, and taken with a degree of allowance. The half has not been told. Insane women in our poor-houses, not only once, but in some instances *regularly*, and almost annually for years have thus brought into the world children begotten upon them in these institutions. Whenever irresponsible persons bereft of reason are thus degraded and made victims to gratify passion, every impulse of humanity and of decency demands that provision should be made to check this freedom of association, and buildings be so arranged that one part shall be devoted exclusively to the males and the other to the females with as little communication between them as possible.

VENTILATION AND DETAILS.

Careful attention to details would add much to the advantage of a poor-house at slight expense. The wainscoting or ceiling of the rooms for a few feet above the mop board, so that walls may not be damaged by chairs leaned against them, the oiling or painting of floors, transom windows over doors, simple but effective ventilators in each room, water closets handily located, good bath rooms with pipes conveying hot and cold water to them, and with inclined floors, so that waste water may easily pass off, and even mousquito nets and blinds might often be substituted, with great advantage, for the heavy cornices, gimcracks, and unnecessary ornaments that add considerable to the expense and scarcely anything to the beauty of such structures.

Thorough ventilation and pure air have been deemed so essential to health in public buildings of this character that in some States provision requiring it has been made by law. Every room should have ventilation communicating with external air, and the utmost pains should be taken to free the atmosphere from all impurity.

SLEEPING ROOMS.

The upper story of the building should be mainly devoted to sleeping rooms, with a suitable number of rooms for storing clothes attached. There should also be hospital or sick rooms on this floor for both sexes, so situated that they may be reached at any hour of the night without disturbing persons in other parts of the house.

It is a question frequently discussed, and upon which there is a division of sentiment among those experienced in poor-houses, whether sleeping-rooms should be large or small. Some houses are divided into very small rooms; others have rooms capable of accommodating three or four persons in each. A few have dispensed with nearly all partitions, and arrange their inmates in great wards, with small beds side by side, after the manner of a hospital. Here forty or fifty paupers may be seen lodging in one large room. The advantages that are claimed for this plan are that the cleaning and supervision are much easier and more complete; that the removal of the partitions greatly lessens the opportunities for vermin to collect and conceal in cracks and crevices; that better ventilation is secured, as the doors and windows can be kept open all of the day; and that the association of so many together leads to some emulation and pride in caring for themselves, and neatness and order in looking after their rooms, which is productive of beneficial effects. But this system does not commend itself to our minds as the best. The bringing together of the old and the young, the sick and the well, the filthy and the clean, in one great room, and making them constant witnesses and sharers in each others' degradation and filth is to us decidedly objectionable. We have seen in a poor-house of this character an idiot chained

by a bedside, making the most repulsive contortions, while on another bed a pauper lay dying, and all the inmates who lodged in the room were confined for hours amid such surroundings. This system dispenses with all classification, and places every inmate upon the same level. While we are not of those who regard classification as a panacea for all the ills that the poor-house is heir to, still we believe that to a reasonable extent it is wise and proper. A respectable woman who through the death of a husband, sickness, or some other misfortune beyond her own control, has met with such reverses as to make her an inmate of such an establishment, should not be forced into close communication with the abandoned woman who is there by reason of a loathsome disease contracted through her own degradation and vileness. A peaceable and quiet poor person who has been brought up in respectability and virtue should not be compelled, night and day, to intimately mingle with profane, vile, and vicious paupers and be forced to listen constantly to their obscenity and low slang. Such considerations satisfy us that arranging paupers of all classes in great wards is not the best. While, however, we do not concur in this system, we are not prepared to recommend the custom that prevails in our poor-houses generally of dividing the entire upper story into small single rooms, each sufficient only for the accommodation of one pauper. They are too small for the most satisfactory results, and often fail to meet the wants of the house. While some paupers, especially filthy and noisy ones, should be lodged in rooms by themselves, there will always be others that any intelligent keeper will be satisfied had better be placed in rooms together. In view of these considerations, we think the better plan is to divide the upper story into about an equal number of single and double rooms, the proportions of the former being not less than 8x10 feet and the latter 10x12 feet, each with one or more good windows, affording plenty of light and air. By the adoption of this plan the inmates can be classified in some measure, and the house made convenient for keeping such classes together, as well as for the care of such as it may be found necessary to lodge by themselves.

WORK.

Every poor-house should be so arranged that all the inmates that are able to do so may be engaged during the day in some useful occupation. To carry on the farm, the garden, and the house, and to make and mend the boots and shoes and clothing, usually creates a large amount of work, which the paupers should be made to do. It is not only as a source of profit to the institution that this should be required, but as a benefit to the workers themselves. If we seek for the cause of poverty we shall find much of it comes from idleness and want of self-control. Weak-minded, unstable and unbalanced people, deficient in steadiness of purpose, energy and industry, gradually losing strength of body and of mind, lapse into a condition of dependence, and need only the stimulant of steady work to create or restore the capacity for self-support. Besides, moderate labor is best for the maintenance of discipline and the health and quiet of the establishment. It sharpens appetite, promotes digestion and sweetens sleep. No man or woman, in good health, should be kept over one day in a poor-house without being provided with work, and the farm should be purchased and the building arranged with this end in view. If more work was required, and idling and lounging prohibited, we should witness fewer able-bodied paupers than we do, listlessly and uselessly idling away their time in the poor-houses of the State.

RESIDENCE OF THE KEEPER.

In nearly all of our poor-houses the keeper resides in the main building with the paupers. Some who have given the arrangement of poor-houses much attention and consideration think that this should not be so. They contend that a detached building, neat and of simple construction, either in front or at the side of the main house, and a few feet distant therefrom, most suitable for the residence of the keeper. They argue that the familiarity that obtains when the inmates and the keeper live together in common, breeds a contempt for the authority of the latter that often makes it difficult to maintain discipline; that without the family of the keeper can have seclusion at times, an efficient woman, suitable to be associated with her husband at the head of such an establishment, will soon become discontented, and make him so, and that thus the services of the best keepers are sometimes lost. The fitness and capacity of a keeper is of the utmost importance, and none the less so is the necessity for a good, kind, energetic woman, and any arrangement of the house that prevents the employment of the most competent persons for such places is a defect that should be avoided. The importance of good keepers cannot be over-estimated. Without them the best-arranged buildings and the most complete system will be useless. With ignorance, coarseness, and incompetency at the head of the establishment the whole body will become vile from one extremity to the other.

PROVISION AGAINST FIRE.

We deem it essential to call attention to the necessity of making poor-houses, as far as possible, fire-proof. Where this cannot be done provision should be made by ample open-

ings and facilities of escape for the easy exit of the inmates in case of fire. If the house is not situated near a stream of water, there should always be large cisterns or tanks of it on the premises so that it may be applied to a fire at once, should one break out. The proverbial heedlessness of paupers renders such buildings more liable to fire than most others, while the helplessness of many of the inmates is almost sure to make a fire when once beyond control a fearful calamity, destroying life as well as consuming property.

PAUPER CHILDREN AND LUNATICS.

We do not propose to recommend any provision in the construction of poor-houses for the cure and keeping of insane patients or indigent children. For the latter class the State has already undertaken to make full provision, and as the State Public School is designed to be opened within a few days, we congratulate the Convention upon the prospect that before another meeting of county superintendents shall take place, not a child of sufficient age and understanding to be sent to school will be found in the poor-houses of Michigan. Steps have also been taken to establish a new Insane Asylum and through it to make provision for the proper care of the unfortunate pauper insane who are now tenanted in our poor-houses, some shut up in miserable pens without light or air, or scarcely any ordinary physical comforts, and all of them, for the want of facilities that the counties cannot well procure, without that treatment and special attention that their fearful malady demands. We believe that the State should care for all of this class, and to this end hope that the new asylum may speedily be constructed.

With this hope in view, we make no suggestions for a department for the insane in the construction of new buildings. We say to superintendents and keepers, make the best temporary provision that you possibly can for all such cases as are thrown upon you, but agitate this subject and never let it rest until the new asylum is completed, and the poor-houses are no longer made receptacles for the insane.

DISTRICT POOR-HOUSES.

It may be said that to procure even a part of those facilities which we have in this report declared to be essential to a well regulated poor-house, is wholly out of the question in many of the newer and sparsely settled counties of the State; that the paupers there are so few that no division or classification, such as we have suggested, can possibly be made, and that a building devised and constructed upon this plan, even though it might be small, would be a waste of money. We are not prepared to admit this conclusion, but if it be true, and there is no prospect that a county may ever have a sufficient pauper population to build with a view to the adoption of the improvements we have recommended, they are nevertheless essentials that it seems to us every intelligent man must admit ought not to be dispensed with. If a single county is too weak to erect and equip fit buildings for this purpose let provision be made by law by which it can join with one or more others in the construction of a building for the benefit of all concerned. This joint action would secure every advantage at perhaps but a moderate outlay on the part of each county interested. If, for instance, four counties should jointly unite for this purpose instead of purchasing four farms with stock and implements for working each, they would buy but one; (instead of erecting four poor-houses they would put up but a single one,) and all the expenses required for the other three could be combined to build this one, in conformity with plans and specifications so adjusted and arranged as to conform to the laws of health, and suitably minister to the physical and moral needs and comfort of its inmates, and thus the unfit, wretched apologies for poor-houses that exist in some of our counties, might be made to give place to establishments that would not reflect disgrace upon the State and shame upon the communities. As an excuse for poor buildings, wretched accommodations, and no care, it is sometimes said that paupers in the poor-house, even under the worst circumstances, are better off than they ever were before; that, filthy and lazy, they delight in dirt and vermin, and are best satisfied where these abound. But it should be remembered that to suffer persons when they become wards of the public to live in this manner brings the community to their level, and outrages public decency. If a pauper be filthy it is no excuse for the community to keep him in a filthy manner. When the public take charge of him he should be made decent and kept so, and a failure in this respect for want of facilities or proper attention becomes a stigma upon the community at large. For the sake of the fair fame of the people whom we represent, as well as for the benefit of the poor entrusted to our care, we urge that new buildings erected for poor-house purposes be made with all requisite facilities and improvements for economically ministering to the wants and necessities of this class.

The reports on the treatment of the insane and buildings for the county poor were severally adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

A STATE HOSPITAL.

ADRIAN, *December 14, 1874.*

Hon. C. M. CROSWELL, *Secretary:*

DEAR SIR—In the line of official duty your board called the attention of the State Legislature, nearly two years ago, to the importance of a State hospital, and the necessity then existing for its establishment. That necessity is, if possible, more pressing now than two years ago.

The undersigned is in possession of advices from the Medical Department of the University for the months of October and November last. The actual number presenting for medical advice or surgical care during these months was one hundred and seven (107). Over fifty (50) operations were performed, many of them exceedingly grave, complicated, and hazardous. Notwithstanding their gravity, and the difficulties under which the surgeons labored through lack of proper hospital facilities, no casualty has occurred, and every operation, save one, has been successful. The operation to which I refer will be fully remedied by further surgical treatment. Of these no less than seventeen were for cataract, and several others were for grave diseases of the eye. Such cases require not only skillful surgical treatment, but good hospital facilities. While fortunately no unfavorable results are chronicled from lack of proper hospital facilities during the two months to which reference has been made, we cannot, with equal candor, present a like favorable report of certain periods in the past. Lives, hanging in the balances, as the result of hazardous surgical operations, have been still further imperiled through lack of proper care and accommodation.

From the standpoint of the undersigned, the establishing of a State hospital at Ann Arbor by the Legislature would be a wise, beneficent, humane, and economical arrangement.

First, Many persons would be cared for who have not the means to secure aid from skillful surgeons, often residing at a far distant point, engaged in private practice.

Second, Persons in indigent circumstances, to whom scientific professional aid is rendered, while their physical afflictions admit of help, are thus placed in a condition where they can support themselves. The public will be relieved from permanent burdens, and the cause of the afflicted humanely subserved.

Third, In connection with a great public institution for medical and surgical learning such skillful attention would be guaranteed, virtually without cost to the State, as could not usually be afforded in either private practice or public alms-houses.

Fourth, The State now teaches, and has for the last quarter of a century, the science and art of medicine and surgery. It engages to properly prepare young men and women for the practice of the profession. The interests of not only these persons, but more especially the well-being of the public, should be subserved and protected, by thorough professional teaching. So long as the State continues to teach the science of medicine and surgery, it is bound by considerations of the highest and noblest character to perform the work in the best possible manner. It should either abandon the work or faithfully perform the sacred duty. A pre-requisite in this direction is a first-class medical and surgical clinique. This can only be maintained by our furnishing hospital advantages. Already hundreds every winter repair to Ann Arbor to avail themselves of the eminent professional skill which is there furnished without cost. Many of these persons are poor. Are they less objects of public commiseration than the insane, deaf and dumb, or other of our unfortunate and afflicted? We have no accommodations for them, no place in which they may stay while their diseases are being treated, or their wounds healed. What shall we do with them?

Fifth, Such an institution as is contemplated would furnish the people trained and educated nurses, an important desideratum in caring for the sick.

Sixth, Arrangements can and should be made whereby county officials may send such persons as may need professional care, and are proper subjects for public charity, to such

institution as is here contemplated, thus not only caring for them, but relieving the counties of permanent burdens.

Seventh, The expense of founding and maintaining such a hospital in connection with the medical department of the University would be comparatively trifling, and would guarantee to Michigan the perpetuation of the largest and most useful medical institution, not only in this country, but, so for as we have any knowledge, the most successful medical college, similarly located, in the world.

Viewed from any standpoint, the design, if judiciously executed, is as full of utility as of humanity. It will stand by the side of other grand public benefactions for which our State is distinguished, and will reflect equal credit upon the philanthropy and religion of our people.

I earnestly but respectfully ask your honorable board to fully investigate this subject, and if still of the conviction that the cause of scientific learning will be promoted,—that the scheme is dictated by an enlarged charity, in the interest of our common humanity, and in a direction heretofore neglected,—to present the subject to the Legislature at its next session.

We cannot think that the people of Michigan, through their representatives, will turn a deaf ear to this pressing want, for which the tears and groans, the deformed bodies and sightless eye-balls of many hundreds eloquently plead.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. RYND,

Chairman Committee on Medical Department, University of Michigan.

ERRATA.—In the last sub-head, on page 31 of the foregoing report, instead of "Boys guilty of crime," etc., read "Boys guiltless of crime," etc.

On page 28 of the report, in line two of the subdivision, under the head of Jails, read "are" instead of "is."

SPECIAL

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

GENERAL SUPERVISION

OF

Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions.

On the Revision of the Laws for the Care of the Poor, the Management of certain State Institutions, the Punishment of Crime, and the Control of Offenders.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The Governor of the State, JOHN J. BAGLEY,	Ex Officio.
Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, . . .	Detroit.
Hon. HENRY W. LORD, ...	Pontiac.
Hon. Z. R. BROCKWAY, ...	Detroit.
Hon. UZZIEL PUTNAM, ...	Pokagon.

OFFICERS:

CHARLES I. WALKER, ...	Chairman.
CHARLES M. CROSWELL, ...	Secretary.

REPORT.

To JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

The act of the Legislature, directing the appointment of a Board of Commissioners for the general supervision of penal, pauper and reformatory institutions, as amended April 1, 1873, provides, in addition to the annual visits and inspection to be made of the several pauper and reformatory institutions, jails, prisons, and asylums in the State, that said board shall make a thorough examination of all the penal, criminal, and other laws of the State, relating to the penal and reformatory institutions by them to be visited, or in anywise relating to the custody and punishment of criminals, and the care and confinement of the county poor and pauper insane, for the purpose of a revision of such laws by the Legislature. And to accomplish this end, said board were directed to collect together all acts and parts of acts in any manner appertaining to the control, punishment, and reformation of criminals, and to the care and custody of the county poor and pauper insane; and to report the same to the Governor, together with such revision, amendments, and suggestions for the improvement thereof, as to the board should seem necessary and expedient.

The purpose and intention of the Legislature in the passage of this act, as plainly indicated by the language of its provisions was to prepare the way for such needful legislation as may be required for the restoration, better care and protection, and more prudent and economical support of those who, by reason of indigence, poverty, and the misfortunes of disease, have, under existing laws become chargeable to the public, as objects of its bounty; and, in relation to the criminal laws, to effect such amendments, additions, and reforms, with respect to the measure and temper of the punishments to be inflicted for crime, and the care, control, and treatment of offenders while under sentence, as will secure the greatest protection to the community and the most effectual reformation of the delinquent.

That no general revision of the criminal laws of the State, nor the preparation of a new penal code declaring and defining offenses, and regulating the mode of procedure, as well as prescribing punishments and the means of reformation, was intended, is apparent from the terms of the act, which requires the Commissioners to report amendments and suggestions for the improvement of such acts and parts of acts only as appertain to the *control, punishment, and reformation of criminals*, thereby limiting the work of revision and reform to such parts of the criminal enactments as affect the offender after trial and conviction, and prescribe the nature and extent of his punishment, the manner of administering it, and the methods of discipline and means of

reformation to be employed; leaving those portions of the laws which create and define offenses, and relate to arrest, detention, trial and procedure before sentence, to such future consideration as the Legislature may deem proper to bestow. Besides, for a work of such importance and magnitude as a general revision of the criminal laws, no suitable or adequate provision is made in the act. Considering, however, the incompleteness of our system of criminal jurisprudence, its want of harmony, its many contradictory, inconsistent, obsolete and ineffectual provisions, the work of a general revision is, in the judgment of the Commissioners, of so great importance as to call for the early and careful attention of the Legislature.

Our criminal laws are found scattered through the statutes, enacted at different times, and often without reference to, or harmony with previous enactments for the same or similar purposes. Some provisions creating offenses refer to other acts to fix the punishment, but generally each law or provision creating an offense or prohibiting an act, prescribes its own penalty. Sometimes laws are enacted affixing new penalties for transgressions falling clearly within former provisions where a different punishment is prescribed, and both are allowed to remain. Occasionally acts have been so penned as to nullify, or by implication repeal previous laws which are permitted to retain their places on the statute books, while still other provisions have, by time and change of circumstances, become obsolete and ineffectual.

This condition of the laws has made it necessary in order to make such an examination and collection of the penal, criminal, and other laws of the State relating to the custody and punishment of criminals, as the act seems to require, and as would be useful in the work of revision and amendment, for the Commissioners to collect not only those provisions of the law which prescribe the punishment for offenses and the treatment of the convict while under sentence, but to include also those provisions which create and define offenses. Such a collection, arranged under appropriate heads and with reference to the various classes of crimes and their punishments, has been made and is submitted herewith. But the suggestions of the board for amendments and improvements, commence with the sentence, and where by conviction the offender is first regarded by the law as a criminal and stands awaiting the punishment which the law pronounces, and the restraint and discipline which follow for the protection of society and his own reformation.

Included with the acts so collected, as constituting a part of the laws appertaining to the control, punishment, and reformation of criminals, are the laws relating to the State Prison, Reform School, Detroit House of Correction, and the county jails. The laws appertaining also to the care and custody of the county poor and pauper insane, providing for the support of the poor by relatives and by the public, and relating to the poor houses, hospitals, asylums for the insane, and for the deaf, dumb and blind, and to the public school for indigent and neglected children, have been collected and arranged by the Commissioners in accordance with the requirements of the act, and are reported herewith.

An appendix is also attached to this report, in which is briefly pointed out certain sections of the statute law of the State, relating to the subjects considered by the Commissioners, which seem to need revision and amendment, with the reasons therefor.

In the suggestions which the Commissioners have to make upon the several subjects to which their examinations have been directed by the act, attention will be first called to the laws relating to the support of the poor.

CARE AND CUSTODY OF THE COUNTY POOR.

The great increase of pauperism in the State within the past few years, and the enhanced expense consequent upon the maintenance of this class of the population, causing in many localities nearly, or quite the heaviest burdens of taxation which the people are called to bear, demand the most vigorous measures, and the enactment of the most efficient laws to protect the authorities from imposition, and to prevent the public bounty from being used for the support of any except the needy and deserving. It is quite apparent to all who have considered the subject, that a considerable proportion of those who are partly or wholly supported by the public are oftentimes persons who, in justice, should not receive such aid. In some cases the application is a fraud, the persons asking relief having concealed and hoarded means of their own. In other instances the relief sought may be really needed, but should be contributed by relatives who evade liability through some imperfection in the law, and thus impose burdens on the public which they themselves should bear. Again, others soliciting the public bounty, are tramps or roving paupers, who come or are sent into the State from localities beyond our borders, without means, and at once, without any residence or right of settlement to authorize it, appeal to the authorities of the locality where they may be for temporary support or money to carry them further on in their journey. The number of this class has of late greatly multiplied, and there is reason to apprehend that the laxity of the law, and inattention on the part of those who administer it, is tending to open a wide door through which the idle, the thriftless, and undeserving are too often foisting themselves upon the public for support, at the expense of the frugal, the industrious, and economical. To meet and obviate the case first mentioned, to-wit: the concealment and hoarding of property by pretended paupers while supported by the public,—the courts as we understand holding that public aid to the alleged pauper being a gratuity cannot be afterwards recovered from him, nor his property made liable therefor after his discharge,—we believe that some provision of law should be made whereby persons applying for relief should, before receiving the same be examined upon oath, and a statement in writing and upon oath as to their property and effects be made and preserved, so that if it should subsequently appear that any such person had made any false statement, or had any concealed property or effects while receiving aid of the public, he should be held liable to re-imburse the township or county for all such relief given, and for all expenses incurred on his account, and that the township or county affording the relief should have a lien upon his property and effects for the re-payment of the amount of all such aid and relief with the expenses incurred.

This not only for due protection of the public purse, but because it changes the aid bestowed from an absolute gratuity to a loan, producing thereby a very different effect upon the mind of the recipient. A gift from the public purse tends to pauperize the beneficiary, while a loan properly made tends to prevent pauperism, and is sometimes a cure for it.

GRANDPARENT AND GRANDCHILD SHOULD CONTRIBUTE.

It would seem also that the provisions of the statutes requiring the father, mother, and children, being of sufficient ability, of any poor person who is blind, old, lame, impotent, or decrepit, so as to be unable to maintain himself,

to relieve and maintain such poor person, etc., should be amended so as to include and extend the liability to the grandparent and grandchild. These persons being in the direct line of descent, it would seem that there should be the strongest moral and also a legal obligation on the part of the grandchild, "well-to-do" in the world, to look after and contribute to the support of the grandparent, who by reason of the infirmities of age or through misfortune has become unable to care for himself. The population of our poor-houses is made up largely of very old people, some of whom have had property and given it to their children, expecting in return to be cared for and supported during life. The son or daughter receiving the property, perchance, dies, and the property goes to grandchildren, who take and use it, leaving the old grandparent to whom it justly belongs uncared for and a beggar asking alms of the public or a tenant of the poor-house. It seems to us that it will promote that respect for age and honor for parents which has ever been pronounced a public virtue, to require the young in the direct line of descent to contribute to the support of those aged ones who are in reality of their own household. We would make the obligation reciprocal, and require the grandparent, when of sufficient ability, to contribute to the support of the indigent grandchild. Such a provision is neither new or unusual, having been already incorporated into the poor laws of several other States of the Union. Thus in Pennsylvania it is held that a grandfather or grandmother, being of sufficient ability, is liable for the support of the grandchild, and one having such a grandparent, even if the father is living and indigent, is not a pauper in contemplation of the law.

A MOTHER WITH PROPERTY OF HER OWN SHOULD CONTRIBUTE.

Again, by § 1804, which prescribes the order in which parties may be called upon to contribute to the support of their indigent relatives, the mother is exempted so long as there is a father or child who is able to afford relief. But since the law has given to the wife and mother the independent control and management of her own estate, it would seem not to be unreasonable, that the mother having sufficient estate of her own, should (in the discretion of the court) be required to contribute, notwithstanding the father and children may be of ability to afford relief to the pauper.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR AND SUPERVISORS SHOULD DIRECT THE MANNER OF CONTRIBUTION.

And since the law has devolved upon county superintendents and supervisors the performance of most of the duties formerly discharged by directors of the poor, it seems desirable that the laws (see § 1801) should be so amended as to give those officers as well as directors of the poor, authority to direct the manner in which relatives shall contribute.

SERVICE OF ORDER TO COMPEL CONTRIBUTION FROM RELATIVE WHO REMOVES TO ANOTHER COUNTY.

Again it not unfrequently occurs, that persons chargeable with the support of indigent relatives leave or abandon them in one county, and removing take up their residence in some other and distant county, leaving the former county burdened with the support of the pauper. Under the present provisions of the law (see § 1802) it is necessary in order to compel support by such relative, for the superintendents of the county where the pauper may be, to make application to the circuit court of the county where the delinquent relatives may dwell for

an order to compel contribution. In such cases it frequently happens that the expense and inconvenience of making the application, and carrying on the proceedings in the distant county where the relative resides, are so great as to cause the application to be neglected, or if made, to exceed the benefits resulting. To meet such cases it would seem advisable that the statutes should be so amended as to give the Circuit Court of the county where the poor person is left or has a settlement, jurisdiction to make the order for support, and in its discretion to order the non-resident relative to be summoned to appear and answer the application and obey the order in the county where he had wrongfully left the poor relative without support. Still it would seem proper that it should be left to the discretion of the Circuit Judge, upon an examination of the circumstances of the case, as to whether the conduct of the relative had been such as to make it just that he should be subjected to the expense of answering the application out of the county of his residence.

REPORTS WHERE THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY POOR HAS NOT BEEN ABOLISHED.

And it has been further suggested that for the purpose of securing fuller information as to the expenses of supporting the poor, that the law requiring reports of the expenditures of moneys in the several counties to be made annually to the Secretary of State should be so amended that the proper officers in cities, wards, and townships, where the distinction between township and county poor has not been abolished, shall be required annually, on or before the fifteenth day of October, to report to the county superintendents of their respective counties a detailed statement of all the expenditures in such city, town, or wards, for the support of the poor.

DISTRICT POOR-HOUSES.

The considerable sum invested in alms-house establishments, the large aggregate sum required to maintain them, their influence to perpetuate pauperism through succeeding generations, and the appalling evils to the paupers themselves from their residence in these establishments, have moved us to most earnest inquiry for some better system. The result of our deliberations will be found fully presented in our general report, consisting in the recommendation for district establishments, under State control, in place of the present county system, and the reasons therefor.

THE MICHIGAN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The laws providing for the organization, location, buildings, officers, management, support, admission of patients, name, etc., of the Michigan Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, are found in several separate acts. See Comp. Laws, viz.:

Act of April 3, 1848, Comp. Laws, page 624.
" " Feb. 19, 1850, " " " 625.
" " April 2, 1850, " " " 627.
" " Feb. 14, 1853, " " " 627.
" " Feb. 12, 1855, " " " 628.
" " Feb. 9, 1857, " " " 628.
" " Feb. 12, 1857, " " " 630.
" " March 25, 1867, " " " 643.
" " April 12, 1873, Laws of 1873, page 148.

This institution and the Asylum for the Insane were both organized under the same act of the Legislature, and both were managed by the same Board of Trustees until the passage of the act of Feb. 9, 1857, which provided a separate board for each institution; and all the acts above named, except the last three, applied alike to both asylums. A new and independent act for the reorganization, government, and support of the Asylum for the Insane was passed Feb. 14, 1859 (Comp. Laws, §§ 1911 to 1956), leaving the authority for the management of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind alone to be gathered from the above named laws passed prior to that date, the object of some of the provisions of which have been accomplished, and many others were in effect repealed or superseded by the act of Feb. 9, 1857.

Under these circumstances it would seem desirable that a new act should be passed, enforcing such of the present operative provisions of the acts above mentioned, together with such modifications and additions as may be necessary for the proper support, superintendence, and government of this institution, and for the regulation of admissions and providing for the instruction of its inmates. Should such an act be passed, the several sections of the above named laws not retained or embraced in the new enactment should be repealed. At best the present condition of the statutes relating to this institution, having the operative and obsolete provisions mingled and combined as they are with provisions relating to the Asylum for the Insane, is awkward and inconvenient, and renders them liable to misconstruction. And the propriety of such new act is the more apparent since the government of the Insane Asylum is wholly withdrawn from the provisions of these former laws.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Previous to the act of Feb. 9, 1857 (see Comp. Laws, §§ 1905–6–7–8), the laws relating to this asylum were combined with the enactments establishing and regulating the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, both institutions being under the control and management of the same Board of Trustees.

By the act of Feb. 9, 1857 (Comp. Laws, p. 628,) a separate Board of Trustees was provided for each of these asylums.

By the act of Feb. 14, 1859, separate and independent provisions were made for the organization, regulation, and management of the Asylum for the Insane. (See Comp. Laws, §§ 1911 to 1956.) This act superseded the provisions in the act of Feb. 9, 1857, relating to that institution, as well, also, as nearly all the former enactments then in force relating to the asylum.

Hence those obsolete provisions (see Comp. Laws, §§ 1884 to 1908) should be repealed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Commissioners also desire to call attention to the length of sentences to the Reform School. The law now provides that offenders committed to the school shall be detained therein until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless their reformation warrants their discharge at an earlier date. Experience, however, has shown that if upon the inmate's arrival at the age of eighteen a sufficient reform to permit his discharge has not been accomplished, but little if any good may be expected to result from his further detention in the school. If incorrigible at that age, the institution thenceforth, as to him, partakes more of the character of a prison than of a school of reform. And the influence of offenders who have passed that age without amendment is, in general, most

pernicious upon the younger inmates. Upon this subject the Board of Control of the School say, "that it may be taken for granted that if boys are found in the school beyond eighteen, who are still indifferent to their character and are making no effort at self-restraint, they for the general interest of the other boys, had better be removed.

For such reasons, a change in the law, limiting the sentence of detention until the age of eighteen only, is recommended.

If this recommendation should be adopted, then some provision for the transfer to some other institution of boys so released at the age of eighteen years should be made, for it would be unwise, manifestly, to send out into society at this age, when the criminal impulse is most active and uncontrollable, incorrigible youths who for years have resisted the good influences of this school, and have been retained because in the judgment of the officers they were and are unfit to be released.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

By the establishment of the Detroit House of Correction a place of detention was provided which, for some classes of offenders, afforded facilities for confinement, employment, discipline, and reformation superior to those found in any other prison or place of detention within the State. This institution, however, belonged to the city of Detroit, but the Legislature, in order to enable other portions of the State to secure the advantages of the institution, provided, by act of March 15, 1861, that certain classes of offenders convicted in any county having an arrangement for that purpose with the city of Detroit, might be sentenced to confinement and discipline in the Detroit House of Correction.

Subsequently, by the third section of the act of March 27, 1867 (Comp. Laws, §8167), it was enacted, that any person found guilty of disorderly conduct or breach of the peace by a court in any county having such arrangement with the city of Detroit, if sentenced to give bail for good behavior, or upon other condition, might, for the non-giving of, or until such bail is given, be confined in the Detroit House of Correction, there to be detained until the end of the term of commitment, or until the Superintendent is served with a certificate, signed by a circuit judge of the circuit including the county where such person was convicted, stating that by giving bail or otherwise, the terms of the commitment of such person have been complied with.

By an examination of this provision it will be observed that no means are provided whereby the convict, after arriving in the House of Correction, can give the bail or comply with the condition in order to relieve himself from imprisonment. Previous to this it was provided in relation to disorderly persons (Comp. Laws, §1965) that any person committed for not finding sureties for good behavior might be discharged by any two justices of the peace of the county, upon giving such sureties for good behavior as were originally required from such offender. And by §1968 the Circuit Court is also authorized to discharge the offender from confinement upon receiving sureties for his good behavior. When these, §§1965 and 1968, were enacted, disorderly persons were always confined in the jail of the county where convicted, and being confined in the same county where conviction was had, there was no practical difficulty in giving bail after confinement, before two magistrates or the Circuit Court of the same county. But as to how a disorderly person, sent from a county other

than Wayne, and perhaps from a distant part of the State, is, while confined in the Detroit House of Correction, to give bail in the county where convicted is not plain; and it would seem that some legislation in connection with these §§ 1965, 1968, and 8167, would be desirable to obviate the difficulty.

By Sec. 4, of the act of April 3, 1869 (see Comp. Laws, §§ 8172 to 8181), it was provided that, "Every person more than fifteen years of age who is a common prostitute, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction a term of three years." It is quite evident that it was the intention of the Legislature to make this section 4 apply to the State at large. The first three sections of the act were, however, clearly intended to apply to the county of Wayne only, and at the end of the third section (§8174) a clause is added, declaring that the provisions of the act shall apply to the county of Wayne only. Probably the intention was by this clause to limit the operation of the first three sections only to the county of Wayne; but the Supreme Court have held (20 Mich., 14–17) that by force of this clause as it stands the operation of the fourth section (§8175) was also limited to Wayne county. If it is desired to imprison prostitutes from other counties, who are over fifteen years of age, in the Detroit House of Correction, an amendment to the above named clause will be required.

COUNTY JAILS.

Several of the provisions of the law relating to the county jails which seem to require amendment or repeal are noted in the appendix to this report and need no further mention here.

The management and use of the jails as prisons, and the result of their employment as places of punishment for offenders, has called for and received the careful consideration of the Commissioners.

Under the present system, these places, from the necessity of the case, are the common receptacles of all persons and every grade and class of offenders subjected to imprisonment in the counties. As a rule, they are filthy and poorly ventilated; within them not only those awaiting trial, but vagrants, the disorderly, young offenders, convicted criminals, and the old and hardened experts in vice and crime are mingled in promiscuous association in enforced idleness, without discipline, or means of improvement or incentive to reform. While thus held, the less abased are constantly subjected to the contaminating influence of all the vices and criminal propensities of their more hardened associates. Thus the jails become moral pest-houses, foster places of idleness, and schools of crime. Pernicious as this condition of things is, not only to the incarcerated offender, but to the community at large when he is turned loose upon them degraded in self-respect and with increased propensity and capacity for crime, yet it seems impossible to remedy the evil under the present jail system, or so long as these prisons are without the means of a proper classification and separation of prisoners, or the facilities of employing the inmates in suitable labor or useful occupation.

The whole jail system as at present conducted is radically wrong and obnoxious, and should be discontinued. In place of the jails, two or three prisons or houses of correction, intermediate between the jails and penitentiary, should be provided for vagrants, disorderly persons, and all offenders now punished by imprisonment in the jails. Such intermediate prisons should provide for the employment, discipline, and reformation of their inmates, and

thus prevent the evils of idleness in the jails; and henceforth jails under proper regulations should be used only as houses of detention for such persons as are held for examination or trial merely.

These intermediate jails or houses of correction may be provided without erecting therefor expensive and complicated establishments. The selection, alteration, and enlargement of existing jail structures, each to be used for several counties, is deemed feasible and economical.

IMPRISONMENT OF WITNESSES.

A practice relating to the jails and permitted by the law, is that of the imprisonment of witnesses in criminal causes, and holding them in custody to secure their attendance at the trial. This practice has been characterized as "one of the relics of barbarism, which has outlived the growth of civilization," and should be abolished.

That a person who by accident or otherwise may have witnessed the commission of a crime should, because unable from poverty or other cause to give bail when required, for his attendance at trial to testify, be incarcerated in jail as the companion and associate of vagrants and criminals, for weeks and months perchance, to the detriment of his own interest and the deprivation of his liberty, is a hardship and an injustice which calls for condemnation.

The means for securing the needful testimony in such cases, by provision for an immediate examination and cross-examination of the witness in the presence of the defendant, and committing his evidence to writing, to be used on the trial, or otherwise, without further resort to this pernicious practice of imprisonment, calls for early and appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL LAWS.

With respect to such amendments to the criminal laws as may be deemed necessary for such an administration of punishments as will most effectually prevent the commission of crime, a few suggestions deemed worthy of consideration in the performance of the work may be made. That there may be no misapprehension as to what acts are prohibited by the law, or as to the penalties which follow its violation, and in order that the application of punishments shall be certain and effectual, all offenses to which those punishments are intended to apply should be plainly, clearly, and concisely defined. Penalties prescribed in laws which have become obsolete, or which have been superseded by subsequent enactments, should be stricken from the statutes. Inconsistent and inappropriate punishments should be abolished or harmonized.

Laws enacting different or double punishments for the same offense should not be permitted.

Whenever on account of public opinion or other cause a penalty ceases to be enforced, it should be stricken out, or so modified as to render it effectual.

Penalties so trivial as to be generally disregarded, should be abrogated or so increased as to command obedience to the law.

All punishments should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense and the turpitude of the offender, and should be accompanied with the proper means and suitable efforts for his reformation, but as the protection of society

is the chief object of punishment, it should be continued until his reformation gives reasonable assurance that the offense will not be repeated.

And all laws declaring offenses and prescribing penalties therefor should be collected and arranged in an orderly system, so as to be of easy access and readily ascertained.

That our criminal laws are defective in many of these respects is apparent from even a cursory examination. Our penal system had its foundation chiefly in the common law, where punishments often partook more of the spirit of vengeance than of the purpose to reform the delinquent. With the expansion of trade and the progress of the arts, and with the opportunities attending the growth, development, and enterprise of the country, new forms of crime and evil practices unknown to the common law have sprung up. To repress these we have sometimes copied from the criminal laws of other States, and at others have amended our own or have passed new acts to meet the emergency. These acts and amendments have generally been passed and the punishment measured to meet some particular form or phase in which the new offense has presented itself, at the time to the notice of the Legislature; and often with little regard to their agreement or consistency with, or effect upon other provisions in the general body of the laws, but always more with a view to thrust the offender beyond the power of causing present annoyance by his crimes, than with regard to the consequences of his return to liberty unreformed, to renew his depredations upon society.

UNLIMITED PUNISHMENTS.

For causes like these, acts have been passed, under which punishments may be imposed bearing no reasonable proportion to the injury done, or to the guilty purpose of the offender. Thus by §2114 of the Compiled Laws, for injuring or destroying cranberry vines upon the premises of another, the offender may be fined not less than five dollars, or imprisoned not less than five days, but the extent of the punishment allowed in the other direction is unlimited; he may be fined thousands of dollars, or be imprisoned for months or years, and all for an offense which may have resulted in an injury to an amount even less than a single dollar.

DOUBLE PUNISHMENTS.

Again, through inattention or misunderstanding of existing laws, new acts have been passed having the effect of repealing former provisions, or of prescribing new and additional punishments where penalties were already provided.

A noticeable example of the uncertainty and confusion occasioned in the statutes by the passage of such successive acts imposing new, additional, and different penalties for the same or similar offenses, leaving former acts unrepealed (unless by implication), is found in the different laws enacted for the protection of trees. Thus, Comp. Laws, §1317, prohibits injuries to trees planted or preserved by any one upon his own land within certain highways, for shade or ornament; the penalty is not less than $5 nor more than $100. By §7600, punishment in jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding $100 is imposed upon any person who shall willfully injure or destroy any fruit or other tree not his own, standing or growing for shade or ornament, or other useful purpose. This section would seem to punish the same offenses named in §1317. And §§5525, 7602 also seem to prohibit some of the same offenses

prohibited in §7600; if so, they prescribe still different measures of punishment. And §7609 subjects the offender to punishment in the State Prison not more than five years, or in jail one year, or to a fine not exceeding $500, for injuring or destroying fruit trees or any other trees not his own, standing for shade or ornament, on the land of another, when the damage amounts to $25; this section also seems to include and punish with increased penalties the same offenses named in §1317, §7609, and §7610, and would seem also to inflict its penalties for the offenses named in two other sections, 3845 and 3346, where still other penalties are prescribed; and still further another, §7610, seems to prohibit a part or all of the injuries to trees named in the several other sections above mentioned, and provides still other measures of punishment therefor.

Here, it will be observed, are six or eight different provisions, passed at different times, all standing upon the statutes, and each imposing a different grade of punishment for the same transgression, or at least for the same class of offenses.

To determine as to whether any of these laws supersede, repeal, or annul any of the others, and as to what is a valid punishment for any offense falling within the scope of these laws, are questions which completely puzzle legal skill to solve. And yet they include a class of offenses for which magistrates who make no claims to such skill are frequently required to administer the law and pronounce the penalty.

Like incongruities and double punishments may also be found among the different provisions of similar acts. Thus, in the act for the protection of fish and the preservation of fisheries; Comp. Laws p. 673, Sec. 1, imposes a fine of $300, or imprisonment not more than 30 days for the violation of its provisions; Sec. 8 of the same act imposes another fine of $100 for the same offense. For violations of Sections 2, 4, and 5, a penalty of $100 under each section is imposed by Sec. 8, and Sec. 6 prescribes an additional punishment for the same offenses under each of the sections by fine of not less than $25, nor more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days. Boat owners, for violating certain provisions of sec. 10, are there fined $50, and for the same offense Sec. 8 imposes another penalty of $100, and Sec. 11, a third penalty of the same amount. For the offense named in Sec. 3, a punishment is there imposed of $300, fine and a forfeiture of the fish nets named in the section, while Sec. 8 adds another fine of $100 for the same offense. Here there are six sections under which double penalties are imposed, and one under which three different penalties are prescribed, in the same act.

Again, Sec. 8 declares that all forfeitures collected for violations of the act shall be paid into the county treasury, and, notwithstanding that the constitution devotes all penalties to the library fund, yet Sec. 9 of the act applies one-half of the fines collected under the act to a pauper fund and gives the remainder to the prosecutor. It also authorizes the anomalous proceeding of recovering fish nets, forfeited under Sec. 3 in the action of *debt*, and gives *one-half of the net* to the pauper fund and the *other half* to the prosecutor.

OBSOLETE LAWS.

In some instances, laws have become obsolete, the occasion calling for their enactment having passed away. Of this class is the whole of Chap. 241 of the Compiled Laws relating to the detention and release of fugitive slaves. Other provisions upon the same subject, and relating to the kidnapping of persons

of color to return them to slavery, are noted in the appendix, and should be repealed.

Some statutes passed while the county courts were maintained, have provisions applicable only to that system. These being allowed to remain, sometimes cause embarrassment or prevent the operation of measures which ought to be observed. Of such are sections 8033, 8039, and 8040 of the Compiled Laws.

OFFENSES UNPUNISHED.

For many acts injurious to the public and to individuals, no punishments are provided, or the evils are but partially remedied. Thus, while cruelty to animals is punished, and so the exposure of children under six years of age with intent wholly to abandon them, yet for cruelty to children generally, which may be practiced by exposure to hunger, cold, neglect, disease, and in the numerous ways which passion and cupidity may devise, and not amounting to assault and battery, no adequate punishment is provided.

Any person having a husband or wife living who shall marry another is punishable for polygamy. A penalty should also be imposed upon an unmarried person who shall marry another knowing such other person to have a husband or wife living.

More effectual protection would seem desirable against the conduct of those who at unusual hours of the night disturb the peace by unusual noises and offensive behavior. So also for the suppression of frauds and swindling by means of cards, sleight-of-hand performances, and those practices and devices known as confidence games.

INCONSISTENT AND UNEQUAL PUNISHMENTS.

A want of consistency in the extent and severity of the penalties prescribed for different offenses, and of suitable adaptation of the mode and measure of punishment to the character and circumstance of individual offenders, and the nature and extent of their criminal habits and disposition, is observable throughout the criminal laws. This inequality and want of appropriateness in punishments, not only with respect to different classes of crimes, but also as between offenses of the same class and grade, will be more apparent by a comparison of a few of the provisions found in the statutes.

Thus, it may be noticed that for stealing in a dwelling house (Comp. Laws, §7560), or from the person (§7568), the punishment may be imprisonment in the State prison five years, or in jail one year, or in the former case, by fine not exceeding $500. If, however, the offender should steal the same amount from his fellow traveler in a railroad car while detained by accident, he may be imprisoned (§7620) in the State prison *twenty years* or fined to the amount of *three thousand dollars;* although if the same theft were committed while the car was moving on its route over the road, the punishment could not exceed *five years* in the State prison, or a fine of *five hundred dollars.* For such inequality in the severity of the punishment, especially in case of the theft in the car while detained and while in motion, no reason can be found either in the differences in the thefts, or in the difference of the guilty purpose of the offender in the two cases.

Again, for a simple larceny to the amount of twenty-five dollars or less, the punishment may not exceed one year in jail or a fine of $100 (§7569). But if the same amount were obtained of the owner by false pretenses with intent

to defraud (§7590), the offender may be imprisoned ten years or fined $500. But should the same amount be taken by a judge, sheriff, or other officer as illegal fees (§§7460, 7462), which involves all the turpitude of deception and a like intent to defraud as in false pretense, the offense is a misdemeanor only, and the punishment cannot exceeed one year in jail or a fine not exceeding $250. And by another section (§7674), for willfully and corruptly taking the same illegal fees, the punishment of the judge or officer is limited to a fine only, which shall not exceed $100. So, while defrauding a woman of her money to the amount of $25 or less, by the deceit and falsehood of false pretense, renders the offender liable to imprisonment for ten years, yet if by deceit, betrayal of confidence, and false promises of marriage, he accomplishes her seduction and utter ruin, he can be punished (§7697) no more than five years in the State prison or one year in jail, or by a fine not exceeding $1,000. And the law, as if seeking to add hardship to misfortune, will not permit her when delivered of her child, even though dead when born, to hide her wrongs by the concealment of its birth (§7698) under pain of imprisonment and fine.

And by §7552 the burning of the dwelling-house of another in the night, there being no one lawfully therein at the time, is punishable in the State Prison for a term of years only; but for burning the same dwelling or any building adjoining thereto in the day time (§7553) the offender may be imprisoned for any term of years, or for life even; thus rendering him liable to a severer punishment for the latter act than for the graver offense of burning in the night, when greater danger is to be apprehended from the crime.

Again, by §7729, if any physician or other person shall, while intoxicated, imperil the health or life of another by administering any poisonous drug or medicine, he may be punished by imprisonment a year in jail, or by a fine of $500. But a railroad engineer or conductor of a passenger train (§2403 and Laws of 1873, p. 535, §6), for jeopardizing by his intoxication the lives of all on board his train, is guilty of a misdemeanor only, and punishable by not more than one year in jail, or by fine not exceeding $250, while a drunken driver may imperil those within his coach for the modest forfeiture of $5 per day (§2004).

And as inadequate as these penalties imposed upon engineers and conductors for intoxication while in charge of passenger trains, appear to be, yet it would seem that if they were first prosecuted under §2138 for the penalty of $5 there imposed for intoxication, that it would be a bar to further punishment.

So the director of a manufacturing company, for neglect of certain duties in respect to annual reports of the affairs of his company, may be fined to the extent of $5,000, or be imprisoned two years (see §2858), while by §2840, in the same act, the director of a mining company, for the neglect of a similar duty, may be fined not more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year. As between these offenses it will be observed that there is no difference in the degree of guilt, and if injurious in their consequences, the mischief may be just as great in the one case as in the other.

Again, by §1449, any person for knowingly importing, selling, or offering for sale any adulterated wine or spirituous liquors, may be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than *thirty days;* but, by §1454, for putting such adulterated liquors into a cask marked "Pure," by an inspector, and selling or offering the same for sale for the purpose of deceiving, he may be imprisoned in the State prison *one year.* And yet, it is difficult to discover any difference in the grade or wickedness of these offenses, or in the injuries

resulting. While for an offense comparatively insignificant and harmless as compared with the sale of adulterated and poisonous liquors, viz: the selling of a bushel of uninspected salt, the manufacturer may be fined *one thousand dollars*.

By §7539, for the offense of forcibly or fraudulently enticing away a child under twelve years of age with intent to conceal it from its parents, the punishment may be ten years in the State prison, although there may be no physical or moral injury to the child either effected or intended. But for enticing a girl under sixteen from her father or mother without their consent for the purpose of prostitution, whereby unmeasured injury and ruin may be brought upon the child and a lasting stain upon her family, the deliberate villain cannot (§7533) be punished more than *three years* in prison. And he may be let off with a fine of *five hundred dollars* (§7691) for enticing away, seducing, and committing adultery with a wife, whereby the whole family may be crushed and broken, and the woman cast out to a life of infamy and crime.

Again, if a cashier or clerk in a savings bank (§2247) shall embezzle or appropriate to his own use any money deposited with, or belonging to the bank, he may be fined *ten thousand dollars* and be imprisoned *twenty years*. But if the treasurer of a savings association shall by his defalcations (§2272) be guilty of the same offense with respect to the moneys belonging to or deposited with his association, his punishment cannot exceed *two years* in the State prison; yet the criminal intent and the nature and extent of the mischief in the case of these offenses are not distinguishable.

And these are but instances of the want of the due adaptation of penalties, and of the degree and appropriateness of punishments to crimes, to be found everywhere in the statutes. Many it is true are not so glaring as the instances cited, but all such have a tendency in a greater or less degree to lead either to unjust or inappropriate punishments, or to render the administration of the criminal laws uncertain and often ineffectual for the punishment and suppression of crime.

DIFFICULTY OF MEASURING CRIMINAL PUNISHMENTS IN ADVANCE.

But, however carefully and skillfully the penalties for crimes may be measured and apportioned in the law to the offenses to which they are intended to apply, still but slight reflection will be sufficient to show that no legislative foresight can always determine in advance of the commission of a crime what will be the just and appropriate punishment for the offense.

If, in prescribing punishments, nothing more were required than to measure the punishment by the amount of the injury caused by the offense, as in case of theft to grade the penalty by the amount stolen, then the appropriate punishment to be inflicted might be pre-determined with some degree of precision. But this is not sufficient. While the injuries caused by crime vary in their nature and extent with each offense, ranging from those minor mischiefs which a few dollars may repair, up through every degree of wrong and injury to property, life, liberty, health and reputation; so the different offenders against the law exhibit in the perpetration of their crimes every grade of depravity and criminality. In one case the only offense may be the stealing of a few dollars merely, committed under some pressing need, peculiar temptation, or misguided impulse, by one who is neither bad at heart nor criminally disposed; while in another a theft of the same amount is committed by an old offender, an expert in crime, who has deliberately, and in disregard of every principle of honor or

morality, and in defiance of law and the public good and the common rights of men, entered upon a life of crime, and omits no opportunity to commit his depredations upon society. In both cases the injury to the victim is the same, but as between the depravity and guilt of the offenders there is no comparison: and between these extremes are offenders of every grade of moral turpitude and guilty purpose. That all these offenders, irrespective of their degrees of guilt, should receive the same measure of punishment for the same crime is repugnant to our sense of justice and propriety.

SUCH PUNISHMENTS FAIL TO REFORM THE CRIMINAL OR TO PROTECT SOCIETY.

Again, as punishment neither compensates the victim of crime nor repairs the injury done, its chief object is and must be for the protection of society against the depredations of the offender and the repetition of his offense. This is sought to be accomplished by making the punishment so severe that the terror of its repetition shall overpower the criminal propensity, or by detention and discipline reform the offender, and thus eradicate the desire to renew his transgressions. But until the criminal propensity of the offender is overawed by fear, or eradicated by reform, the punishment is ineffectual and fails of its end. For a return of the offender to liberty with these vices and propensities unchecked and unreformed, is to assure his return to his former criminal habits and evil practices. That the term of punishment is not always sufficient to deter offenders from crime is too clearly shown by experience. Formerly in England many petty and trifling offenses were punished with death, and in most of the States of this country murder is now so punished. Yet it has always been found that even death, the severest of all punishments, is not sufficient for the protection of community. Therefore it follows that the reformation of the criminal is the only safeguard to society, and any system of punishment which fails to accomplish this must be regarded as radically defective and so far ineffectual. That the extent of the injury caused by the commission of crime cannot be a guide in determining the measure of punishment and discipline required for the reformation of the offender is self-evident. In the work of reform we have to deal with the criminal character and moral turpitude of the man, the extent of his vices, the strength of his evil habits, his want of moral perception, his passions and prejudices. Clearly, then, the time and means required for this work of reformation will vary with each offender, and will depend upon the character and moral depravity of the man rather than upon the mischief and nature of the particular offense in which he has been detected, and for which he is brought to trial. With the novices in crime and those who still value the good opinion of community, or who have gone astray from the force of circumstances, or through the influence of the evil associations into which they have fallen, the work may be comparatively brief; but with the hardened offenders, the experts and professionals in crime, those who have coolly surveyed the field and counted the chances of success and the risks of detection and punishment, and have deliberately resolved to take the hazards of a life of crime, the work of reform is far more arduous, and is of most vital importance to the safety of society; for the release of such without reformation is only sending them back to their chosen field of depredation and plunder upon community.

REAL CHARACTER OF CRIMINALS IS NOT UNDERSTOOD.

If we would repress crime we must apply the remedy to its cause; and that cause is found in the character and disposition of the offender. Hence, to

make punishment effectual, it must be measured not so much by the evil consequences of particular offenses as by the evil propensities of the offender; and the true measure required to accomplish the work can be ascertained only from an acquaintance with the offender, and a knowledge of his character, habits, vices, and propensities.

These considerations serve to show the impropriety and hazard of establishing common measures of punishment for the different classes of offenses, and without knowledge of the character of the offenders or the circumstances of their crimes, of pre-arranging fixed and definite punishments to be applied indiscriminately to all who shall be guilty of the designated offenses. Such a system involves, in practice, the application of the offender to the punishment rather than the punishment to the offender. And whether it be too long or too short, too light or too severe, he must receive it as he finds it, and be fitted to it as best he may. That penalties so determined often operate harshly and with too great severity upon some and ineffectually upon others, is too certain to be merely presumed and too painfully apparent in practice to be denied. The Legislature, however, recognizing to some extent the evils of this system, have sought in many instances to remedy the mischief, by prescribing the limits within which the penalty may be imposed, and then delegating to the judge at the trial the power to determine upon some definite punishment within those limits, hoping that the knowledge of the criminal which he may acquire at the trial will aid in determining the appropriate punishment. This obviates the difficulty to some extent, but still very imperfectly. The offender comes a stranger before the judge, and the knowledge he may obtain of his habits, character, and disposition must all be acquired within the few hours, or few days at most, during which his trial is in progress. That such acquaintance with the accused as this opportunity offers must be very imperfect, and liable to produce erroneous impressions, either in favor of the offender or against him, is evident. On the one hand every motive operates and every artifice is resorted to to conceal the guilt of the offender, and every unfavorable circumstance in his history, and every vice in his character is as far as possible hidden, with the hope of escape or of lightening the punishment; and the more experienced and shrewd the offender may be, the more successful he is usually found to be in the use of these artifices. On the other hand, the public prosecutor and those urging a conviction too often seek to distort and lighten every circumstance which may be beneficial to the accused. Under such circumstances, it is beyond hope that a judge will always, or even frequently, acquire that just appreciation of the character and actual criminality of the offender which will enable him to pronounce the just and true measure of punishment. Besides, he, too, must inflict some fixed and definite punishment, which, if based on an imperfect or erroneous understanding of the criminal or of the circumstances of his offense, may still be fraught with all the evil consequences which it was hoped to avert by such delegation of power to the judge.

After much and careful investigation, we are opposed to the system of time sentences as it now exists, and recommend a change in that system, and the introduction of reformatory sentences applicable to all crimes punishable with imprisonment in the State Prison, with the exception of some of the most aggravated crimes.

PROPOSED LAW.

We know of no better way to present our views than in the draft of a law at

once embodying the principles of the proposed amendment and the practical details necessary for its successful operation :

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That any person who shall be convicted of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, and who may be sentenced to imprisonment under any law now in force or hereafter to be enacted, shall be subject to imprisonment in the custody and under the control of the Commissioners of Correction as hereinafter provided by this act. The Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the supervision of Charitable, Penal, and Reformatory Institutions for the time being, together with the Inspectors of the State Prison, shall constitute and be denominated the Commissioners of Correction, whose powers and duties shall be as further provided by this act.

SEC. 2. All courts of record having criminal jurisdiction in the State of Michigan, which in the exercise of that jurisdiction, and under the provisions of law may sentence offenders against the criminal law to confinement in the State Prison, shall sentence all offenders convicted before them or any of them, of any offense now or hereafter made punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison to imprisonment in the custody of the Commissioners of Correction aforesaid, but shall not fix upon, state, or determine any definite period of time for the continuance of such imprisonment and custody, *Provided*, That in cases of treason, murder in the first degree, and rape, imprisonment in the State Prison may be imposed in accordance with existing laws. *And provided further*, That this section shall not be construed to take away any power to suspend sentence that said courts may have, and in case of such suspended sentence the courts before whom such offenders may have been convicted may at any time cause the re-arrest of such offenders for the purpose of having such suspended sentence pronounced and executed.

SEC. 3. The court imposing such sentence shall in each case furnish the Sheriff or other proper officer a copy of the complaint, information, or indictment upon which such conviction is had, a statement of the defendant's plea, the names and residences of the witnesses sworn in the case, an abstract of the testimony given, the sentence rendered, and the date thereof, which copy, statement, and abstract, signed by the clerk of the court, shall be delivered with the prisoner to the commissioners, their secretary, or the superintendent of any prison establishment under their control, as the said commissioners may direct, either by general regulations or specially, and in the absence of such directions, to the agent of the State Prison at Jackson, which copy, statement, and abstract, signed by the clerk of the court, shall be *prima facie* evidence against the prisoner in all proceedings for the release of said prisoner by writ of *habeas corpus* or otherwise.

SEC 4. It is hereby made the duty of any sheriff or other proper officer to convey forthwith such persons so sentenced to such prison as the said commissioners shall have directed or shall direct, and deliver them into the custody of the superintendent thereof, and in the absence of any such direction, to the agent of the State Prison at Jackson, for which service and all necessary expenses he shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the board of supervisors of the county where such conviction is had. The agent of the State Prison or Superintendent of the State House of Correction, when erected and established, as the case may be, is hereby required to receive all persons so sentenced and delivered, to detain them subject to the authority of the Commissioners of Correction, to transfer them from the said State Prison to the said State House of Correction, or from the said State House of Correction to the State Prison, or to release them under the provisions of this act, as said commissioners may direct. The following form of commitment of prisoners sentenced as aforesaid shall be sufficient authority for the officer to transfer, and for the agent of said State Prison and Superintendent of the State House of Correction to receive and detain such prisoners :

———— County, ss. To (the proper officer) of the ———— of ————, and the agent of the State Prison (and the Superintendent of the State House of Correction), Greeting :

Whereas, After trial upon a complaint duly taken by me, ————, of ————, in said county, was convicted of ————, and was by me sentenced to be imprisoned in the custody of the Commissioners of Correction, as required by law, now therefore, you, ————, of the ————, of ————, are hereby required to convey said ———— to the State Prison or State House of Correction, as the commissioners have directed (and in the absence of any such direction, to the agent of the State Prison, at Jackson), or shall designate and deliver ————, into the custody of the agent thereof; and you the said agent of said State Prison or Superintendent of said State House of Correction are commanded to receive said ———— into your custody and ———— safely keep until discharged in accordance with law. Given under my hand at the ———— of ————, this ———— day of ————, A. D. 18——.

SEC. 5. The said commissioners shall have power to detain in the State Prison and in the

State House of Correction, subject to the rules and regulations thereof, all prisoners committed to their custody, power to establish rules and regulations under which such prisoners may be transferred from either of the above named institutions to the other, or may, upon showing evidence of improved character, be absolutely or conditionally released from confinement in said institutions or from other guardianship, custody, and control; power to resume such control and custody wholly or in part, and to recommit to said institutions or either of them any prisoner, at any time prior to their absolute release. The written order of said commissioners, signed by the secretary thereof, shall be due authority for any member of said Commissioners of Correction, or their agent, any sheriff or other proper officer, to re-arrest and return any prisoner not theretofore absolutely discharged, to the custody of said commissioners in said institutions or either of them. And it is hereby made the duty of all agents, sheriffs, or other officers, as aforesaid, to execute such order the same as it is now their duty to execute ordinary legal process.

The said commissioners shall also have power, all and singular as is now conferred by law upon the Inspectors of the State Prison, and to make rules and regulations for the employment, discipline, education, release, and re-arrest and recommital of all prisoners sentenced to their custody under this act.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to maintain such control over all prisoners committed to their custody under this act as shall prevent them from committing crime, best secure their self-support, and accomplish their reformation. The said commissioners shall actively undertake the reformation of the prisoners aforesaid by requisite restraints, by means of culture calculated to develop true perceptions of duty, right purposes and adequate self-control, and by permitting such social opportunities among themselves, such relaxation of disciplinary and domiciliary restraints as will best promote correct conduct and cultivate the power of self-control. When any prisoner shall be received into the custody of the said commissioners, they shall cause to be entered in a register the date of such admission, the name, age, nativity, nationality, with such other facts as can be ascertained of parentage, of early social influences, etc., as seem to indicate the constitutional and acquired defects, tendencies, and propensities of the prisoner; and, based upon these, an estimate of the then present condition of the prisoner, and the best probable plan of treatment. Upon such register shall be entered quarter-yearly, or oftener, minutes of observed improvement or deterioration of character, and notes as to methods and treatment employed; also all orders or alterations affecting the standing or situation of such prisoner, the circumstances of the final release, and any subsequent facts of the personal history which may be brought to their knowledge.

SEC. 7. The commissioners shall, under a system of marks or otherwise, fix upon a uniform plan under which they shall determine what number of marks or what credits shall be earned by each prisoner as the condition of increased privileges or of release from their control, which system shall be subject to revision from time to time. Each prisoner shall be credited for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and for results accomplished, and be charged for derelictions, negligences, and offenses. An abstract of the record in each case remaining under the control of the commissioners shall be made up semi-annually, considered by the commissioners at a regular meeting, and filed with the Secretary of State, which abstract shall show the date of admission, the age, the then present situation, whether in the State Prison or State House of Correction, or elsewhere, whether and how much progress of improvement has been made, and the reason for release or continued custody as the case may be ————. The commissioners shall establish rules and regulations by which the standing of each prisoner's account of marks or credits shall be made known to him as often as once a month and oftener if he shall at any time request it, and may make provision by which any prisoner may see and converse with some one of said commissioners during every month. When it appears to the said commissioners that there is a strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then they shall issue to such prisoner an absolute release; but no petition or other form of application for the release of any prisoner shall be entertained by the commissioners.

SEC. 8. If any offender against the criminal law, as specified in the second section of this act, shall be, through oversight or otherwise, sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison or the State House of Correction for a definite period of time, said sentence shall not for that reason be void, but the person so sentenced shall be entitled to the benefit and subject to the liabilities of this act in the same manner and to the same extent as if the sentence had been in the terms required by said section two of this act, and in such case said commissioners shall serve upon such offender a copy of this act and written information of his relations to said commissioners.

SEC. 9. The said commissioners shall designate a suitable person in each county to act as their agent in supervising prisoners who are conditionally released, and who shall be subject

to removal by them. Said agents shall be paid for the duties performed under the direction of said commissioners, and upon their certificate of such duties performed, by the supervisors of his county, in such sum or sums as said supervisors may award. The duties of such agent shall be limited to investigation as to the life and habits of conditionally released prisoners to their re-arrest and return to the more immediate custody of the commissioners, when said commissioners shall so order, and to report to the commissioners upon such investigations, and in relation to crime and the causes thereof within said county.

SEC. 10. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The practical object aimed at in this recommendation is better protection against criminal spoliation through the reformation or restraint of convicted criminals. That the fullest possible protection is desirable, none will deny. That it is not now had, the steady and recently remarkable increase in the number of convicts in our prisons sufficiently attests.

THE DEFECTS OF TIME SENTENCES.

That time sentences, determined by statute before the criminal is arraigned, and imposed at the time of conviction, cannot secure it, is now a well settled conviction among those best competent to judge, and seems to the undersigned well nigh a self-evident truth. The criminal law, with its penalties and prisons, is for the few. The great bulk of the population are a law unto themselves,—that is, their natural and habitual impulse is towards probity and good citizenship. They have no consciousness of the law, and would probably not be perceptibly influenced if the whole criminal code were at once repealed. It may be said, also, of the few who commit crimes, that they too are, as the rule, unconscious of the law until they come in conflict with it. So long as men are at liberty they are under play of innumerable influences unconsciously determining their conduct, among which there is the statutory law. In a long period of time the spirit of the criminal laws becomes impressed upon a people, tending to cultivate a public tone favorable or unfavorable to the commission of crimes, and it becomes important in this regard that the laws shall be high-toned and benevolent, not unnecessarily severe or vindictive. The effect of the penalties of the law upon character is more apparent upon criminals directly subjected to them, and a somewhat extended observation shows that the effect of the present system is often injurious, fostering the criminal cast of mind and repressing the better growth. The natural and habitual impulse of those who commit crime is predominately inharmonious with the better sentiment of society and the laws, and while they may live long in mixed society without committing any overt act of crime, unconsciously restrained by the influences around them, when this rubicon is passed there is no sure protection for society until such reforms are wrought in their habitual desires and inward strength, as under average circumstances will make them safe citizens. No human foresight can predetermine the period of time required to effect these changes, as has already been said, not even if the treatment under sentence could be ordered by the same authority that sentences, and certainly not since little knowledge and no voice can be had in relation to it. The effect of a definite sentence upon the prisoner's mind is to first exasperate and then depress if he esteems it too long; to encourage the cherishing of his then present preferences and hope for return to old associations and vicious practices, if too short. In any event, a time sentence is a most pernicious power to divert his mind from the matter of his own improvement by engrossing his attention upon the passing time, to be endured as easily as may be, and with as little effort as possible; and it would be a rarity indeed to find a prisoner who, upon conviction, esteemed his sentence just.

The present system of sentences renders impracticable also the release of the prisoner at the right time. It is often found that prisoners experience for once, or at a particular stage of imprisonment a strong impulse to reformation, which if fostered, as is possible under the reformatory sentence, and the prisoner properly released, would frequently become of a permanent state of mind, but which at present dies out under the hopelessness of imprisonment, or is crushed out by the servility and degradation of his circumstances.

OPINIONS CITED.

We beg leave to insert here, instead of an argument of our own, the sentiments of distinguished men on this subject as gleaned from their recent writings:

Sir John Bowring of England says: "The judge and the jury can have only information from the facts which evidence brings to them. It is when the sentence is pronounced, and the guilty one is handed over to pay the penalty of his offense that his special character ought to be thoroughly explored. And in this respect prison discipline is sadly deficient. It is the business of wise legislation to maximize the motives to good, to minimize the motives to evil."

Since the desire for liberty is the strongest motive among prisoners, and liberty under this act is made to depend upon good, is not the suggestion of Sir John Bowring met by it?

Hon. Robert Pitman of Massachusetts says: "In some courts, especially those of inferior jurisdiction, the spectacle is often exhibited of hurried and apparently careless infliction of sentences. Even when such sentences upon the general scale of criminal punishments rank as among the lighter, the weight of them upon the individual offender may be of great severity. Nor is there less danger of undue lenity. A month's imprisonment of a minor for larceny, or a virtuous female, may crush the better aspirations of the offenders and place them for life in the ranks of the criminal classes; while for one who has already entered upon a career of profligacy, such a sentence would afford but slight protection to society, and have trifling deterrent influence upon the offender. And upon the public, and even upon the criminal himself, the spectacle of an inconsiderate infliction of punishment is injurious."

Our recommendation is designed to remedy the difficulties cited by Judge Pitman.

Fr. Bruün, Inspector General of Prisons in Denmark, remarks that: "The ameliorating intention of punishment cannot always be obtained; for, in the first place, the criminal may be too obdurate to be influenced, or, secondly, the time of the punishment may be too short for rendering possible any improvement. On the other hand, the time of punishment—as punishment is now inflicted—may be too long, because the uniformity of the infliction, its wearing monotony, often stuns instead of strengthening; nay, ofttimes even destroys in the end what it had at first effected."

Rev. J. S. Milligan, chaplain of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, gives his testimony to an evil, incident to the present practice of determinate sentences, as follows: "Every conscientious and closely observant prison officer knows of many prisoners under his charge who, if he would confess it to himself, he believes would be saved to society and the ranks of honest industry if they were made citizens again" (at the opportune moment). "How often have we seen the stolid and soulless movements of the prisoner who is

under a judicial sentence, tyrannical rather than just? Give us a revised criminal code!"

The 28th article in the declaration of principles adopted by that remarkable gathering, the Prison Congress of 1870, is as follows: "The proper duration of imprisonment for a violation of the laws of society is one of the most perplexing questions in criminal jurisprudence. The present extraordinary inequality of sentences, for the same or similar crimes is a source of constant irritation among prisoners, and the discipline of our prisons suffers in consequence. The evil is one for which some remedy should be devised."

The same Congress adopted an 8th article which, in a sententious utterance, goes at once to the needed reform, viz.: "Peremptory sentences ought to be replaced by those of indeterminate length. Sentences limited only by satisfactory proof of reformation should be substituted for those measured by mere lapse of time."

Hon. W. H. Merrell, Secretary of the Board of Managers (Hon. Horatio Seymour, President) of the projected adult reformatory at Warsaw, N. Y., in explaining the project as to sentences, says: "They (the prisoners) shall come with the sentence of the law suspended over them, bound to remain until such time as the governor (of the reformatory) and board of managers shall pronounce them ready to be restored to society."

Dr. Byers, late Secretary of the Ohio Board of Charities, takes position on the subject in the following language: "A principle of organization for prisons must be that of retention until reformation; and if reasonable evidence of such reformation is not furnished, then during life, but in another establishment, designed for incorrigibles," recognizing, thus, both reformatory sentences and graduated prisons as desirable.

Dr. Bittenger of Pennsylvania closes his valuable paper entitled "Responsibility of Society for the Causes of Crime," with these words: "The harmonizing of labor and capital for the honest poor, compulsory education for the ignorant, legislative control of the idle, the vagrant, the helpless and the deserted, a rigorous and vigorous prosecution and punishment of the capitalists and caterers of crime, and an enlarged and enlightened application of the law of kindness to prison discipline, will reduce crime to a minimum, either by preventing its first occurrence, or by converting it to virtue, or if that be found impossible, by holding the criminal till he secures his discharge at the hand of death."

Dr. E. C. Wines, LL. D., Sec'y of the National Prison Association, in his paper contributed to the Prison Reform Congress held at Cincinnati, 1870, entitled "The Present Outlook of Prison Discipline in the United States," in enumerating the great principles which students and workers in the field of penitentiary discipline have come to agree upon, gives as the seventh of his category the following, viz: "The principle that imprisonment ought to be continued till reformation is wrought, and if never attained, then during the prisoner's natural life."

James Freeman Clarke of Massachusetts writes, viz: "The protection of the community seems to require that instead of short terms, there should be substituted a sentence of indefinite confinement, the termination of which should depend on the behavior of prisoner."

Ex-Governor Conrad Baker of Indiana, declares that, "When we reach the true idea of prisons, we shall have indeterminate sentences."

Dr. Despine of France says: "When prisons become real reformatories, as

this was their avowed aim, the incorporation of the principle of indefinite sentences in the penitentiary system would become an absolute necessity."

A. Woodbury, Chairman of the Board of State Charities for Rhode Island, says: "The matter of reformatory sentences has been under consideration in Rhode Island, and they had adopted substantially this system and found it practicable."

Dr. Marquardon of Bavaria, Hon. William Tallack, Secretary of the Howard Association, England, Signor Martino Beltrania Scalia, Inspector of Prisons in Italy, all have written upon the defects in the present system of sentences, recognizing the soundness of the principles underlying the change we recommend. But we submit, finally, on this point, a quotation from the letter of Hon. M. D. Hill (now deceased), who was for forty years Recorder of Birmingham, England, and whose remarkable charges to juries are published in a volume of over 700 pages: "As a general principle, I apprehend the diminution of crime, so far as it is to be effected by punishment, must be sought for in the reformation of the criminal; and for that purpose it is a necessary and a legitimate exercise of human authority to detain him until this effect shall have been produced, even if such detention extend to the term of his whole life.

"* * * To fix, then, at its commencement, the length of a sentence, is to incur two risks: First, that of turning the malefactor loose on society before he is cured; or, on the other hand, to detain him after the cure is effected; the latter alternative being, however, much less injurious and much less frequent of occurrence than the former. It will be at once admitted, that if we could, with certainty, so train a criminal during his imprisonment as to relieve him forever from all disposition to relapse into crime, any length of incarceration would be well spent; assuredly well spent as regards the interests of society, and as assuredly well spent as regards the interests of the criminals, both in this world and in the next. But I have been asked if it is right that for a small offense the offender should be deprived of his liberty for the remainder of his days, if his proclivity to crime proves irremovable?

"To this objection I have answered that, if the offense does not imply the necessity for privation of liberty, then do not inflict such a punishment, even although the alternative may be the escape from all punishment, but let society rather bear the consequences, than administer the pain of an imprisonment which may be unlimited. Having regard, however, to the evils flowing from impunity, whether the offense be large or small, it would be probably found that the instances to which I have adverted would be of rare occurrence; and that, as a general rule, such impunity could not be permitted.

"If, then, the offender must be sent to prison, what is to measure the duration of his punishment? Time sentences are so familiar to our minds, and are enforced by such long ages of prescription, that an inquiry into their reasonableness demands efforts which few can be induced to make; and yet I cannot think the question presents any peculiar difficulty.

"In apportioning a time sentence to a given offense, we assume that some assignable proportion exists between offenses and inflictions; that a pound weight of crime should be visited with a pound weight of punishment. But, although we are able to establish in our minds some vague proportion of this kind, yet all that we can do carries us but a very little way toward the exactitude required for practical purposes. This failure is manifested by daily experience. Whenever a case is tried by a plurality of judges, it is well known

that it is only by compromise that they agree upon a sentence wherever the Legislature has left them discretionary power. And if this be true of judges who, sitting together for month after month, are worn into an approach to mental uniformity, the differences of apportionment between one court and another must be acknowledged to be so great as to destroy all hope that crimes will meet, as a rule, with their desert,—neither more nor less.

"In our attempts to award pain according to desert, we are fated to err either on the side of mercy or of severity. Hence it has been a favorite habit with editors of newspapers to compare two discrepant sentences with a chuckle of triumph over the folly of one or other of the judges on whose proceedings they are animadverting, without a thought that the judges have neither weight nor scales. It is true that, by reason of that vague approach to proportion between crime and penalty to which I have referred, the problem to be solved by the judges is not quite so hopeless of a rational answer as the schoolboy's question, 'How far is it from the 1st of March to the Tyburn turnpike?' but it, nevertheless, is quite as incapable of satisfactory solution.

"When the jury has convicted the prisoner, it remains to be considered whether the offense is mitigated or aggravated by its incidents; then must be considered the circumstances of the offender. Is he young, or of mature age? Has he had the advantages of education, or has he been left to the influences of ignorance, bad example, and evil associations? Has he been previously convicted, so frequently as to make it clear that he has adopted crime as his calling or profession; or is his deviation from honesty an exception, and not made in pursuance of his rule of life? All these, and many other points for consideration, will rise up in the mind of a thoughtful judge, but they assuredly will not be dealt with by any two minds so as to result in precisely the same infliction. And if we take into account the modifications of opinion which society undergoes from time to time, and observe its effects on the sentences pronounced at various periods for offenses of similar magnitude, we shall, I think, all come to the conclusion that standards of punishment are much more easy to imagine than to realize. In the early years of the present century boys of fourteen were not seldom hanged for picking pockets, the executioner, in order to expedite their death, humanely weighting the wretched little creatures with stones! And shortly after that date Horace Walpole tells us he saw from his carriage a cartload of girls going to execution, 'and never,' he adds, 'did I behold such weeping!' Such a spectacle in these days would fill our whole island with horror and indignation.

"But even if it were possible to docket every prisoner's offense with its just amount of punishment, how little good would be accomplished by such a feat. Would the deterrent power of the punishment secure society from the repetition of the offense?

"Such a consequence is perpetually assumed by writers on criminal administration. Deterrents are not, indeed, absolutely nugatory; they have some potency, though very little; but, having watched the operation of non-reformatory punishment for more than half a century, I can offer myself as a witness to the illusory nature of all expectation that they can be made effectual. My testimony, however, sinks into utter insignificance when compared with that of history, which at every page furnishes evidence leading to the same conclusion.

"If, then, it is impossible duly to adjust penalties, and if simply deterrent punishments are inefficacious, in what principle can we find refuge, except

that of reformation or *cure?* But as a cure cannot be predicted in any case with absolute certainty, and as, even if it could, the time required for its accomplishment cannot be measured in advance, I can perceive no rational alternative but that of sentences undefined in extent. But how, it may be fairly asked, is the fact of cure to be ascertained? As I have already intimated, all that can be aimed at is to secure a strong presumption in favor of reformation before the prisoner shall go free.

"This is the only proof of which the case admits. Indeed, upon careful analysis, all moral certainty resolves itself into a high degree of probability,—such a probability, says Beccaria, as justifies us in acting upon it.

"The training of the prisoner must consist of a series of endeavors made by himself to keep in the right path, and to stimulate his ardor, it is necessary first that his restoration to freedom should be held out as the reward of his success; and, next, as Maconochie has forcibly urged, that he should have from the first, some power of choice as regards his actions,—a choice, the limits of which should widen with his progress in the art of self-government. On this part of the subject I have, on various occasions, entered into details. You have done me the honor to pay so much attention to what has proceeded from my pen, that I believe I may venture to refer to my writings in these general terms, which, indeed, is all my diminished strength enables me to do."

THE SPIRIT OF THE SYSTEM NOT VINDICTIVE.

While the purpose of the proposed change of sentences is protection, as stated, its spirit is not as it might appear to some from the unexplained quotations given, severe and pitiless, nor does it contemplate detention until reformation, in such prisons and imprisonment as now obtains; nor is it expected that under this system the aggregate of prisoners will increase, but on the contrary there is good ground to hope for a decrease.

We are repugnant to the present custom of consigning convicted criminals to prisons as to a tomb, where (with the limited ameliorations recently and occasionally introduced) their imprisonment remains a round of duties and discipline,—a period of depressing and degrading experiences; as we are also opposed to their release and return to society unimproved. It is confidently believed that when penitentiary science in Michigan shall be placed upon its true plane, the duty of protecting society from criminals fairly undertaken, and the responsibilities connected therewith squarely assumed, there will evolve a generally increased interest in the prisoner, more thought will be given to the matter of his reformation, more vigorous measures introduced; and that results will be achieved most gratifying to the philanthropist and satisfying to the statesman.

The erection of the proposed new House of Correction will provide a better grade or stage of imprisonment, which will at once relieve somewhat the rigors of prison discipline for those whose worthiness warrants their removal thither or commitment there, and will inspire and probably necessitate such increase of reformatory means in the State prison as shall measurably change the dispiriting and deteriorating effects, into the revival of hope and an exaltation of the vital energies. Still further ameliorating effects, and at the same time the means for diminishing the prison population, is found in the power of the commissioners to conditionally release prisoners to their homes, and to supervise them thereafter so long as the due protection of society may seem to demand. The testimony of Chaplain Milligan, before quoted, concurs with

that of our worthy Governor, and our own observation and experience as well, viz: that there is in prison now under the present system of sentences a considerable proportion of the whole number of prisoners who might be conditionally released with suitable subsequent supervision, and so as to promote their own interest, the happiness of the families in some cases dependent upon them, and the welfare of society, which needs every honest producer in his appropriate place at the earliest possible period.

THE COMMISSIONERS MUST HAVE DISCRETION AND BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

The more particular measures to be applied in the administration of the system cannot be definitely described now, nor, as we believe, is it competent for any legislative body to enact them into a law without jeopardizing the results sought. This matter must be left largely to commissioners, whose constant study and practice shall enable them best to devise. Ordinary intelligence would prompt them to cure the bodily diseases and conditions that contribute to indolence and the criminal impulse (of such there are); it will be comparatively easy, with the aid of the indeterminate or reformatory sentence, the graded prisons and conditional release privilege, to stimulate their hopefulness and secure their co-operation in the efforts for their improvement; healthy, hopeful men, can certainly be employed at productive industry without serious difficulty and such intellectual and moral impression must be made as constitutes the proof of progressing improvement.

The commissioners should be held responsible, in a sense, for every crime committed by those who have come out from their hands and also that the number of prisoners be kept down to the proper point and the capacity of prisons. We believe this system will obviate the necessity of large expenditures for prison establishments that otherwise will, in a few years, again be required; that it will prove the best possible deterrent for general effect upon the criminal classes in society; that it will accomplish the reformation of a large percentum of prisoners now hopelessly criminal; therefore that it will operate to repress crime, and by its sound statesmanship, true philanthropy, and manifest humanity, will place our criminal laws in an honored position compared with the laws of other States, and prove a source of satisfaction to succeeding generations, likely to form the vast population of Michigan.

COMMENDATIONS OF EXISTING SYSTEMS INVOLVING THE SAME PRINCIPLES.

We are supported in this hope and confirmed in these recommendations by the commendations of the Irish prison system, by F. B. Sanborn, Esq., late Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, whose wise suggestions and work have achieved so much in that State, and by the operations of the system itself as hereinafter stated. Also by the experience of Denmark, where four stages or grades of imprisonment have been introduced, producing among the prisoners (in the language of Fr. Brulln), "a life and vigor hitherto unknown," affording the prisoner an aim to struggle for, something to lose, something to gain, by which the will is tried and strengthened." And, by the recommendations of an intermediate stage of imprisonment, from Count Sallsohub of Russia, Count de Foresta of Italy, Dr. Frey of Austria, Mr. Hastings of England, and Sir Walter Crofton. The plan of united control is also commended by the distinguished gentlemen named, and also by Mr. Leyson of France, where the plan is adopted, by Mr. Stevens of Belgium, and Dr. Guillaume of Switzerland.

The plan of supervision of prisoners after release from confinement in prisons has been successful in England, and is heartily approved by Mr. Frederick Hill, Maj. Du Cane, Berkly Baker, Mr. Stevens of Belgium, and others.

THE TRUTH OF THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR PROPOSITION FOR A BETTER PRISON SYSTEM, SEEMS TO HAVE IMPRESSED ITSELF UPON LEADING MINDS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD AT ABOUT THE SAME PERIOD, PRODUCING SUGGESTIONS AND EXPERIMENTS OF REFORM, ALL CONFIRMATORY OF OUR CONCLUSION.

FRENCH CRIMINAL REGISTERS.

M. Bonville de Marsaugy, member of the Legion of Honor and Counsellor of the Imperial Court of France, sought to remedy the evil of improper sentences, and to provide better protection from criminals by a system of "Criminal Registers," under which every criminal court should have in its files a complete history of every convicted criminal in the empire, to the end that when again brought up for fresh crimes, a better adjustment of sentences might be had. He says: "Punishment cannot be properly meted out to a criminal without a knowledge of his moral character. We cannot equitably and effectively proportion the penalty to the offense committed." It is scarcely necessary to add that while under Police of France such a system might be possible, it is quite impossible in America. Or, that our plan for ascertaining the moral character of criminals by daily observation of them in addition to such knowledge as may be obtained from their trial, and correspondence as to their previous history, is preferable to any system of official records or "Registers."

THE NORFOLK ISLAND EXPERIMENT.

The most convincing experiment possible to be made is that of Alexander Maconechie at the English penal settlement on Norfolk Island, between 1840 and 1850. The condition of that settlement was brought under the particular attention of the Transportation Committee of the House of Commons in 1837–8. It was shown that very undue severities were inflicted in it, and that the necessary result, extensive demoralization among the men, had ensued. In the strong language cited by one of the witnesses, the Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, as having been addressed to him by an unhappy victim of the system on the Island itself: "When a prisoner was sent to Norfolk Island, he lost the heart of a man and got that of a beast." About the same time, a plan of managing prisoners suggested by Maconechie in Van Diemen's Land in 1837, was also brought under notice of the committee, and received its qualified approbation. Its principles are as follows in his own language:

1. "That the duration of sentences be measured by labor and good conduct combined, with a minimum of time, but no maximum,—instead of as now, by time only. The purpose of this is to make a man's liberation, when he is once convicted of a felony, depend on the subsequent conduct and character evinced by him, rather than on the quality of his original offense. It is in the first that society really has an interest, and on which depends the security with which he may be again released. The last is an immutable fact. Amidst the varieties of constitution and temptations we can rarely estimate its real turpitude. When we can we are still unable to balance it against a due proportion of pain. And no amount of this last can either recall, or atone for it, or in any perceptible degree, as experience shows, prevent its recurrence.

2. "That the labor thus required be represented by marks;—a certain number of these, proportioned to the original offense, being required to be earned in a penal condition before discharge. Then, according to the amount of work rendered, a proportion of them should be credited day by day to the convict;—a moderate charge be made in them for all provisions and other supplies issued to him,—and should he misconduct himself a moderate fine in them be imposed on him,—only the clear surplus, after all similar deductions, to count towards his liberation. By this means it is sought to place his fate in his own hands, to give him a form of wages, impose on him a form of pecuniary fine (instead of flogging, ironing, or shutting him in a dark cell) for his prison offenses,—make him feel the burthen and obligations of his own maintenance,—and train him, while yet in bondage, in those habits of prudent accumulation, postponing the gratification of present tastes and impulses to ulterior advantages, which after discharge will best preserve him from again falling.

3. "That to strengthen these moral checks and stimulants, when prisoners are kept together in numbers they be distributed into small parties (say) of six, with *common* interests, each man thus laboring and refraining for others as well as for himself. By this means it is hoped to implant and cultivate kindly and social feelings, instead of the intensely selfish ones which usually characterize the criminal, and especially grow up in the solitude of an unconnected crowd. It is thus also sought to create a shadow of domestic ties even when in prison, to give an interest to the strong to assist the weak, thereby equalizing penal inflictions,—and to make offense unpopular because injurious, and good conduct popular because beneficial to several together, thereby gradually creating an *esprit de corps* in all toward good.

"And lastly, these several moral impulses being well organized, it is recommended that they be confided in, with as little mixture of direct force in obtaining the ends contemplated in them as possible. The two sources of action are considered essentially antagonistic, and cannot, with advantage, be in large measure combined. And though wherever prisoners are kept it is indispensable to have physical force present, it is yet undoubted that frequent recurrence to it, being in itself moral failure, will always be found rapidly productive of more.

"These principles, then, having been brought before the committee, though they did not receive its unqualified assent, were yet deemed promising, and recommended to be tried. And shortly afterwards I was appointed to the command of Norfolk Island.

"I arrived there on the sixth of March, 1840, and found the state of things certainly not better, and in some respects even rather worse than I had expected; 1,400 doubly-convicted prisoners, the refuse of both penal colonies (for the worst offenders were sent here from Van Diemen's Land, as well as New South Wales), were rigorously coerced all day, and cooped up at night in barracks which could not decently accommodate half the number. In every way their feelings were habitually outraged, and their self-respect destroyed. They were required to cap each private soldier whom they met, and even each empty sentry-box that they passed. If they met a superior officer they were to take off their caps altogether, and stand aside, bare-headed, in a ditch if necessary, and whatever the weather, till he passed, in most cases without taking the smallest notice of them. For the merest trifles they were flogged, ironed, or confined in jail for successive days on bread and water. The offenses

most severely visited on them were at the same time chiefly conventional those against morals being but little regarded, compared with those against an unreasonable discipline. Thus the most horrid vices, with acts of brutal violence, or of dexterity in theft and robbery, were detailed to me by the officers as being exhibited among them, with little direct censure, and rather as anecdotes calculated to astonish and amuse a new-comer, while the possession of a pipe, a newspaper, a little tea, some article of clothing not furnished by the government, or the omission of some mark of respect, or a saucy look, or word, or even an imputation of sullenness, were deemed unpardonable crimes. They were also fed more like hogs than men. Neither knives, nor forks, nor hardly any other conveniences were allowed at their tables. They tore their food with their fingers and teeth, and drank for the most part out of water-buckets. Not more than about two-thirds of them could even enter their mess-shed at a time; and the rest, whatever the weather, were required to eat as they could in an open shed beside a large privy. The Island had been fifteen years a penal-settlement when I landed, yet not a single place of worship was erected on it. It had been seven years a settlement before even a clergyman was sent. There were no schools, no books; and the men's countenances reflected faithfully this description of treatment. A more demoniacal looking assemblage could not be imagined, and almost the most formidable sight I ever beheld was the sea of faces upturned to me when I first addressed them. Yet, three years afterwards, I had the satisfaction of hearing Sir George Gipps ask me what I had done to make the men look so well?—he had seldom seen a better looking set, *they were quite equal to new prisoners from England.* And this testimony seems to me the more valuable here because it indirectly attests also the usual effect of the old colonial management even in its best form (for assignment still existed when Sir George Gipps arrived in New South Wales) on the aspect of those subjected to it.

"It is impossible to state in detail the means by which I accomplished this great change, indicating, as it did, other changes still greater and more important. Besides introducing most imperfectly my own system of management among them (for my marks never had a fixed value towards liberation assigned them, which could alone make their accumulation really important), I sought generally by every means to recover the men's self-respect, to gain their own wills towards their reform, to visit moral offenses severely, but to reduce the number of those that were purely conventional, to mitigate the penalties attached to these, and thus gradually awaken better and more enlightened feelings among both officers and men. I built two churches,—got a catechist added to the establishment to assist the chaplain,—almost every Sunday during all my four years read the service myself, with a sermon, at some one or other out-station,—established schools,—distributed books,—gave prizes for assiduity, —was unwearied myself in my counsels and exhortations wherever I went,— and went everywhere, alone and unattended, showing confidence, and winning it in return. I also gave every man a small garden, which was a boon to the industrious, but none to the idle; those whom I camped out in the bush I encouraged also to rear pigs and poultry, thereby improving their rations, and still more, infusing into them by the possession of property that instinctive respect for it which makes it safer in a community than any direct preservatives. I thus also interested my police, who were all prisoners, in the maintenance of order, their situations, which were much coveted, being made to depend on their success. I gave the messes knives, forks, a few cooking uten-

sils, tin pannekins, etc. I allowed the overseers, police, and other first-class men, to wear blue jackets, and other articles of dress not portions of usual convict clothing; and nothing contributed more than this to raise their spirits, revive their self-respect, and confirm their good purposes." Mr. Maconechie then gives account of the humanizing means he was enabled to safely employ under his system—answers objections made to it, and proceeds to say:

"The system that I advocate avoids all these errors, and does not, I think, fall into any others worth naming. It may be improved in its details, but I doubt if any of its principles can be advantageously dispensed with. It seeks to grant no weak or unmeaning indulgences; but it desires to gain soul as well as body, to influence, and not merely coerce. It draws the line of duty under the guidance of religion and morality, not of conventional regulation. It seeks to punish criminals by placing them in a position of severe adversity, from which only long-sustained effort and self-denial can extricate them; but it does not desire to aggravate this position by unworthy scorn, or hatred, or contempt; and on the contrary, it respects our common nature, however temporarily fallen or alienated. It does not encourage a man approaching his freedom, by an abatement of task, or improvement of diet, the low rewards of existing low systems, which flatter the spirit of self-indulgence that leads most criminals to their first fall; but it at once proves, and stimulates, and cheers him on, by an increasing, and ever-increasing, scope of free agency, with motives to guide it, yet not unmingled with difficulty to resist its temptations. And seeking thus to train men for discharge into any circumstances, it is not afraid of being able to qualify them for even the most difficult.

"My task was really not so difficult as it appeared. I was working *with* Nature, and not against her, as all other prison systems do. I was endeavoring to cherish, and yet direct and regulate those cravings for amelioration of position which almost all possess in some degree, and which are often strongest in those otherwise the most debased. Under the guidance of right principle they rose with me easily to order and exertion, while under mere control they not unfrequently either explode in violence, or being crushed, drag the whole man down with them. I looked to them for success, and in them I found it. I did not neglect the object of *punishment* in my various arrangements; but I sought it within the limits assigned alike by the letter and spirit of the law, not by excesses of authority beyond them. The law imposes *imprisonment* and *hard labor* as a retribution for offense; and these, in the fullest sense of the words, my men endured. Every one of them performed his government task, besides the labor that he bestowed, as he could catch an opportunity, on his own garden or other interests. But he was saved, as far as I could save him, from unnecessary humiliation, and encouraged to look to his own steady efforts for ultimate liberation and improved position. And this, not the efforts of an individual, zealous as they doubtless were, was the real secret of the altered aspect of Norfolk Island in my time from what either preceded or followed it."

SIMILARITY OF THE PROPOSED AND MACONECHIE'S SYSTEM.

It will be observed that the mark system of Maconechie scarcely differs in principle from that outlined in the foregoing draft of an act. Believing, as we do, that the difficulty of determining beforehand the number of marks to be earned as evidence of reformed character, is as great as the difficulty of determining beforehand the number of months or years necessary to produce it, we recommend leaving that matter to the commissioners to be determined

by the observed improvement actually made by the prisoner. Maconechie's success hinges upon the value of the mark system to inspire the hope and effort of the prisoner, and this advantage we have in this plan also.

THE IRISH SYSTEM EXPLAINED BY SIR WALTER CROFTON.

There is abundant testimony to the success of Maconechie's system, and the English home government intimated the intention to make a more extended application thereof. But the death of Maconechie depriving of an agitator, left it to sleep awhile, and until Sir Walter Crofton was raised up to transanimate the soul of Maconechie's work, and produce the celebrated Irish Prison system. It is this latter which, with suitable modifications to adapt it to our institutions, nearly all agree should be immediately applied in America, and which we ask the legislature to enact for Michigan. We find a concise explanation of this system, now in active operation, by Sir Walter himself, in a letter and memoir to the N. Y. Prison Association, 22d Nov., 1873. It is as follows:

"(1.) In writing this memoir I take it for granted that the convicts to be liberated on certain conditions before the expiration of their sentences, and placed under supervision, will be only so liberated as the result of recorded good and industrious conduct in prison; for, without an improved prison treatment, very little, if any advantage, can be obtained by 'supervision.'

"(2.) It is stated that in the six penitentiaries and three state prisons of New York, there are 5,500 convicts, and that the crowding of some of these prisons is so excessive as to endanger both discipline and health.

"(3.) So long as this state of things is allowed to continue, it will be clearly impossible to carry out improvement, and it will therefore be well to consider whether some steps might not be taken which would remedy the overcrowding, and at the same time be the means of gradually introducing sound principles of prison treatment.

"(4.) The abbreviation of the sentences, when permitted, should be made to depend on well tested and duly recorded good and industrious conduct in prison, subject of course, to exceptional crimes which, for example's sake, could not be so dealt with.

"(5.) Now, in the state in which the prisoners are represented to be, the best of conduct and industry which should govern the early liberation of the criminals will, no doubt, in the first instance be crude. A certain number of long sentenced prisoners would be selected for general prison good conduct, and informed that if within the *next six months*, or some other more convenient probationary period, they proved by well tested and duly recorded good conduct and industry, deserving of the privilege, they would be liberated (conditionally as to good conduct when at large), a year, or any other period decided upon, before the expiration of their sentences.

"(6.) The probationary period of six months is, of course, a crude proposal caused by the gravity of the present state of things in order to remedy the over-crowding. The same motive power to improvement should ultimately be made to apply throughout the sentence from its commencement by a graduated scale of remissions arranged on a systematic plan.

"(7.) In adopting this course it would be well to arrange to place the selected men in a special part of each prison, so as the better to be informed with regard to their individual circumstances. I believe that a sort of coöperation with the authorities would be the result, and the subsequent supervision of those liberated become more practicable and effective.

"(8.) The prisoners should be liberated upon such conditions with regard to bad associates and their general conduct, when at large, as would reasonably deter them from pursuing a criminal life. They should be obliged to report themselves monthly, and be prepared to prove their means of livelihood, etc. The prisoners should be thoroughly informed as to their liabilities, previous to their liberation, and that a forfeiture of the conditions upon which they are released would cause a reconsignment to prison.

"(9.) If the constabulary are distributed in such a manner as to render supervision by them practicable, it would be better that special and responsible officers of the force should be selected for that purpose. Otherwise special agents might be appointed, or advantage taken of the magistracy, or of some minister in the locality, willing to act for the purpose. It would be well to call on the prisoners, before liberation, to name persons in their localities likely to befriend them; and then to arrange with competent persons a supervision of a friendly character to the well-doer, but at the same time of a nature which will restrain the evil-disposed, by compelling them to observe the conditions upon which they have been treated.

"OUTLINE OF A PLAN.

"Probationary test, supposing six months to be the period entitling to remission of sentence. This is very simple, and will realize itself to the minds of the criminals.

"Each day's work, if very satisfactory in amount, to entitle the prisoner to one mark.

"If six months is the probationary period, he would have to earn one mark daily, or in all 182½ marks.

"Each day that the mark was missed, the prisoner would be delayed another day from his liberty.

"The marks for industry to be only given on the assumption that the conduct is also good.

"It will be observed that even by this crude plan a prisoner will realize that his progress to liberty will depend upon his own exertions.

"Some care will be required in recording the marks, which should not be given for skill, but industry."

THE AMERICAN "GOOD-TIME LAW."

In our own country, while a strong public sentiment favors the Crofton or Irish system, but little progress of legislation toward it has been made. But so far as we have gone the spirit and principles of it are in harmony with Maconechie, Crofton, and with the enlightened statesmanship of the age. The law now upon the statutes of nearly every State, and of the Federal government as well, known as the "good-time law," granting convicts an abatement of sentence to be allowed for good conduct in discretion of prison governors and inspectors, is designed to illumine the dark prospect of prisoners with a ray of hope, and to appeal to their love of liberty for motive to good conduct. There is but one expression as to its operation, which is, that it is good *as far as it goes*, and is founded upon natural and sound principles. The draft of an act hereinbefore recited, and the system it will inaugurate, does but extend to its true sphere the principles of the good-time law, applying the very motive it summons to produce good conduct among prisoners in prison, to produce *good character* and *safe* citizens.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IS SAFE.

It will be observed that while the ultimate effect of the measure proposed is to produce important changes in our prison system, no sudden or dangerous effects are probable. The crimes of murder, arson, rape, and treason remain subject to the same penalties as before, while the change of sentence in the other and lesser offenses can (of course) only apply to convictions after the passage of the law, coming thus into gradual effect. The controlling board of the State Prison remaining undisturbed, any changes of discipline or management will take place after full consideration, and upon a deliberate and gradual plan. It must be that the more efficient administration required by the change proposed will demand and engage a higher type of officers than have sometimes obtained, and that this important department of public affairs will be put upon a better basis.

CONCLUSION.

It may not be out of place in concluding this exhibit to note that sentence and treatment of prisoners will by this plan be individualized. The duration of detention, the restraints and treatment will not as now be directed for a class but for each prisoner separately, and certainly with *better* adaptation. This is not new, but rather a return to the primitive practice of the ancient law. It is said that in the infancy of the Roman Commonwealth many offenses were punished by separate acts of the legislature; that the earliest conception of crime was that of "an act involving such high issues that the State instead of leaving its cognizance to the civil tribunal or the religious court, directed a special law or *privilegium* against the perpetrator. Every indictment therefore took the form of a bill of pains and penalties, and the trial of a *criminal* was a proceeding wholly extraordinary, wholly irregular, wholly independent of settled rules and fixed conditions." It is not worthy of inquiry whether the more modern determination of treatment for criminals by elective courts varied and numerous, may not be better performed by a *Permanent Commission*, analogous to the *Questio Perpetua* of the Romans?

We will only add that we are impressed with the great importance of instituting the true system *now* when we are about to make further provision for criminals, while no formidable obstacles, by way of expensive establishments wrongly constructed and organized, are in the way, and during the present formative period of our institutions.

CHARLES I. WALKER,
HENRY W. LORD,
Z. R. BROCKWAY,
UZZIEL PUTNAM,
Commissioners.

C. M. CROSWELL, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

ACCESSORIES.

§§ 7803, 7804 provide for the indictment and punishment of accessories before the fact.

☞ These sections are the same as sections 1 and 2 of R. S. 1846, Chap. 161; and same as Comp. Laws of 1857, §§ 5937, 5938.

These §§ 7803, 7804 of Comp. Laws of 1871 are repealed by § 7934, which abrogates the distinction between accessories before the fact and principals, and between principals in the first and second degree in case of felony.—[*See 5 Mich., 84. See 10 Mich., 173; 24 Mich., 12, 13.*

☞ As these §§ 7803, 7804 are repealed, they should be stricken from the statutes.

§ 7805. Any person charged with the offense mentioned in the preceding section may be indicted and tried in the same county where the principal might be tried, etc.

☞ As the preceding section (7804) is repealed, how does the repeal affect this § 7805?

☞ As this § 7804 is repealed by § 7934,—See 5 Mich., 84,—should not the section 7805 be so amended as to make its application definite as to those offenses to which it applies?

APPEALS—CRIMINAL CASES—JUSTICES' COURTS.

§ 5565. If any of the provisions of this section need to be retained, the section should, as county courts are abolished, be amended so as to apply to circuit courts.

☞ As to appeals to the circuit courts, see § 5542.

ARSON.

§ 7552 provides:

First. Every person who shall willfully burn, in the night time, the dwelling house of another; or, shall willfully, in the night time, set fire to any building, by the burning of which the dwelling of another shall be burnt in the night, shall be punished by imprisonment in State Prison for life.

Second. But, if at the time of committing the offense, there was no one lawfully in the house so burned,—the punishment, instead of for life, shall be only for a term of years.

§ 7553 provides,—if any person shall willfully burn the house of another, in the day time; or, shall willfully burn any building adjoining such dwelling, in the day time; or shall, in the day time, set fire to any building, willfully, whereby such dwelling shall be burned in the night, the punishment may be *for life*, or for any number of years in State Prison.

☞ It will be observed be comparing the above sections 7552 and 7553, that the burning, in the day time, of a dwelling, there being no person lawfully therein at the time, is by § 7553, made a graver offense, and subject to a severer punishment than is provided by the last cause in § 7552, for burning such a dwelling, in the night time.

Thus, while greater danger is to be apprehended from the commission of such an offense in the night than in the day time, yet the greater punishment may be inflicted for that which is practically the lighter offense.

BANKING LAWS.

§ 2207 provides forfeiture and punishment for violations of §§ 2204, 2205, 2206 of the Banking law.

☞ Does not this § 2207 impose a double punishment upon individual bankers by subjecting them to the $1,000 forfeiture, and also to fine and imprisonment for the misdemeanor?

§ 2272 provides punishment for defalcations by treasurers of savings associations. The offense is made a misdemeanor, and the punishment not exceeding two years in the State Prison.

☞ Here is a misdemeanor punished by imprisonment in the State Prison.

BRIBERY.

§ 7661. Every person who shall corrupt or attempt to corrupt any *Master in Chancery*, juror, arbitrator, referee, etc., shall be punished by, etc.

☞ As the office of Master in Chancery is abolished, and superseded by that of Circuit Court Commissioner, it would seem that the section should be so amended as to make it apply specifically to attempts, etc., to corrupt any Circuit Court Commissioner.

§ 7662. If any person summoned as a juror, or chosen or appointed as an arbitrator, or if any *Master in Chancery* shall corruptly take, etc.

☞ This section should also be amended so as to apply to Circuit Court Commissioners instead of Masters in Chancery. See note to § 7661.

CHILD EXPOSING, ETC.

§ 7540. If the father or mother of any child under six years of age, or any other person to whom any such child shall have been confided, shall expose such child, etc., with intent wholly to abandon, etc.

Punishment, State prison not more than ten years.

☞ The principal offense created by this section can be committed only by a person standing in one of the three relations of *father*, *mother*, or *a person to whom the child was confided*. Exposing with intent to abandon, by any other person, is not made criminal by this section. To constitute the offense, there must be both *an exposure* and *an intent to abandon*—[*5 Mich., 71.*

☞ Should not this section be so amended as to make it criminal for *any* person to expose with intent to *injure*, or *wholly to abandon*?

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

§ 3768. No county superintendent shall act as agent for any author, publisher, etc. * * * * Any act herein prohibited shall be deemed a violation of his oath of office, etc.

☞ This section should specifically and definitely prescribe the punishment to be inflicted upon the county superintendent for the commission of the acts prohibited, or it should be repealed.

DAMS, RESERVOIRS, CANALS, ETC.

§ 7597 provides punishment for maliciously destroying dams, reservoirs, canals, etc.

☞ Should this section be so amended as to punish for destroying levees, etc.?—[*See 23 Mich., 93-4-5.*

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

§§ 8172, 8173, 8174,—being sections 1, 2, and 3 of act of April 3, 1869.

These sections relate to the release upon *habeas corpus* of persons detained in the Detroit House of Correction. The last clause of section 3 (§ 8174), is as follows:

"The provisions of this act shall apply to the county of Wayne only."

☞ The effect of this last clause above quoted is to make the whole act of April 3, 1869, being §§ 8172 to 8181 inclusive (except sec. 6, § 8177), apply to the county of Wayne only.—*20 Mich., 14–17.*

It was probably the intention of the Legislature in adding said last clause to § 8174, to make only the first three sections of the act apply exclusively to the county of Wayne; And that sec. 4 (§ 8175), as well as sec. 6 (§ 8177), should apply to the State at large. To effectuate this purpose, however, an amendment of the last clause of § 8174, making it refer only to the first three sections of the act, will be required.

Does the Supreme Court intimate the invalidity of the act?—*See 20 Mich., p. 16.*

§ 8175. Every person more than 15 years of age, who is a common prostitute, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction a term of 3 years, etc.

☞ This § 8175, by force of the last clause of § 8174, applies to the county of Wayne only—20 Mich., 14.—See note to §§ 8172–3–4 above.

ELECTIONS—REGISTRY ACT.

§ 192. Any willful violation of duty by any person charged with the execution of this act, etc.

☞ This § 192, so far as it goes, is merely a repetition of the provisions in § 188, and there would seem to be no occasion for retaining it.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

§ 309. Provides punishment for lending or otherwise embezzling public funds, by collecting and disbursing officers or agents.

The penalty is fine and imprisonment, the imprisonment not to exceed five years.

☞ The place of imprisonment, whether in jail or in the State Prison, is not prescribed in the section.

PROTECTION OF FISH.

§ 2072. The penalty for violations of this section is prescribed in the section, viz: a fine not exceeding $300, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or both.

☞ § 2079, being sec. 8 of the same act, says all persons concerned in the breach of *this act*, shall forfeit the sum of $100, with all costs of suit, which seems to be an additional penalty, and inconsistent with that prescribed in § 2072.

§§ 2073, 2075, 2076. The punishment for violations of these sections is prescribed in § 2077, viz: a penalty of not more than $100, nor less than $25, with all expenses of prosecution, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both.

☞ § 2079, being section 8 of the same act, makes all persons concerned in the breach of the act subject to a forfeiture of $100 and costs of suit. This seems to be an additional punishment, and inconsistent with the penalties prescribed in § 2077.

§ 2074. This section prescribes the penalties for the violations of its provisions, viz: forfeiture of the nets, or fine not exceeding $300, or both.

☞ § 2079, being section 8 of the same act, makes all persons concerned in the breach of the act forfeit the sum of $100, with all costs of suit. This seems to be an additional penalty, and inconsistent with that prescribed in § 2074.

§ 2079 imposes a forfeiture of $100 and costs of suit upon all persons concerned in the breach of the act §§ 2072 to 2082 inclusive.

☞ This forfeiture seems to be in addition to the fines and penalties imposed in §§ 2072 2077, 2081, 2082 of the same act, and is inconsistent with them.

§ 2080 provides that all forfeitures occurring under §§ 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075 2076, 2077, 2079 of the same act may be recovered in an action of debt, * * * and one moiety thereof shall be paid to the prosecutor and the other moiety to the county treasurer, to be used exclusively as a pauper fund.

☞It will be observed that one of the forfeitures referred to in this section is that of fish-nets.—(See § 2074). The action of debt would scarcely seem to be the appropriate remedy to enforce a forfeiture of the nets. Another statute, §6841, prescribes the action of trover to recover a forfeiture of property.

And in so far as this § 2080 attempts to appropriate and divide fines imposed in §§ 2072, 2074, and 2077 between the prosecutor and pauper fund, it would seem to be unconstitutional.—See *Const. Art. XIII., Sec. 12*, and *8 Mich., 392*. Fines go to the library fund.

§ 2081. This section, among other things, imposes a fine of not more than $50 upon boat owners and captains of vessels, who shall willfully run into any nets or fishing fixtures, etc.

☞§ 2079 of the same act seems to impose an additional forfeiture of $100 for the same offense; and § 2082 seems to make the same act a misdemeanor, and to impose still another punishment by way of fine, not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not more than 90 days, or both.

§ 2082. This section, among other things, seems to impose a penalty upon boat-owners and captains of vessels, in addition to, and inconsistent with, the punishment inflicted for the same acts in § 2081. See note to § 2081.

§§ 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086. These sections prohibit fishing with seines, etc., in certain inland waters and lakes in the State.

☞The above sections are virtually superseded by §§ 2087 and 2088, as amended by laws of 1873, p. 49. Therefore the two acts on page 676 of the Compiled Laws of 1871, which include those sections, should be repealed.

GOOD BEHAVIOR—COMMITMENT FOR WANT OF SURETIES.

§ 1965. Any person committed for not finding sureties for good behavior may be discharged by any two justices of the peace of the county, upon giving such sureties for good behavior as were originally required from such offender.

☞And by § 1968, the circuit court may also discharge the offender from confinement, upon receiving sureties for his good behaviour.

When these §§ 1965 and 1968 were enacted, the jail of the county where the conviction was had was the place for the confinement of the offender, and being confined in the same county where convicted, there was no practical difficulty in giving bail after confinement, before two magistrates, or the circuit court of the same county.

But after the Detroit House of Correction was established, the Legislature, in 1867, Comp. Laws, § 8167, provided that disorderly persons, in any county having an arrangement with the city of Detroit, etc., failing to give bail for good behavior, might be committed to the Detroit House of Correction, and should be there detained until the end of the term of commitment, or until the superintendent is served with a certificate of the circuit judge of the circuit, in which is included the county where the conviction was had, stating that the offender had given the required sureties for good behavior, etc.

As to how an offender, sent from a county other than Wayne, is, while confined in the Detroit House of Correction, to give bail in the county where convicted, is not plain.

It would seem that some legislation in connection with these §§ 1965, 1968, and 8167 would be desirable to obviate the difficulty.

JAILS—FUGITIVE SLAVES—BREAKING JAILS, ETC.

§ 7362. The *provisos* in this section prohibit the detention of fugitive slaves in the jails of this State, and prescribe punishment for so doing.

☞Since the abolition of slavery the occasion for the provisions in these provisos no longer exists, and they should be expunged.

§ 8018. The *proviso* at the end of the third clause, or subdivision of this section also relates to the detention of fugitive slaves.

☞This proviso should be repealed for the reason stated in note to § 7362, above.

Comp. Laws, chap. 241. This chapter relates to the capture, detention, and release of persons claimed as fugitive slaves.

☞ As the occasion for this enactment no longer exists, the chapter should be expunged for the reasons named in note to § 7362, above.

§ 8033. In each county *the judge of the county court*, together with the county superintendents of the poor, shall be inspectors of the jails therein.

☞ As the office of *judge of county courts* has been abolished, this section, if retained, should be amended.

And if jail inspections are to be maintained, as provided in §§ 8034-5-6-7-8, an effective board of inspectors should be provided for.

§ 8039 provides that keepers of county prisons shall report, etc., to every *county court* at the opening thereof the names of prisoners, etc.

☞ By the abolition of *county courts* this section has ceased to be effective, and should be expunged or so amended as to make it operative.

§ 8040 requires the *county court* within 24 hours after the discharge of every grand jury to cause all persons in confinement, and not indicted, to be discharged without bail, unless satisfactory cause be shown for detaining, etc.

☞ This § 8040, under the present practice of prosecuting upon information, and there being no *county court*, has become obsolete.

If retained, the section should be amended to meet the present practice.

§ 8045. If any person lawfully imprisoned in any jail, under sentence of confinement at hard labor, shall break such prison and escape, * * * shall be punished in State Prison or county jail not more than 3 years in addition to his unexpired term, etc.

§ 8046. If any person imprisoned lawfully in any jail, for any cause not mentioned in § 8045, shall break such prison and escape, he shall be punished in State Prison or county jail, not more than one year in addition to the unexpired portion of his term, etc.

§ 8047. If any person lawfully imprisoned for any cause, in any prison, etc., other than State Prison, shall forcibly break the same and attempt to escape, or shall by any force or violence attempt to escape, etc., shall be punished in jail not more than one year in addition to any term for which he was at the time of such breaking, etc.

☞ Under the Massachusetts statutes from which the above sections seem to have been copied, and which are substantially the same as those sections, it was held in *5 Metcalf's R., 555*, that the language of those sections imported that only such prisoners as had been actually convicted and sentenced, and were held for a definite term under such sentence, were liable on breaking, or attempting to break, etc., to the penalties prescribed in those sections, and that the sections did not apply to or provide punishment for breaking or attempting to break, etc., by persons who had not been convicted, but were merely held for trial or for want of bail.

If such is the correct construction of these sections, it would seem advisable that a law should be enacted providing a punishment for persons lawfully held in jail awaiting trial, or for want of bail, who shall break jail and escape, or who shall with force and violence break jail, or by force and violence attempt to escape.

KIDNAPPING.

§ 7534. Every person who willfully and without lawful authority shall forcibly or secretly confine or imprison any other person, * * * or kidnap, etc.

☞ The provisions of this section relating to the kidnapping, etc. of persons of color, etc., with intent to sell into slavery, etc.; and relating to the sale and transfer of the service or labor of any negro or person of color, and relating to the bringing of any person into this State, claiming such person as a slave, etc., would seem, since the abolition of slavery, to be obsolete, and should be expunged from the section.

§ 7535. Every offense mentioned in the preceding section, may be tried, etc.

☞ If § 7534 is amended by omitting the obsolete provisions, this section (§ 7535) should also be so amended as to expunge all which relates to the obsolete provisions in § 7534.

LARCENY—RAILROAD PASSENGER TICKETS.

§ 7570. Every person who shall have been convicted upon indictment, either of the crime of larceny, or of being accessory to the crime of larceny before the fact, etc.

☞ The distinction between accessories before the fact and principals having been abolished by § 7934, and as there can now be no conviction of an accessory before the fact by that name, would it not be desirable so to amend § 7570 as to make the punishment apply in terms to one convicted of having aided or abetted in the commission of a larceny ?

Railroad passenger tickets. A provision to punish for stealing passenger tickets from railroad companies would seem to be desirable.

See the statute relating to the embezzlement of such tickets.—§ 7623.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR—BY RELATIVES.

§ 1801. The father, mother, and children, being of sufficient ability, of any poor person, who, unable to maintain himself, etc., shall maintain such poor person in such manner as shall be approved by the *directors of the poor of the township.*

☞ Should not superintendents of the poor and supervisors in city wards, as well as directors of the poor in townships, be authorized also to direct the manner and extent of relief to be given by the relatives.

§ 1802. Upon the failure of the relatives to relieve or maintain such (See § 1801) poor person, the superintendents of the county where the poor person may be shall apply to the circuit court of *the county where the relative may dwell* for an order for support, etc.

☞ If the relative leaves the poor person in one county and goes to another to dwell, should not the circuit court of the county where the poor person is left, or has a settlement, have jurisdiction to make the order, and be authorized in its discretion to order the non-resident relative to be summoned to appear and answer the application and obey the order of the court, in the county where the poor person is left?

Because, if a relative wrongfully leaves or abandons a poor person, whom it is his duty to support, or aid in supporting, and goes to another county to dwell, it would seem that the county left burdened with the care of the pauper should not be compelled to incur the expense of following the recreant relative to a distant county, and there instituting proceedings to compel him to perform his legal duty—but rather that the relative should bear the expense of answering the application in the county where he wrongfully abandoned the pauper.

Still it would seem proper that it should be left to the discretion of the circuit judge after an examination of the circumstances of the case, as to whether, under all the circumstances, the conduct of the relative had been such as to make it just that he should be summoned to answer out of the county of his residence.

§ 1804 provides the order in which relatives may be called upon to contribute to such support, viz: 1st. The father. 2d. The children. 3d. The mother, if there is no father or children able to contribute.

☞ But since the passage of the married woman's act, should not the mother, if she has estate of her own, be required (in the discretion of the court) to contribute, notwithstanding the father or children may be of ability to afford relief to the pauper ?

SUPPORT OF THE POOR—DRUNKENNESS.

☞ Where, by reason of the intemperance, and habitual intoxication of the husband or father, the wife or children become chargeable to a town or county for support, should not all persons who by sale or gift of spirituous liquors have contributed to the intemperance or intoxication of the husband or father, be held liable at the suit of any super-

visor or of the county superintendents to reimburse the town or county for all expenditures and expenses incurred in the relief or support of the family?

POORHOUSES.

§ 1822. Tax for building poorhouse, etc., supervisors may raise $12,000 by tax in county to defray expense of purchasing lands and erecting house See § 1821.

☞ Would this apply to a county having an old or insufficent poorhouse, but desiring and finding it necessary to build a new one?

Can the money, $12,000, be raised by tax without a vote of the electors of the county? See Const., Art. 10, §9.

RAPE.

§ 7529. If any person shall ravish and carnally know any female of the age of ten years or more, by force and against her will, etc.

Penalty—State Prison for life, or a term of years.

☞ Rape is the carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her will. *13 Mich., 432.* "Against her will," means against her inclination and desire. *Ibid. 437.* Intercourse with a female over 10 years of age, without force, is not rape. In such a case, if the woman is a willing participant, it is not rape, even though she had no intelligent understanding. *13 Mich., 427.*

In *Caswell v. People, 13 Mich., 427-437*, it was intimated that if sexual intercourse was accomplished with the woman's consent obtained by fraud but without force, it would be rape. But this is overruled by *25 Mich., 364.*

☞ But should not the statute make sexual intercourse unlawfully had, without force and by consent of the woman, obtained by fraud, deceit, false pretense, falsely personating the husband, or by a physician fraudulently inducing a female patient to believe such connection essential to a course of medical treatment, etc., or had with a woman incapable by dementia or idiocy from exercising her will intelligently, constitute the offense of rape? See the remarks of the court as to this. *25 Mich., 364-65.*

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—BEING INTOXICATED.

§ 2403. Railroad engineers and conductors, on railroads *not* organized under the general R. R. law, for being intoxicated while in charge of any engine or train of cars shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Gen. R. R. Laws of 1873, Art. 4, Sec. 6, 1873, p. 535. Engineers and conductors, or persons in charge of engines or trains running upon roads of companies organized under Gen. R. R. law, for being intoxicated while in charge, etc, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

☞ The punishment for the misdemeanors named in the above sections is under § 7679, imprisonment in jail not more than one year, or a fine not exceeding $250, or both, in the discretion of the court. Considering the damage and loss of life which may result from the intoxication of engineers and conductors, etc., while in charge of R. R. trains, is not the punishment prescribed entirely inadequate, should not the offense be made felony, and be severely punished in the State Prison, or by a large fine, or both?

Again, under § 2138 of the Prohibitory Liquor law, the offense of being intoxicated is punished by a fine of $5, or imprisonment in jail not more than 20 days. If a conductor or engineer were punished for his intoxication by the light penalty imposed in this section, would it not be a bar and protection against the greater punishment prescribed in the two sections first above named?

RAILROAD STOCKS.—SALE AND PLEDGING, ETC.

§ 7757 prohibits issuing certificates for, or the selling or pledging shares of stock, until such shares shall be full paid.

☞ The violation of the provisions of this section is therein made a *misdemeanor*, and is to be punished as provided by law in the case of issuing false railroad stocks. The sections should be amended, making the offense a felony, and should state the specific punishment to be imposed.—See § 7753 and laws of 1873, p. 542, sec. 9.

§ 7759. Any violation of the provisions of this act, etc.

☞ The punishment imposed by this section is uncertain and indefinite, and in so far as it relates to any of the offenses named in § 7757, would seem to impose a double and inconsistent penalty.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS—DISTURBANCE OF.

§ 1989. If any person on the *first day of the week* shall interrupt or disturb any assembly met for the purpose of worship, etc.

Penalty.—Fine not less than $2 nor more than $50, or jail not exceeding 30 days.

§ 7709. If any person *on the first day of the week* OR AT ANY OTHER TIME shall willfully interrupt or disturb, etc., shall be punished by imprisonment.

In jail not more than 60 days or by fine not exceeding $50.

§ 7714 prohibits the same offenses named in §§ 1989 and 7709,—and also some others,—but by § 7715 the punishment is limited to a fine not exceeding $25, and no imprisonment is imposed.

☞ It would seem desirable that the provisions of the three sections above named should be embodied in a single section, and the punishment made definite and uniform.

§ 7715 provides that persons violating any of the provisions of §7714 may be convicted summarily, before any justice of the peace of the county, or any *mayor, recorder, alderman,* or *other magistrate of the city,* etc., and on conviction shall forfeit a sum not exceeding $25, for the benefit of the township libraries in the township in which the conviction is had.

Should the conviction be summary? and should not the section if retained at all for any purpose except to prescribe the punishment, be so amended as to leave the prosecutions to take the ordinary course of criminal prosecutions before justices of the peace? An attempt to prosecute before an alderman would scarcely be practicable.

Again, the section provides that the fine shall be for the benefit of the township libraries in the township where the conviction is had; and would seem to imply that the money should not be paid into the library fund in the hands of the county treasurer, as other fines for library purposes are now paid in.

This is not in consonance with the practice under the present constitution, Art. 13, §12, and Comp. Laws, §§ 6856, 6857, 6873, 6880. See *8 Mich., 392.*

§ 7716. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, etc., and all presiding elders, ministers, deacons, stewards, and official members of any church, etc., who may be present, to arrest on sight any person disturbing, etc.

☞ Should there not be added to this section a penalty for resisting or interfering with any presiding elder, minister, etc., making, or attempting to make such arrest on sight?

§ 7718. If any person convicted of any of the offenses herein referred to, shall not immediately pay the penalty incurred, with costs, etc., or give security, etc., for payment in 20 days, etc., he shall be committed *until the same be* paid, or for such term not exceeding 30 days, as shall be specified in the warrant.

☞ The offenses referred to in this § 7718, undoubtedly include those named in § 7714, but does the section refer to any of the other offenses named in the same chapter?

The section should be so amended as to refer to the section naming or including the offenses intended.

And should be otherwise amended so as to require of the defendant immediate payment of fine and costs, or imprisonment for a definite time, unless payment should be sooner made, and the provision allowing security for payment should be omitted.

§ 7719. It shall be lawful for any person complained of for the violation of any of the provisions of *either of the last two preceding sections, etc.*

☞ The reference in this section, § 7719, to the provisions of the last two preceding sections seems to be a mistake, and renders the section in this respect indefinite and meaningless.

And in so far as the § 7719 attempts to repeat the provisions for the trial of criminal

causes before justices of the peace, it is superfluous, and in so far as it requires or provides for any proceedings not in the usual course of criminal proceedings before justices it is unnecessary.

Should not the whole section be stricken out?

RURAL CEMETERIES.

§ 3420 authorizes the superintendent, landscape gardener, overseer and watchman of rural cemeteries, to arrest summarily, persons guilty of crime, misdemeanor, or disorderly conduct in such cemetery, and to take such offenders before a justice of the peace, *or other magistrate* of the town in which such cemetery is situated, and there make complaint, etc.

☞ There seems to be no good reason for limiting the authority of the person making the arrest, to take the offender before a justice of the town where the cemetery is situated. He should have the right to take the offender before any justice of the county, the same as in the case of other offenses cognizable by justices.

It is not clear as to what officers were referred to by the expression "*or other magistrate of the town*," therefore that expression should be stricken out.

And the remainder of the section is merely a repetition of the duties and proceedings provided for in other parts of the statutes and is superfluous here, and should be omitted.

§ 3421. No person shall use fire arms, etc.

☞ The last sentence of this section should be stricken out. § 5525 gives justices jurisdiction of such offenses as are named in this § 3421, and there is no good reason for requiring the offenses named in this section to be tried only before justices of the town in which the cemetery is located.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

(*Act of March 27, 1867.*)

§ 1317. Any one who shall willfully injure, deface, tear, or destroy any tree thus planted along the margin of the highway (*i. e.* highways, 3 rods wide and over), or purposely left there for shade, or ornament, etc., shall forfeit *not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.*

☞ This § 1317 refers to trees planted or left for shade, etc., by the owner, upon his own land, in the highway.

R. S., 1846, p. 670, Sec. 49.

§ 7600. Every person who shall willfully, and maliciously, etc., destroy or injure any fruit tree, or any other tree, not his own, standing or growing for shade or ornament, or other useful purpose, etc.

Punishment.—Jail not more than 1 year, or fine not exceeding $100.

☞ This § 7600 would seem to include the same offenses named in § 1317, and allows a greater punishment than is permitted by that section.—[See § 1315.

Do not §§ 5525, clause 6 and 7602 cover some of the same offenses as to trees as are named in § 7600? If so, they prescribe still different measures of punishment.

Act of Feb. 11, 1853.

§7609. Every person who shall willfully, etc., cut down, destroy, or otherwise injure, any fruit tree, or other tree or trees, not his own, standing or growing for shade, or ornament, on the land of another, the damage of which shall amount to $25.

Punishment.—In State Prison not exceeding 5 years, or jail not exceeding 1 year, or by fine not exceeding $500.

☞ This § 7609 seems to cover and include offenses named in § 1317, § 7600, § 7610, and may not the offenses named in § 3345 and § 3346 also be punished under this § 7609? yet in it the penalties prescribed are different from those mentioned in any of those sections.

Act of Feb. 14, 1855.

§ 7610 provides for taking or carrying away from *any place*, wrongfully, any fruit, ornamental or shade tree, shrub, plant, vine, etc., with intent to deprive the

owner thereof; or without right and with wrongful intent, for detaching from the ground or injuring any fruit or ornamental tree, shade tree, vine, etc., is a misdemeanor.

Punishment, in jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding $250 or both.

☞ This § 7610 seems to include offenses named in all the §§ 1317, 7600, 7609, 3345, 3346, and prescribes a measure of punishment different from any of them.

Act of March 27, 1867.

§ 3345. For cutting down, mutilating, or destroying trees set by permission, etc., in the streets in incorporated villages.

Punishment—Same as for mutilating or destroying trees in inclosures or occupied premises.

☞ It would seem that resort may be had to any one of the §§ 1317, 7600, 7609, 7610, to ascertain the punishment to be inflicted under this § 3345; each of which sections prescribes a different measure of punishment; and it would seem that the penalty in § 3346 may be imposed.

§ 3346. And for mutilating or destroying shade or ornamental trees that had been standing in streets of villages 5 years at the time of the passage of the § 3346 (March 27, 1867), or any shade or ornamental tree planted previous to the passage of the act.

Punishment—Fine not exceeding $25; or in jail not more than 60 days.

☞ This § 3346 by its terms, seems also to provide a penalty for the violations of § 3345, which is different and inconsistent with the penalty prescribed in § 3345.

There is much incongruity and inconsistency among the foregoing provisions for the protection of trees, leaving much uncertainty in the statutes on the subject.

It would undoubtedly be better that a single section, or a short act, should take the place of these various provisions.

WILLFUL TRESPASS.

§ 5525. Subdivisions 3 and 5. For the commission of the offenses named in these subdivisions, the accused may, if prosecuted before a justice of the peace, be punished, see § 5566, by a *fine of one hundred dollars*, or by imprisonment *3 months*, or both.

☞ Yet by § 7601, the offender for the commission of the same acts, may be imprisoned six months, *but shall not be fined more than fifty dollars.*

§ 5525. Subdivision 6. For the offenses named in this subdivision, the punishment by § 5566, may be a fine of $100, or *imprisonment 3 months*, or both.

☞ And by § 7602, the same offenses may be punished by a fine of $100, but the *imprisonment is limited to 60 days.*

§ 5525. Subdivision 7. The offenses named in this subdivision, may by § 5566 be punished by a *fine of one hundred dollars*, and by *imprisonment three months.*

☞ But by § 7603, it is provided that the punishment for the same acts shall be a *fine not exceeding twenty dollars*, or *imprisonment not more than thirty days.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

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1875.

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J. B. TUTTLE,	Physician.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

Hon. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR,—The Board of Prison Inspectors, in conformity with law and long established custom, herewith submit an Annual Report, showing the general condition and working of the State Prison during the past year.

The Report of the Agent, herewith appended, will show in detail the number of convicts received and discharged; the amount of money expended for the support of the Prison, and the revenue received from the avails of labor performed by prisoners, and from other sources, together with a more complete statistical statement of the history, character, and general condition of the prisoners, than has heretofore been presented in such a report.

We believe these statistics will be found valuable, especially those with reference to the numbers and condition of the life convicts, in showing the effects of twenty-seven years abolition of the death penalty on the question of the increase of the crime of murder in this State, as compared with other States.

Some years ago the Legislature of this State abolished capital punishment, and substituted therefor, solitary imprisonment for life. Murderers were locked up in cells by themselves, with no occupation, no books save a bible, and no association with any human being whatever. This system seemed to be fatal to the health of such convicts. Some of them became insane, and others drifted into idiocy and complete imbecility. The result was, that the Legislature subsequently authorized all prisoners so confined to be put to hard labor. We are frequently asked such questions as these: Has the abolition of the death penalty increased crime in Michigan? Does imprisonment at hard labor have as deterrent an influence in preventing murder as capital punishment, or solitary confinement for life? The answer, we apprehend, may be found in these statistics, which we believe will show that murders in this State are not more numerous than they are in other localities, population taken into account, where capital punishment is in full force.

The reports of the Chaplain and the Physician will give in detail the moral, educational, and sanitary condition of the Prison.

It will be seen that the number of convicts has increased during the year from 655 to 703. The daily average in 1873 was 616, and the daily average in 1874 was 687, or a gain in the average of 71. The population of the Prison is consequently greater than ever before in its history, and it now ranks in numbers among the foremost of Prisons in the whole country.

This accession of convicts has been embarrassing and unfortunate for the

Prison in a number of respects; it has not only filled all the cells, but forced us to lodge prisoners on beds daily prepared for them in the halls. This has been exceedingly inconvenient, and has required great watchfulness and care on the part of the Prison officers, to keep it from becoming a source of most serious trouble.

It has thrust upon us a large number of men for whose employment no provision had been made, nor could be made, with the contractors who had previously bargained for the labor of the convicts. The stringency of the times had in a great measure paralyzed manufacturing interests, and so reduced the demand for labor that contractors were unwilling, under any circumstances, to take more men than they had already engaged. As a consequence, we have had to employ our surplus men as best we could. As many as could be used to any possible advantage were put to work on the improvements making to the Prison. Others were employed in paving, grading, and putting in sewers in the Prison yard, and in grubbing, plowing, and preparing the land known as the "State lot" for cultivation. The value of this labor, which does not appear to the credit of the Prison in our annual financial report, if fairly estimated, would add several thousand dollars to the earnings of the establishment.

Nor did our difficulties end here. Work is essential to Prison discipline, as well as of revenue to the State; it restrains a prisoner, and as the Devil always finds "some mischief for idle hands to do," we found employment must be obtained for most of the men, if we would manage them to the best advantage for themselves and the public. As an inducement, therefore, to secure a new contract,—known as the Cooper Contract,—we agreed to fit the men, in some measure, to do such work. None of them had had experience in this kind of labor, and in order that they might be fitted for it, we placed them at the business for thirty days without compensation. The result was, the labor of twenty-five men for that period counted the Prison nothing. Again, the wagon contract expired, and thirty days intervened before the new contract commenced, and during this interval some fifty men were thrown almost wholly out of employment, at a loss to the Prison of the value of this labor.

To add further to our difficulties, during the month of December, the cigar building, which was poorly and imperfectly built, fell, not only injuring the building, but greatly damaging the property therein. Fortunately no one was harmed by the fall, but the consequence was that one hundred men were thrown out of employment and locked in the cells for twenty days,—a loss in the avails of labor alone of one thousand dollars, say nothing of the reconstruction of the building, and the damage we were obliged to pay to the contractor.

Notwithstanding these losses and pullbacks, we are gratified in being able to say that the financial exhibit of the Agent shows that the Prison, during the year, not only paid all its current expenses, but has earned a surplus of over ten thousand dollars. This is a showing even more favorable than could have been anticipated, taking into consideration this accumulation of adverse events which have seemed to beset us on every hand. If the Prison, under such circumstances, can be made to pay its way, we are confident that it may and it should always be made a source of revenue rather than expense to the State. But the present crowded condition of the Prison admonishes us that provision must be made for relief in this respect.

There has been a gradual improvement in the general discipline and tone of

the Prison; it has, emphatically, been on the up grade. Degrading and cruel punishments have not been employed for the enforcement of discipline, while no provision or enactment of law has forbidden any method of chastisement that the Board and the Agent might see fit to prescribe for the control of the convict. We rejoice to say that in no instance within the past year has the lash been used upon the back of any prisoner. Other means of discipline have been tried, and with marked success.

We do not wish to be understood as throwing out anything here that may be regarded as suggestions for the total abolition by law of the lash, or of any other method of punishment. We distinctly avow ourselves as not in favor of such legislation.

No government in Prison can be made effective without the power of punishment, and the kind of discipline that may answer for one prisoner will not do for another. We should never forget that our Prison contains desperate, daring men, guilty of the most flagrant and revolting crimes, and quite ready for the commission of any act, even to the sacrifice of life, that they may deem of advantage to themselves. The power to deal with them as their offenses may seem to require, we believe, may be most wisely left in the hands of the Board and the Agent, who are best acquainted with them, and have immediate control of the Prison. If such officers are men of judgment and reason, they will usually know what kind of punishment may best be gauged to the character of the offender, and the offense. If they are not possessed of such judgment, they should not have charge of the establishment. Order in prison must be enforced, discipline maintained, and rules and regulations obeyed. If mild measures will not accomplish this result, then there must be a resort to severe ones. If discipline can be accomplished by no other agency than the lash, then let the lash come, but only as a last resort.

Among other effective agencies for the promotion of discipline and maintenance of good order in the conduct of the establishment, making the convict contented and peaceable, we think we may enumerate a new kitchen most tidily kept, with every appointment to make the preparation of food wholesome and good; a dining hall in which the convicts in the most orderly manner are supplied, twice each day, with an abundance of good food, served up on clean, white dishes; humane and considerate contractors, with no chronic tendency to grumbling or finding fault; a chaplain who strictly keeps within the line of his duty, and has faithfully ministered to the moral and intellectual wants of the inmates. These are among the forces which have combined to clear and smooth the way so that great obstacles to order and discipline have been easily overcome.

We do not doubt that the pet animals the Agent has introduced in the Prison have been beneficial to the convicts in taking their attention at times from their unpleasant conditions and surroundings; but we imagine that a well laid out grass plat within the Prison inclosure, bordered with trees, shrubs, and flowers, would contain objects of interest equally as attractive and far less troublesome. We therefore trust that the time may not be far distant when the improvements making to the Prison may be so far along as to enable us to clear the yard of all debris, and substitute for the pet animals a small plat of green grass, bordered with flowers and ornamental trees.

Good progress has been made in the construction of the Prison improvements, and the work, as far as it has gone, has been accomplished in a thorough and substantial manner. We shall not undertake, at the present time, a

detailed statement of these changes, for this will more appropriately come when the work has been fully completed. In general terms it may suffice to say, that the center building is nearly inclosed, and the west wing remodeled externally, both presenting an improved and much more creditable appearance than formerly. A new dining hall and kitchen have been constructed, which are gems of comfort and convenience, and will compare favorably with similar accommodations in any other prison of the United States.

We believe the provisions for heating, washing, and bathing will be found as complete and perfect as modern science has been able to make them.

The Agent's house has been overhauled, and is now nearly completed. A valuable feature in this new arrangement of the house is provision—planned and adopted by the Board—for boarding, lodging, and maintaining the keepers and guards connected with the Prison, so that they may be, at all times, under the immediate control of the Agent, and readily subject to his command in cases of revolt, or emergency in dealing with convicts.

We have $50,000 unexpended of the appropriation, with a large amount of material on hand for the completion of these improvements. We hope and expect this appropriation will be ample, and that we may be able to give a satisfactory account of our stewardship, and that the work will greatly enhance our facilities for ventilation.

If the law of the State was so modified that the Agent's house should be furnished, and his table supplied by the Prison, as it is generally in other States, and the employes of the Prison boarded in the institution, with salaries reduced to correspond, we believe it would be found a matter of wise economy, and of great saving over the present system.

Not only should prison officers of all grades have a residence at the prison establishment, where their services can at all times be made available, but they should be trustworthy men, of good moral character, and fair business qualifications.

The temptations that beset a prison guard or keeper are not generally understood or appreciated. The Prison always contains a large number of adroit, cunning, scheming, professional villains. They are generally the most arrant hypocrites in the world, trained and schooled in dissimulation. They practice these arts in the Prison as well as out of it; they are close observers, and quickly take the measure of any man with whom they come in contact; they adapt themselves to circumstances in the Prison; they are generally well behaved, and frequently seem very meek and penitent, and often times are apparently full of devotion and religion; they study the weak points of those keepers who have them in charge, and endeavor to use them to their advantage; they frequently have influential friends of ability and means on the outside, who really ought to be on the inside, always ready to assist them to get out in any possible way, fair or foul.

When a resort to all such expedients as an application for a new trial or a pardon have failed, they apply themselves to the work of bribing and corrupting Prison officers. If an officer have not moral force to resist the first approaches, there is great danger that he will soon be in league with them. Such facts impel us to say that none but those who are trustworthy, firm, and discreet, and can control themselves, should ever be put in charge of prisoners.

In a contract made between the State and Withington, Cooley & Co., it was agreed that a blower should be put into the polishing shops for the purpose of purifying the atmosphere when it was found necessary; the contractors to

pay a certain portion of the expenses, and the State to assume or pay the remainder. Soon after making this contract we caused the shops to be enlarged and the ceilings raised, and under the impression that these increased facilities would furnish a bountiful supply of air suitable for this shop, we did not cause the blower to be put in. The contractors have always been, and are now, ready to fulfill their part of the agreement, and the fault is not theirs, but wholly our own, that the blower has not been provided. Had we supposed it necessary to the health of the convicts, it would have been provided before this. As it is, we are advised that it is essential to the atmosphere of the shop, and shall at once see that it is supplied.

During the current year we have adopted the policy of giving discharged prisoners a better suit of clothes than formerly. The outfit is plain and cheap, but it is new and whole. Our experience in this matter warrants the statement that it is the part of wisdom, and of true economy, to provide discharged convicts, who show themselves desirous of returning to their homes and maintaining themselves and their families by honest labor, with decent raiment sufficient to meet their immediate wants, as well as a railway ticket to their place of destination. We even prefer, when practicable, to see that the released convict is on the railway train and started for home, so that he may not fall by the wayside into the hands of those who are too often ready and waiting to make him their prey.

A little care and assistance at this time, and in this way, will do very much to save him from again returning to a career of shame; and surely it would be economy to the State to keep him, even at a greater cost, from lapsing into crime.

The insane convicts in the Asylum attached to the Prison are still without skilled treatment for mental diseases, consequently, so far as remedy is concerned, in a most deplorable condition. If our Legislature would visit this department of the Prison, and investigate the condition of its inmates, we are sure that a decent regard for our common humanity would inspire them to provide some way by which these lunatics might have care suitable to their circumstances. If nothing more can be done, we suggest that at least the medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, or some skilled physician thereof, be required, at stated times, to visit the Prison and give directions as to the diet, care, and general course of treatment that should be pursued towards these men bereft of reason and judgment.

It is but just to say that the Board of Commissioners for the supervision of penal and other institutions has proved a valuable agency to the Prison, making itself felt directly through repeated inspections and examinations of the institution, and indirectly in wise suggestions, contained in carefully prepared reports, submitted for the consideration of the State authorities and the public, and worthy of thoughtful and careful consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. WILCOX,
L. W. LOVELL,
A. A. BLISS,
Inspectors.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, Sept. 30, 1874.

AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with legal requirements I have the honor to submit to you my Fourth Annual Report of the transactions of the Michigan State Prison for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874.

It is the matter and not the style which may deserve your chief consideration of these pages. Under a pressure of other duties, they must be brought out at all hours of the day, morning, noon, and evening, and not among sunshiny or breezy places.

I shall have nothing to say but what is quite commonplace.

If it is possible for a dark, shadowy place like this to have anything like success, then we have reason to rejoice over much that has transpired in the year that is past. It is a good thing that we can tell you to a fraction the expenses of this large institution for each day, each month, for the year. That we can tell you to a man where each has been employed and what he has earned; that we can show to you the number of days lost in Hospital; in the Asylum; by the aged and infirm, and in the refractory cell; that we can tell you the exact cost of each convict cap, coat, shirt, and shoe, is a grand thing; but there is much of sorrow, despair and defiance, rage and blasphemy,—of restless, sleepless hours, even till daylight filters through the barred windows,—much of inner life upon this sombre stage, and behind these walls, of which no record is kept, and whose awful mysteries no pen will ever record. There are more things to be wondered at and mourned over in prison than even Inspectors or the outside world have yet imagined. If the hearts of these men could be laid bare, who shall say that many a story as moving and as interesting as any recounted by poet or novelist might not be revealed? The matter for an hundred thrilling books is ever floating among these galleries, while these corridors echo to many a sigh as they ring with click of the watchman's key.

EXPENSIVENESS OF CRIME.

In other reports I have dwelt with great minuteness upon the expenses of prison keeping alone, not because I regarded economy (of the puerile kind especially) as the chief grand object of our prison system however.

The prevention of crime and the reformation of the criminal, in importance, stand next to the protection of society in the primary objects of penal discipline, and any system which does not secure these to some degree, has no economy in it, and is costly at any price; so, on the other hand, any system that is profuse, prodigal, lavish, or wanting in frugality, is neither humane nor intelligent. It matters little what we pay for a thing provided it returns an

adequate recompense. In looking at the public institutions of the State, whether we regard the results arrived at or the amount of good actually done, we think of the State Prison as a grim, benighted place, and of all our institutions the least efficient for good, in proportion to their expenses. True, the expenditures attending the Prison are great, very great, for it must have its officers, its provisions, its clothing, its fuel and lights, its beds and bedding, its hospital, its insane asylum, its reading matter and instruction for prisoners, and a little sum in money and clothing for every convict discharged; its yearly repairs and improvements, and outlays for an hundred minor purposes. But if we take into account the cost of placing this body of seven hundred men in prison, or in what is called the administration of criminal justice in the several counties throughout the State; the salaries of judges, attorneys, sheriffs, clerks, juries, and witnesses; the investments in jails and court-houses, with all that goes to swell the grievous burden which crime and its penalties impose upon this peninsula, and its tax-payers, we would be inclined to give this subject a more frequent place in our most serious deliberations as individuals, or in the capacity of legislators.

It is a good index in the right direction that Michigan has instituted a Board of Commissioners for the general supervision of her charitable, penal, pauper, and reformatory institutions, composed of five humane, intelligent men, to investigate these questions. Their report should indicate in what manner this heavy tax can be best expended so as to diminish crime, and improve the average moral condition of the commonwealth, and their efforts can avail but little unless sustained and encouraged by State legislation.

SCHOOLS FOR CONVICTS.

The returns in my last Annual Report will show that less than sixty cents was the average amount expended upon each convict for the year in secular instruction. It will also be seen that about one-fourth of all the men confined in the Prison are wholly uneducated, or have such a scanty knowledge of books that they cannot read the Bibles which the law requires us to place in their cells. A much larger ratio than this has but just the rudest elements of an education.

It is the boast of Michigan that she has free schools,—that beneath a certain age every child of hers is compelled, by law, to attend school a certain number of months in each year,—and that education is made universal; and yet, it may be well to ask what she is doing for this small regiment of untaught criminals. Our last Legislature took one more grand step in the right direction in allowing the Prison authorities to expend one thousand dollars per annum for the purposes of education in the Prison. We hardly know if this amount was designed to include religious as well as secular education. In our former condition, and the facilities needed for handling the men safely, this provision is entirely adequate, and we have not thought it expedient to attempt much in this particular until our chapel is completed.

It was not until January last that we could use our dining room, and it is our only place of assemblage now. It is not a safe place to hold men after bell, or when there are no guards on the walls. We have two hundred young men here that might attend evening school three nights in a week with the best results; and while the Chaplain should have his separate classes and arrangements for religous teaching, I would educate the convicts in something solid, useful, and practical, embracing common subjects and common pursuits.

DOES OUR PRESENT SYSTEM REFORM MANY CRIMINALS?

We answer, that in individual cases permanent reform may be accomplished, but they are quite too rare in spite of all the humanity, the kindness, and the efforts in that direction of the authorities here.

Among some of our older and more considerate, there may be many men who go out wiser and better, at least temporarily; but can we estimate the mischief our atmosphere, at its best, entails upon our young offenders? With such an indiscriminate mixture of all ages and classes of criminals, from the hoary-headed sinner of "three score and ten" to the fragile youth of sixteen; such a jumbling together of those just from the outer world, full of the latest news of wicked events, old confederates, and all the latest dodges of professional "crooked" men; novices in crime, and those who have spent half their lives in prison; the moderately good, with those who have served an apprenticeship in acts of the most lawless and daring character; can any one conceive how our system can be, at the most, but feebly reformatory, or that any attempt at good results must be but fearfully neutralized by such a confusion of elements? In my opinion, many terrible mistakes are made in placing some boys in the uncongenial atmosphere in which we behold them here. It often touches the hearts of older prisoners, and they exclaim, "it's an awful shame!" "he shouldn't have come here!" I have seen that same chord touched in hearts here, not easily impressed by any outward circumstances elsewhere.

There is something so strange and so unnatural in such a boy's position that a sense of what is right, what should have been had even common care been exercised upon them, that sympathy and sorrow assert themselves at once, even in a convict's breast,—the instinctive flash of true manhood.

If judges and prosecutors would visit our prisons oftener, and become more familiar with prison scenes and prison life, we believe they would see that something better might be done than sentencing these juveniles to penal servitude with old and hardened offenders; an unnatural sentence for crimes, for which, in most instances, they can hardly be considered accountable,—the result of that moral blindness in which they were born,—to which one ray of God's light and truth seems never to have been visible.

I sometimes fear, and yet I dare not trust myself with the belief, that all the good we can do in a place like this, is not enough to balance the mischief we do to young offenders.

WHAT WE STILL BELIEVE.

With only such modifications as observation and experience might dictate, we have been moving along mainly in the same groove in which we started three and one-half years ago, with marked superiority in results, whether we regard the discipline of the men, or the earnings of the Prison. These results we believe are largely owing to our improved facilities for prison keeping under the appropriations of 1871 and 1872, and the opportunity for carrying out more completely and successfully than has been done in former years, the great principles which are now considered to lie at the foundation of all prison discipline, and which have been exemplified, so surely and so hopefully, among the most humane and intelligent nations of the old world.

Allow me to say, gentlemen, that whatever of good surrounds us to-day, or which may bear fruitage of good in other days, when these men shall have

attempted a new life beyond the pale of bars and bolts, redounds largely to the honor of every officer of the Institution.

We have had much to do to conciliate public opinion,—not by words but by deeds,—under many difficulties, and through many trials.

It has been my aim to associate with me in this work, men of intelligence, firmness, and kindness; men who believe with me that there is no estate so low but that the elements of a better nature are still existent,—still struggling for the light. I am glad to say that a test of years does not destroy nor diminish my faith in human nature; and, furthermore, my experience leads me to say that the proportion of sane men are very small who are utterly incorrigible, if the right system for raising them could only be brought to bear upon them. Let it not be imputed to me from this that I am in morbid sympathy with criminals, nor that I deem every man who leaves our gates as reformed and redeemed.

In a world where sin and sorrow must, by the laws that govern them, exert their influence constantly, the struggle between the good and evil angels must be a hard one for the mastery; results disheartening and sorrowful will often and always follow. It is of the bad men who leave the Prison that most is said. It is of instances where trust is abused, and confidence misplaced, that are most frequently noticed; but there are many men who, with few professions of amendment, turn quietly back to the right path and the honest life from which they fell. It is a very prevalent and common error to suppose that most men who have been in prison once, offend again and come right back. This is a great mistake, and productive of much mischief wherever it obtains credence. Our third Report, as well as this one, announces the result that at least nine-tenths of all our men are not recommitted, and it is but fair to suppose that they lead honest lives after their discharge. These facts are largely the effect of an enlightened humanity, and the employment of means more certain and more widely operative than any heretofore put in use; first among which we will place hard labor, at an average of ten hours per day throughout the year, as among the higher appliances of reformation, and, so far from being a penalty, it is a boon of health to both body and mind,—the nucleus of many virtues,—and the only true leverage by which to raise any criminal.

Shut men in cells, as we had to last winter, some days an hundred of them, and see how soon they will beg for labor to relieve them from the monotony of their solitude. Nothing more surely robs a man of all self-respect than to place him within walls, and behind bars, with nothing to do. Hence, we conclude that there is a deal of saving grace in hard work.

Cleanliness and tidiness are matters so feasible, and so telling in their effect, that no prison should have any excuse for neglecting them. There is but little use in talking to men of better lives; of singing to them; of preaching to them, or praying for them while in the dirt. Give our worst men a clean shirt and a clean sheet every week, and a good "square" meal of wholesome, well-cooked food, and you have taken away at least one-half of their ugliness.

Simple, orderly arrangement should be seen everywhere about the yard, in the dining room, and in the cellar, and it need involve no excessive labor when you have drilled everybody to observe it. A straight line, even in the dishes on the table, is not greatly more difficult than a crooked one. These things should not be done half so much for what visitors will say as for the educating effect upon the minds of those in charge. Try and let there be a well-condi-

tioned harmony in everything. Systemize all your plans, and then carry them out thoroughly and promptly, always keeping an eye to the windward.

There are many small matters connected with prison keeping that I have not time here to discuss, although they are as indispensable to success as many large ones. The prison itself is but a little community, or little world, governed, in many respects, upon the same principles that other people are. Convicts, just like other people, have their own idols (if we may so call them), their peculiarities about little things, their tastes, their fancies, their affections, their prejudices, and although we may not approve or commend them all, in many instances we may let them enjoy the privilege of our silence as well as not. It is hardly possible to do any man much good without his respect and good will. It is in the province of little things that our most delicate affections live and thrive, and it is here that the refined and generous nature of an officer can best show itself, and by its considerate conduct draw to itself the kindly interest and respect of those in his charge. A letter, a photograph, or a lock of hair are but little things, but to him who holds them, though he be in stripes, they are sacred things; they call up other and better days, long since passed; friends who are dead, and affections which can never pass away or die. In many cells they are all the property the men have, while in many others they are wanting, showing that even these little wayside flowers, that make up much of the beauty of our journey, have been denied them, and they only have a hard, dreary, barren road before them. I am always glad to see them here, and although in poor harmony with such an establishment, I cannot see why they should be shut out.

There is also a charm in many a little, nameless attention; the look of sympathy which comes from the warm heart of one in authority; the fitting word on some slight occasion, but on that very account so much the more an evidence of pure interest, and so much the more touching and winning.

PETS IN PRISON.

What an idea! What have dogs, deer, rabbits, geese, turkeys, ducks, doves, and chickens to do in prison? Of what earthly profit can they be?

People who have never kept any of these animals do not know one of the best pleasures of life,—one of the best morally, as we esteem it. What! these little, inferior animals infuse around them a *moral* atmosphere? Yes, we believe that a dog has some moral principles! We have quite a variety of these little pets, and we believe that with them we brought a new moral element into the Prison.

No class of men in the Prison are more fond of them than our old life men. They seem never to get tired of them. They are companions to them in their lonely hours, their desolate life, and they manifest great concern at their loss. They never forget to take a few crumbs from the table for their cot of doves or brood of rabbits. To their call only will the little animals come, and from their hands alone will they take food. They fondle them in their moments of pleasure, and talk to them in their hours of sadness. This fondnes for these creatures shows traits of kindness, few and far between perhaps, but still they are evidence of a love and concern for something in the midst of much hardness and obduracy of heart and spirit. Had this disposition been encouraged and gratified in early life, perhaps the lives of these poor men might not have ended so sadly.

In the midst of much that is evil, the good will put forth here and there a

shoot, and if in strange directions, they still remain as proof of a fairer side to many of these murky lives.

LIFE CONVICTS.

Michigan has not hung a man for murder in a quarter of a century. Are murders any more frequent within her borders than in any State of the same population, where capital punishment is the penalty? We have not statistics of other States at hand to compare, but a reference to our table will show the whole number of convictions for murder since 1847. The same table will also show the number now confined in prison, as well as the number of escapes and deaths of men convicted of murder and sentenced to solitary confinement. It will be understood that we have no men in prison confined in the solitary cell. A later provision of our statute allows the Board of Inspectors to give life solitary men employment the same as other men, provided their conduct is at all times exemplary.

It is a gratification to the people of Michigan that other and milder means will answer as a substitute for the death penalty. There is no class of men in prison who give us less trouble by breaches of discipline or attempts to escape than the life solitary. They do not like to jeopardize the few privileges which the Prison affords, by any infraction of rules that may place them in close confinement for an indefinite period or for life.

One who has never been denied it can hardly estimate what a boon it is to have the privilege of even a prison work-shop; to see human faces; to hear human voices; to see the grass grow, or hear a bird sing. I must speak of this class of convicts as I see them and know them. With very few exceptions, those that are here for crimes of the deepest dye are among our most quiet and best behaved prisoners. As a rule, so far as this Prison is concerned, murderers, as a class, are more apt to conform to prison discipline,—most anxious to gain the good will of their officers, and quite easily swayed by a kind word. And they are not, generally, of the lowest grade,—that is, not the most illiterate, or mentally depraved.

Their heavy sentences seem to weigh them down rather than render them furious with despair; possibly the hope of obtaining pardon some day,—even ten, fifteen, or twenty years hence, leads them to make every effort to keep a clean conduct record. I have one in my mind now, one of our oldest and best prisoners, who is always peacefully disposed; never has any trouble with his fellows or his keeper; always anxious to work; always obedient and civil, and never despondent. I often wonder what they think and how they feel. They seem to think their sentence is a fair equivalent for the deed committed, and there is no further occasion for them to worry about it, and all that is left for them is to make the best of their life here, and take their chances. "What's done is done," and prison life is the only penance and absolution for it. To me they seldom give any expressions of regret; such expressions would more naturally come to the Chaplain than any one else. They, with all other convicts, have a mild way of putting their case, and call it "getting into trouble." We cannot speculate, and we have no right to theorize upon such a mystery, —the heart of a man who has taken the life of another.

In the monotony of prison life, and the regular working of its subtle machinery, there is much time for reflection, and, if so disposed, for repentance. From such a past there is no shutting out, no escaping, and it is but a generous inclination for us to believe that for all their guilty days they feel a deep and lasting regret.

THE DEATH PENALTY AND SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

The State of Michigan having abolished capital punishment, inquiries are often made in relation thereto, and for the information of those interested the following statistics are compiled:

The law substituting solitary imprisonment for life, for the death penalty, went into effect March 1, 1847, since which sixty-eight have been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to solitary confinement in this Prison at hard labor for life. Of these, sixty-two were males and six females.

The following table shows the whole number of convicts committed to the Prison each year since its establishment, the years and number each year in which life solitary convicts were received, and the percentage of life solitary convicts since the change from the death penalty:

YEARS.	Whole Number Committed.	Number of Life Solitary Convicts.	Percentage of Life Solitary Convicts.
1839	56		
1840	45		
1841	52		
1843	44		
1843	57		
1844	42		
1845	48		
1846	40		
1847	43		
Total	423		
1848	33	4	12.1
1849	30	1	3.3
1850	50		
1851	83	3	3.6
1852	87	1	1.1
1853	71	2	2.8
1854	103	5	4.8
1855	141	4	2.8
1856	136	3	2.2
1857	170	3	1.7
1858	195	4	2.0
1859	212	2	0.9
1860	272	2	0.7
1861	140	1	0.7
1862	110	1	0.9
1863	106		
1864	105	2	1.9
1865	161	3	1.8
1866	305	7	2.2
1867	254	6	2.3
1868	256	2	0.7
1869	250	2	0.8
1870	302	5	1.6
1871	207	3	1.4
1872	222	2	0.9
1873	285		
1874	310		
Total since 1847	4,596	68	1.48

Percentage of first thirteen and a-half years of life solitary convicts	2.14
" " last " " " " " " " "	1.13
Decrease	1.01

Population of the State in	1850	397,654
" " "	1854	509,374
" " "	1860	749,113
" " "	1864	803,745
" " "	1869, Dec. 1	1,100,000
" " "	1874, Oct. 1	1,337,000

In 1850	there	were	50	criminals	committed	to	prison,	or 1 in	7,953 inhabitants.
" 1854	"	"	103	"	"	"	"	4,945	"
" 1860	"	"	272	"	"	"	"	2,754	"
" 1864	"	"	105	"	"	"	"	7,654	"
" 1869	"	"	250	"	"	"	"	4,400	"
" 1874	"	"	310	"	"	"	"	4,313	"

In 1850	there	were	110	convicts	in	prison,	or 1 in	3,615	inhabitants.
" 1854	"	"	205	"	"	"	2,489	"	
" 1860	"	"	535	"	"	"	1,400	"	
" 1864	"	"	333	"	"	"	2,410	"	
" 1869	"	"	644	"	"	"	1,708	"	
" 1874	"	"	703	"	"	"	1,902	"	

TABLE showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, Age when received, County from which sent, and Year in which received.

NAME.	Age.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
Wm. Henry Anderson	21	Wayne	1848	Died, 1858.
John Findlay	39	Oakland	1848	Died, 1863.
John Winters	47	Calhoun	1848	Escaped, 1867.
John Marsh	31	Wayne	1848	Insane.
Harvey Billington	33	Wayne	1849	Died, 1859.
Mary Eno	23	Genesee	1851	Died, 1858.
Joseph Rabedeau	19	Wayne	1851	
William Eastman	27	Genesee	1851	Died, 1873.
Gabriel Lapham	35	Wayne	1852	Died, 1870.
James Hitchcock	32	Ingham	1853	
John M Reynolds	26	Van Buren	1853	Died, 1871.
Amos White	60	St. Joseph	1854	Died, 1858.
James J. R. Clement	34	Allegan	1854	Died, 1864.
John R. Webster	44	Macomb	1854	Died, 1871.
David Foster	36	Oakland	1854	Insane.
John F. Myer	23	Oakland	1854	Died, 1869.
Amasa Kenyon	55	Shiawassee	1855	Died, 1856.
Samuel Ulum	44	Kalamazoo	1855	
James E. Cromwell	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
Jordan Turpin	45	Ottawa	1855	Died, 1868.
Mary Brooks	24	Eaton	1836	Pardoned, 1870.
DeWitt C. Horton	32	Calhoun	1856	Pardoned, 1850.
Frederick Haynes	29	Wayne	1856	Escaped, 1857.
William Young	27	Ottawa	1857	Died, 1870.
John Powers	21	Ottawa	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
William Potter	30	Wayne	1857	Disch'd by Hab. Corp., 1859.
Joseph Ducatt	28	Sanilac	1858	
John Dillon	26	Barry	1858	Disch'd for new trial, 1860.
Robert Fuller	18	Washtenaw	1858	Discharged by reversal of sentence, 1859.
Enos J. Merritt	31	Newaygo	1859	
Peter Van Gastel	24	Bay	1859	Died, 1870.
George Lovely	40	Calhoun	1860	Died, 1861.
Edward Murphy	45	Mackinac	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
William D. Kingin	35	Kent	1861	
Goodwin Bates	22	Lapeer	1862	
Henry B. Cleveland	33	Washtenaw	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
James H. Allen	48	St. Joseph	1864	Died, 1872.
Calvin R. Hills	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
William Holt	29	Wayne	1865	
David F. Bivins	28	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
Horace N. Durfee	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
Sarah Haviland	38	Calhoun	1866	
Daniel J. Baker	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870.
John Hanley, *alias* Cooper	36	Wayne	1866	Insane.
Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
Orrin Hunter	25	Berrien	1866	
Louis Contoi	56	Houghton	1866	
William Walker	34	Wayne	1867	
Abraham Piney	25	Wayne	1867	Died, 1869.
Susan Shultz	21	Wayne	1867	
Dennis Driscoll	24	Shiawassee	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
Ebin O. Leach	46	Branch	1867	Died, 1872.
William Hill	49	Alpena	1867	Disch'd for new trial, 1868.
William Brown	21	Ionia	1868	Pardoned, 1870.
Harlow Tappan	25	Cass	1868	Died, 1870.

TABLE—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
Rosa Schweistahl	56	R. C. Detroit	1869	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
Amanda Simons	18	Allegan	1869	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
Henry Stewart	20	R. C. Detroit	1869	
James Daggett	33	Mecosta	1870	
Henry Hawkins	20	Eaton	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1873.
George Vanderpool	29	Manistee	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1870.
Michael Costello	30	R. C. Detroit	1870	
Edward Hoag	54	R. C. Detroit	1870	
Thomas Kidd	19	Sanilac	1870	
Rufus McOmber	44	Berrien	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered.
William McLaughlin	43	Berrien	1871	Pardoned, 1874.
James Stewart	55	Bay	1871	
Henry Wagner	25	Washtenaw	1872	

Of these, 25 have died; 7 were discharged for new trial and not reconvicted; 8 were pardoned; 2 have escaped; 2 have been commuted to House of Correction; 3 are insane, and 21 have been commuted from solitary confinement to imprisonment for life, leaving now in Prison 24 whose sentence was solitary confinement for life.

Of the insane solitary convicts, one was convicted in 1848, and with one or two intervals, has been in solitary confinement since his committal; was partially insane when he came, and has continued in about the same condition.

One was committed in 1854; was partially insane when committed, and for the last ten years has been hopelessly and totally insane.

And the third one was convicted in 1866; seemed to be partially insane when committed, and his insanity has continued to grow upon him since his arrival here.

Since 1847,—the year in which the death penalty was abolished,—there have been 39 convicts sentenced to this Prison to hard labor for life, and these were convicted of murder in second degree, rape, arson, robbery, etc., 16 of whom are now in Prison.

The foregoing tables and the accompanying items give all the main points in the history of the substitution of solitary imprisonment for the death penalty in this State, and its comparative results.

It will be seen that a period of twenty-seven years has elapsed since the change in the law abolishing the death penalty; and it will also be seen, upon examination, the same number were sentenced to solitary confinement during the first half of this period as during the last half; while during the same time the convictions for other and lesser crimes increased nearly one-half, and the population of the State in the same ratio.

The civilized world is busy with this great question, and no State in the Union has given it so thorough a test as Michigan, and it is on this account we have given it so much time and space.

GOOD TIME.

Under the present law every convict who keeps his record clear of all reports for misconduct is entitled to a remission of nearly one-sixth of his time,—

sixty days per annum. With one prominent defect, I must say that I know of no other way in which an equally good effect can be produced upon the discipline of the Prison.

From observation continued for years, I am satisfied that still better results may be reached by increasing the amount of good time to correspond with the length of the sentence.

It requires no great amount of self-control for a man to behave himself civilly and industriously for one, two, or even three years; but to continue that line of conduct through a space of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, requires more moral stamina, and a better control over the infirmities of poor human nature than ordinary men possess. A man who will do it, or attempt to do it. deserves an increasing stimulus to keep him from despair and a loss of energy.

One of the most noteworthy tendencies of prison reform in Europe is the remission of sentences; not by a free pardon,—which is almost always injurious,—but through the consistent efforts of the convict himself.

The system thus indicated applies moral and reasonable restraints, rather than those of physical force and routine, which are so natural to most prisons.

Perhaps no country in the world furnishes a more brilliant and successful example than Ireland, and it is to this particular feature of their system that I would beg leave to present for the earnest examination and consideration of our next Legislature, and ask a

CHANGE IN THE LAW.

The task of handling men in prison is not so difficult as it appears, if we will only work with nature and not against her. There is not a man here but possesses, in some degree, a craving to be relieved from his position, and while we should direct and regulate this spirit, he should be encouraged to look to his own steady efforts from day to day for his release and improved condition.

It is a recognized principle among business men that old and faithful employés deserve promotion and increased pay.

Ten years of prison life,—ten years of hard labor,—of complete command over wicked passions, and of strict obedience to prison rules, ought to secure to any man in prison a large gratuity.

I have no change to ask in the penalty for an out and out willful murder, or for rape on a child, and for tampering with a railroad train, or track, I would like to see it increased to life solitary.

The proposed change is simple and easily understood, and is as follows:

For men sentenced to any time under 4 years, one-sixth.
" " " 4 years and under 7 years, one-fifth.
" " " 7 " " " 10 years, one-fourth.
" " " 10 " " upwards, one-third.

Men sentenced to labor for life,—not life solitary,—under 30 years of age, time shall expire at 50 years of age. When over 30 years of age, time shall be limited to 20 years.

The said limitation of life sentence to fifty years of age shall apply only to those who labor faithfully, and whose conduct is good, and the allowances for good conduct and faithful labor shall apply to a life convict the same as to a convict sentenced for a given number of years. But if the convict sentenced for life shall be unfaithful in his labor, or disobedient in his conduct, he shall not only be denied the allowance of good time, but the life sentence fixed at fifty years for a convict sentenced under the age of thirty, and the sentence of

twenty years to a convict over thirty years of age, shall each be disregarded, and in either case the convict shall be compelled to remain in prison during his natural life, as sentenced by the court, unless pardoned by the Governor; and provided further, the good time earned by a convict for good conduct shall be wholly forfeited up to the time that he commits any act that would amount to a prison misdemeanor.

Any convict escaping from the State Prison in this State, who is afterwards arrested, shall serve out the remainder of the term for which he was sentenced, the same as if he had remained in prison, notwithstanding the time may have expired at the date of his arrest; and he shall lose all the benefits of the *good time* he may have gained by good conduct prior to his said escape.

HOLIDAYS.

We believe that every good thing is beautiful in its own time and place. Who will not say there is something cheering in the very word Holidays! Fourth of July! Thanksgiving! Merry Christmas! It is a beautiful custom that sets apart these days, making them national in their observance. When they come let us rest and be thankful!

This is a feverish world at best, and let us be glad for these little nooks and retreats that serve to stay the gathering weariness that grows on body and mind as the seasons pass. If we are bond or free, and have worked every day from the first of July to the last of November, without relaxation, we have fairly earned at least one-half of that autumn holiday, Thanksgiving. Our rest will be not merely the reward of the weary days that are past, but a preparation for the future. We need something to lay up strength, spirit, and patience for the winter months, if we live to see them.

It is not merely delightful to men shut up in prison, but it is as needful, as useful, and as grateful as the giving to them of water when they are thirsty. It is well for all of us that we can have an occasional hour when the lines of care are smoothed from the face and the hair pauses in its growth of gray. What a curious place the Prison would be if not a man in the yard could enjoy the feeling of holiday at all as it passes. May that time never come!

PARDONS.

By reference to our tables it will be seen that the Governor has exercised the prerogative of pardon to only thirteen convicts during the year, a comparatively small number. Eight of these were released on account of serious ill health, with no prospect of recovery while in prison, and five of this number died soon after reaching home. In every case we believe that this power has been wisely exercised, after a careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances surrounding each particular case.

The pressure from all parts of the State to pardon somebody is constant and heavy, and too much stress is often placed upon a convict's record in prison, which, in fact, should have but little to do with the case.

The Prison is full of good convicts, but that they would make good citizens is another thing.

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are worse than thrown away upon attorneys, who hold out to the convict and his friends that they can procure a new trial or a pardon if they can only manage to raise fifty, seventy-five, or one hundred dollars. I never knew money to do a man much good in getting out of prison.

MORAL EFFECT OF OUR IMPROVEMENTS.

We expect there will be many disappointments in the moral progress of the prisoners; that the weak will often give way and sink back to their old haunts and lives; that many men who make profession of "good works" while here will suddenly fling off the mask and dishearten all who have been hopeful of them, and that much kindness and charity will often be expended in vain, and the old return of ingratitude prove the only fruit. For all this, we know there are many exceptions, however, and it is a gratification to add that we are satisfied with the present results, and we have full confidence and hope in the further progress awaiting us in the future.

I venture to predict far more satisfactory results than are hitherto shown in any report for whoever continues to occupy the ground already gained.

Nothing tells more favorably upon the behavior of our community than our improved facilities for washing, drying, cooking, and eating.

It is not two years since we were obliged, in bad weather, to pass two and three weeks without a change of shirts and sheets. Nothing but the old style pounding-barrel for washing, and hanging out of doors on poles to dry.

Our cooking was done in a manner quite as primitive,—namely, by building a fire under a cauldron kettle, in an old, tumble-down shed. Now we have as good a dining room, kitchen, cellar, and wash-room as can be found on the continent. To-day we can take all the bedding from a wing,—three hundred and twenty cells,—wash it, dry it, and return it to the wing, in good condition for use, at night. We can bake a thousand pounds of flour at once into as light and sweet bread as can be made by any housewife in the land. We can cook potatoes, or any other vegetables, for seven hundred men in twenty minutes,—about the time it takes to eat them.

We change our dinners every day in the week, and our men march to the shops with steps as cheerful and elastic as those of ordinary employés.

LECTURES.

It is not for the sake of entertainment that lectures have been introduced within the Prison. Education and intelligence are staunch opponents of crime. With every good seed sown, if, perchance, it take root, an evil one must die to make room for it, and the sowing of that seed, in the proper and most fitting manner, is worth a little more consideration on the part of those who have so much genius to suggest amendments rather than power to carry them out.

We know that our machinery for evolving much good is faulty, but that should not hinder us from taking now and then a short step in the right direction. The duties, trials, and responsibilities of a prison officer are wearisome, and a little deviation from the ordinary routine is restful to both keeper and convict. It is humane; it is politic.

OUR PRISON OFFICERS.

There is not a man on my staff that is aware of my intention to speak in his defense. They are not of the grumbling order. They knew their duties before they came; they wanted the situations, and they do not shrink from any task. If we were working twenty hours instead of twelve, there would be the same constant rush of applicants. Say what we please, it is a service that makes a good officer grow old before his time, and undermines the constitution. I have known several young men to come here full of health and

strength, and after a few years depart aged and anxious-looking, with little or no strength for any new occupation, while others have died.

It will be remembered that we are giving the contracts an average of ten hours' labor, independent of meals and marching. There are only three holidays in the year that we observe, and we always work till noon on those days, and keepers are not relieved till three or four o'clock then.

Some of our men fall ill after three or four years' service, and others break up and die, and much time and risk is run in taking and teaching new men to fill their places.

I would recommend for the convenience, safety, and general welfare of the Prison, that as fast as vacancies hereafter occur from choice, illness, death, or discharge, the places be filled with single men, who shall be required to board and lodge at the Institution, where they can always be found at a moments' notice in an emergency.

Our improvements on the Agent's house furnish a large number of good apartments for lodging, reading, studying, or any sensible indoor amusements. We think such an arrangement would be promotive of strong friendships, and good temper, and better discipline among the officers, while the meeting at the mess-room table would be a sort of cheerful reunion, contrasting vividly with the darker side of their official positions.

BUSINESS.

The out-look at the beginning of the year did not seem very promising, from the fact that the wagon contract, covering one hundred and twenty men, and the shoe contract, covering fifty men, had just expired. Fifty of these men were placed on a new wagon contract, and fifty more added to the tool contract, leaving on hand seventy unassigned men that had been daily producers, and reducing the whole number of men on contracts from four hundred and ninety-five, to four hundred and twenty-five. Convict labor "to let" was daily advertised, but, owing to the general prostration of the business and manufacturing interests of the country, no available bids were received.

As the winter months approached, our daily number increased from six hundred and fifty to six hundred and ninety men, January 1, 1874.

This number did not vary much to the end of the year. Aside from the gang on the appropriation, it will be seen that we have carried over two hundred non-producing men for the year. This number of course includes the aged, the infirm, the sick, and insane.

A previous stipulation had been made with the wagon contractors that ample time should be given them to overhaul, adjust, and place in good order their machinery, and the month of October was mostly occupied for this purpose, with but little avail to the Prison in earnings from that contract.

Near the close of December quite a disaster befell the large buiding used in the manufacture of cigars. A section of about thirty by fifty feet of the third floor gave away by reason of overloading it with stock above, while the posts that supported the interior of the building below were somewhat decayed. It happened at evening, within ten minutes after one hundred and twenty-five men had marched out. Over one hundred men were thrown out of work some twenty days while the structure was being repaired and made safe again. Beside the expense of repairing and loss of time, it involved the State in damages on his stock, to Mr. Hollingsworth, in the sum of $1,500.

In the month of March one hundred unassigned men were again advertised,

and one bid only, averaging seventy cents per day for ten years, was received and accepted from Filkins & Crane, of Marshall, for from twenty-five to fifty men, to be employed in coopering. To accomodate this business a new brick shop, thirty by one hundred and forty feet, two stories high, was erected in the northeast corner of the yard, also a substantial shed, thirty by seventy-five feet in size, in the rear, for storing material in use.

Two large tanks, for soaking hoops, were conveniently placed, with supply pipe and tile drain, all in good working order. This entire job was done at the expense of the Prison, and cost $3,350.

By the way of encouragement to a new contract, and to give them a good "send off," twenty-five men were not checked for the first month.

Thirty-six men are now employed in this branch of industry, and no contract in the yard gives better promise of success. It is a rattling, lively business, and the men like it exceedingly. From the second day of May to the date of this report, not a man has been reported for misconduct from that shop, and the discipline is excellent.

We often hear it affirmed admiringly that we have built a very nice piece of wall, so many feet high and so many feet broad; also, that we have changed the whole structure and outward appearance of the Prison. Well! this is just what the State expected us to do with its money. This, it is true, is a great work, and it has involved great labor; all the heaviest, roughest part of it has been done with convict time, and convict muscle, at a very low estimate of price. Besides, there has been a vast amount of labor expended that does not appear in this Report, and never will appear in any other. What is done with "spare time," and with our own help, is estimated at but little expense. But this is absurd. It lies distributed in various ways about the premises, such as repairing roofs, laying sewers, paving roads, laying stone and wooden floors in the work-shops, building chimneys and privies, grading, cleaning up, and subduing the State lot; all this, we say, involves a positive expenditure of time and muscle; it all counts for our industry; it is labor judiciously expended, it has paid, and paid largely, but it does not add one whit to the item of net earnings.

In regard to the general business affairs of the Institution, and our financial result, we are satisfied. No money has been drawn from the Treasury on account of the Prison for the year, and, upon the most liberal basis of figures, we have a round ten thousand fairly earned above all expenses.

We have endeavored to follow a just and liberal policy towards the contractors in every particular, and it is with much satisfaction that we refer to the pleasant relations which have existed throughout the year between these gentlemen and the Prison authorities.

To the Clerk, F. S. Clarke, am I under many special obligations for sound advice and co-operation. The Prison books are kept with admirable accuracy and clearness, and vouchers for every item of expenditure are full and arranged with the most perfect system and exact order.

In our excellent Chaplain, Geo. H. Hickox, we have found a faithful and devoted friend. In his duties he has toiled in an humble field, but he has been conscientiously ardent and sincere. His ministrations on the Sabbath have been attended, not by compulsion, but with a cheerful mind, and he is always met with respectful and earnest attention.

For the good order and firm discipline which has, without difficulty or severity, been maintained, I am largely indebted to my present Deputy, Maj

J. D. Hinckley, and to his predecessor, Capt. G. A. Winans, also, for confidence and support.

Of my keepers and guards I must say that they are closely identified with the success of the Institution, and its prosperity has been the subject of their constant thought and toil.

I am happy, also, to acknowledge the kindness, the prompt advice, and constant support I have at all times received from you, gentlemen, as individuals and as a Board.

The position of the Agent is one of extreme labor and anxiety, and oft-times discouraging; yet the confidence and encouragement of the Inspectors and the Governor, has always incited me to renewed exertions to promote the interests of the Institution, and the welfare of those intrusted to my care.

Number of convicts in Prison Sept. 30, 1874		703
" " " Sept. 30, 1873		655
Increase during the year		48
Average daily number during 1874		687.1
" " " " 1873		616.4
Increase		70.7
Number in Prison Sept. 30, 1873		655
" received during the year on commitment	310	
" recaptured	3	
		313
Whole number in Prison during the year		968
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	228	
" " " commutation	3	
" " " reversal of sentence	5	
" pardoned by the Governor	13	
" died	7	
" escaped	9	
		265
Leaving now in Prison		703
Whole number of days spent in Prison		250,793
Number days productive labor on contracts	130,799	
" " " " building	12,939	
" " building cooper shop	1,257	
" " in Asylum as helpers	626	
" " lost before being put on contract	415	
" " in Agent's house and State barns	1,601	
" " lost by aged and infirm	3,885	
" " in boiler and wash-house	3,040	
" " " barber-shop	1,202	
" " " blacksmith shop	491	
" " " cooper and carpenter shops	626	
" " " dining room	2,742	
" " " garden	179	

Number days in guard room and offices	313	
" " " halls	4,699	
" " " Hospital as helpers	936	
" " lost by insane	3,548	
" " in kitchen, cellar, and bakery	4,590	
" " lost by lumpers	5,432	
" " in paint shop	257	
" " lost by punishment	658	
" " in soap-house	398	
" " " shoe-shop	1,096	
" " lost by sickness	5,602	
" " in knitting socks	732	
" " " tobacco-shop	94	
" " " tailor-shop	2,240	
" " " woodsheds and cleaning buckets	2,258	
" " " butcher shop	353	
" " " Sundays	35,699	
" " " yard	2,142	
" " lost by men charged as half-time	3,893	
" " in yard by unassigned men on State work	15,136	
" " driving teams	915	
		250,793

The number of convicts required to fill contracts is as follows:

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	Business.	No. of Men.	Price per Day.
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manuf'g Co.	Wagons	50	$1 00
Charles Hollingsworth	Cigars	75	50
" "	"	50	65
Withington, Cooley & Co.	Farming tools	100	65
" " "	" "	50	72½
Henry Gilbert & Sons	Furniture	100	55
Filkins & Crane	Barrels	25	60

Highest price paid for convict labor	$1 00
Lowest " " " " "	50
Average " " " " "	64¼
Number of convicts employed on contracts	455
" " " " building	44
" " " in Asylum	2
" " " " Agent's house and State barns	5
" " aged and infirm	16
" " employed in boiler and wash-house	10
" " " " barber-shop	4
" " " " blacksmith shop	1
" " " " cooper-shop	1
" " " " carpenter shop	1
" " " " dining room	7
" " " " garden	1
" " " " guard rooms and offices	2
" " " " halls	16
" " " " hospital	3

Number of convicts insane	11
" " employed in kitchen, cellar, and bakery	10
" " " as lumpers	17
" " " in paint-shop	1
" " " " soap-house	3
" " " " shoe-shop	4
" " sick	24
" " employed in knitting socks	3
" " " " driving teams	2
" " " " tailor-shop	6
" " " " wood-sheds and cleaning buckets	2
" " " " yard	7
" " " " butcher-shop	1
" " unassigned employed on State work in yard	44
Total number in Prison	703

The amount due from contractors for convict labor is	$24,015 12
The amount due from U. S. for support of U. S. convicts is	673 50
The amount due from Auditor General is	561 00
Total amount due the Prison	$25,249 62
Indebtedness of the Prison Sept. 30, 1874	6,417 98
Leaves the amount due the Prison over indebtedness	$18,831 64

Cash received from all sources as follows:

For balance cash on hand Sept. 30, 1873	$398 32
" convict labor	84,405 17
" property sold	831 45
" rent	163 95
" interest	118 76
" amount loaned from bank	1,000 00
From United States	2,661 68
" visitors	2,015 00
" barber-shop	142 90
" amount overpaid and due Agent	484 36
Total cash received	$92,221 59

Cash expended:

For salary of officers	$24,678 43	
" pay of guards	6,652 98	
" clothing	6,885 92	
" bedding	732 37	
" discharged convicts	1,737 15	
" repairs	887 63	
" education	245 00	
" printing and stationery	340 10	
" postage	261 22	
" hospital stores	150 63	
" hay	376 97	

For grain	$2,825 64	
" straw	144 63	
" fuel	6,375 16	
" lights	1,074 67	
" fugitive convicts	561 00	
" shoes	1,491 65	
" medicines	262 61	
" miscellaneous expenses	829 34	
" Agent's traveling expenses	42 80	
" tobacco	95 67	
" water rates	612 66	
" barber-shop	75 71	
" library	155 64	
" real estate	6 00	
" furniture and fixtures	892 06	
" tools	371 28	
" live stock	83 10	
" cooper-shop	2,424 16	
" meat	10,292 58	
" flour	10,039 25	
" groceries	2,913 32	
" potatoes	2,976 36	
" corn meal, hominy, etc.	459 40	
" fish	274 76	
" vegetables	1,727 44	
" syrup, sugar, etc.	1,798 38	
" fruit	244 32	
" salt	223 60	
Total cash expended		$92,221 59

The earnings of the Prison for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874, is as follows:

From convict labor	$94,027 47
" fugitive convicts	561 00
" support of United States convicts	2,627 49
" rent	163 95
" interest	1,292 11
" barber-shop	142 90
" team work	1,105 09
" property sold	831 45
" visitors	2,015 00
For new cooper shop	3,337 17
Total earnings	$106,103 54

SUMMARY.

Dr.		Cr.	
Expenditures	$92,221 59	Income for year	$106,103 54
Allowance to Hollingsworth	1,500 00	Indebteness Sept. 30, '73, paid from this year's earnings	3,380 99
Indebtedness Sept. 30, '74	6,417 98		
Inventory, Sept. 30, '73	31,090 27	Invent'ry Sep 30, '74	$36,457 54
Balance net earnings	10,355 14	Less paid appr'n	4,457 99
			32,000 45
	$141,484 98		$141,484 98

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the Number Received, and the Average in the Prison for the year.

YEARS.	Number at Beginning.	Average Number.	No. Rec'd.
1846	119	120.0	40
1847	122	120.0	30
1848	119	124.5	88
1849	128	117.0	31
1850	110	119.5	50
1851	131	141.0	84
1852	176	186.5	87
1853	209	210.0	71
1854	205	219.1	103
1855	246	278.3	141
1856	304	316.5	186
1857	349	378.3	170
1858	411	443.6	195
1859	473	484.8	212
1860	535	597.5	272
1861	621	578.6	140
1862	531	459.6	110
1863	410	358.3	104
1864	333	319.15	105
1865	292	380.3	161
1866	315	412.3	305
1867	502	531.1	254
1868	582	609.7	256
1869	622	625.3	250
1870	644	645.7	304
1871	663	642.7	207
1872	627	619.6	222
1873	589	616.4	286
1874	655	687.1	310

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the Aggregate Amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the Average Expense for the Provisions of each Convict during each Year, for each Week and Day in the Year.

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expenses of Each Convict.		
		Annually.	Weekly.	Daily.
1846	$2,818 85	$28 50	$0 45½	$0 06.5
1847	2,951 41	23 71	43½	06.2
1848	2,885 55	23 17	44½	06.3
1849	2,858 46	24 43	47	06.7
1850	2,970 83	24 86	48	06.8
1851	3,484 17	24 71	47½	06.8
1852	4,635 64	34 85	48	06.8
1853	7,151 05	34 05	65½	09.4
1854	8,731 69	39 85	76½	10.9
1855	11,128 16	39 98	76½	10.9
1856	12,911 61	40 79	78½	11.1
1857	16,328 35	43 10	82½	11.7
1858	17,324 89	39 05½	75	10 7
1859	17,180 80	35 44	68	09 9
1860	18,333 70	30 68	59	08.4
1861	19,620 11	33 90	65	09.4
1862	15,071 91	32 79	63	09.0
1863	13,697 07	38 26	73½	10.5
1864	13,861 06	43 43	80	11.4
1865	18,156 73	64 84½	1 22½	17.4
1866	30,564 12	74 18½	1 42½	20.3
1867	35,232 22	66 35	1 27½	18.1
1868	42,499 06	*58 68½	*1 12½	16.1
1869	37,326 38	59 69.3	1 14.8	26.4
1870	30,486 70	47 26.6	90.9	12.9
1871	25,495 84	39 66.9	92.3	13.0
1872	29,909 88	48 31.9	92.9	13.3
1873	29,184 59	47 37.8	91.4	12.9
1874	32,780 88	42 11½	81	11.5

* The aggregate disbursements, as shown in the first column, would amount to a little more than the annual and weekly amounts given. This is the actual cost, as $6,700 of the aggregate amount was not consumed by convicts this year; $3,500 being "property sold," $2,000 paid on last year's account, and $1,900 worth of supplies on hand.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the Aggregate Amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned Fiscal Years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the amount expended for Building and Repairs.

YEARS.	Except for Building and Repairs.	To Each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846	$9,602 53	$80 02	$4,385 86
1847	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848	12,257 69	98 45	8,336 98
1849	16,447 63	140 57	4,387 52
1850	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851	16,927 21	120 17	1,594 33
1852	17,635 97	96 35	6,303 87
1853	20,444 72	97 50	4,597 35
1854	25,229 69	115 15	3,503 84
1855	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857	45,693 22	120 63	3,206 24
1858	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859	42,283 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861	48,283 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862	46,056 69	100 21	5,489 27
1863	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864	45,818 02	143 62	1,517 26
1865	56,616 81	202 20	19,265 71
1866	91,355 64	221 73	14,563 55
1867	76,242 50	143 60	4,025 79
1868	90,293 89	148 02	3,842 68
1869	86,105 01	137 70	8,114 78
1870	84,807 01	131 48	6,429 28
1871	81,653 89	137 05	5,407 54
1872	88,582 26	148 11	3,375 21
1873	87,104 95	141 40	5,487 04
1874	89,100 80	129 71	3,311 79

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing the Aggregate Amount of each class of Expenditures or Disbursements for the Prison during each of the Fiscal Years from 1864 to 1874.

CASH EXPENDED.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Officers' and Keepers' Salary	$11,859 08	$14,467 71	$18,812 22	$15,359 30	$19,185 56	$11,985 47	$4,012 30	$11,461 81	$27,645 56	$25,858 79	$24,577 77
Guards' Wages	5,771 61	5,274 04	5,995 95	7,608 04	7,068 14	16,406 25	22,989 43	14,749 04	7,187 40	6,457 55	6,652 98
Rations	18,861 06	18,156 78	30,564 12	35,283 22	42,199 06	37,326 55	30,486 70	26,849 69	31,167 68	31,016 06	30,949 41
Building and Repairs	1,517 26	19,263 71	14,568 55	4,025 79	8,942 68	6,114 78	6,429 28	5,407 54	3,875 21	5,487 04	4,575 18
Clothing and Bedding	6,840 33	8,618 01	20,676 55	9,231 86	11,919 72	8,125 28	12,668 38	8,957 84	6,997 94	10,088 79	9,109 94
Fuel	3,409 26	4,168 60	6,736 38	2,708 90	3,272 99	4,945 02	5,805 26	5,118 96	4,907 50	4,528 08	6,875 16
Hospital Stores	254 62	551 47	1,399 26	220 82	395 95	846 05	1,054 10	892 51	820 26	496 28	418 24
Oil, Candles, and Gas	984 29	658 25	1,406 98	1,120 57	1,087 28	731 24	693 58	558 84	546 41	938 03	1,074 67
Tobacco	446 60	960 42	2,323 54	1,187 76	895 42	1,049 80	2,016 46	503 40	520 78	127 50	95 67
Forage	460 14	276 89	886 78	808 76	785 21	1,088 27	970 65	495 07	788 12	1,467 13	3,847 24
Library	226 45	82 71	297 99	21 00	299 66	127 11	455 00	884 02	19 58	766 58	155 64
Magazine Account									527 85		
Discharged Convicts	785 00	632 50	478 55	798 25	942 00	1,057 00	1,231 00	1,268 00	1,891 50	1,121 25	1,787 15
Convicts' Deposits	868 61	1,566 75	412 45	134 90	83 90	154 17	294 43	168 89	1,088 79	1,165 54	
Pursuing Fugitives	125 00	241 50	158 12	704 26	462 85	424 80	566 38	257 75	421 75	157 50	561 00
Agent's Traveling Expenses	72 56	26 90	173 80	77 15	27 95	82 25	54 60	22 45	158 80	82 70	42 80
Stationery		147 45	210 75	88 70	126 80	93 80	140 91	61 45	93 50	119 28	140 00
Swine	66 25	66 90	567 41	719 55	251 93	804 83	758 75	89 59	11 55		83 10
Interest	54 23	228 68	279 45	848 16					20 44	62 60	
Postage	80 57	51 92	58 49	103 88	96 11	96 19	106 08	124 86	246 52	284 92	261 22
Printing	107 45	183 80	70 58	201 60	130 85	44 70	86 06	250 55	874 86	294 60	200 10
Convicts' Overwork											
Education	28 00	67 85	66 95	182 10	90 89	182 16	125 55	152 45	342 40	348 97	245 00
Miscellaneous Expenses	65 00	200 27	883 07	110 25	427 84	640 29	804 55	77 25	166 06	855 26	911 05
Excess of Expenses by Agent											
Suspended Debt					224 29						
Water Rates									529 19	828 64	612 66
Total	$47,885 28	$75,842 55	$105,919 19	$80,268 29	$94,036 57	$94,219 79	$91,236 29	$72,290 96	$89,244 02	$91,441 09	$92,120 93

TABLE showing the Number of Convicts Received, Discharged, Deceased, Pardoned, and Escaped since the Establishment of the Prison to and including September 30, 1874.

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'g'd.	No. Pardoned.	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839	56	8	.....	6	.....	.....
1840	45	27	7	11	.....	.....
1841	52	13	11	.....	.....	.....
1842	44	12	3	4	1	.....
1843	57	25	7	3	1	.....
1844	42	37	2	1	2	.....
1845	43	15	8	2	2	.....
1846	40	15	6	1	.....	.....
1847	43	24	14	2	3	.....
1848	33	21	15	4	.....	.....
1849	30	30	16	2	1	.....
1850	56	22	2	2	2	.....
1851	83	41	9	1	3	.....
1852	87	39	9	1	3	2
1853	71	43	24	.....	9	1
1854	103	49	9	1	3	.....
1855	141	47	21	6	9	.....
1856	136	63	20	5	3	.....
1857	170	63	24	3	18	2
1858	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860	273	139	88	2	6	1
1861	140	177	44	.....	9	.....
1862	110	139	30	4	8	.....
1863	106	139	30	4	9	1
1864	105	108	36	2	5	.....
1865	161	104	12	13	10	.....
1866	305	105	6	2	5	.....
1867	254	161	2	9	2	.....
1868	256	196	3	6	11	.....
1869	250	195	9	11	10	3
1870	304	238	18	4	24	1
1871	207	205	19	4	15	2
1872	222	230	15	6	7	2
1873	287	186	17	5	5	3
1874	310	228	13	9	7	3
Totals	5,022	3,355	580	188	212	37

TABLE showing the Average Number of Years Convicts were Sentenced in each year since the Commencement of the Prison to and including September 30, 1874, Life Convicts not included.

1839,	average	number	of	years 3.5
1840,	"	"	"	..... 3.8
1841,	"	"	"	..... 3.0
1842,	"	"	"	..... 2.3
1843,	"	"	"	..... 3.7
1844,	"	"	"	..... 4.0
1845,	"	"	"	..... 4.2
1846,	"	"	"	..... 3.7
1847,	"	"	"	..... 3.6
1848,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1849,	"	"	"	..... 4.0
1850,	"	"	"	..... 3.9
1851,	"	"	"	..... 4.3
1852,	"	"	"	..... 4.6
1853,	"	"	"	..... 3.6
1854,	"	"	"	..... 4.0
1855,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1856,	"	"	"	..... 4.2
1857,	"	"	"	..... 4.3
1858,	"	"	"	..... 4.1
1859,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1860,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1861,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1862,	"	"	"	..... 2.9
1863,	"	"	"	..... 2.2
1864,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1865,	"	"	"	..... 3.0
1866,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1867,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1868,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1869,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1870,	"	"	"	..... 3.0
1871,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1872,	"	"	"	..... 3.7
1873,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1874,	"	"	"	..... 3.10

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MORRIS, *Agent.*

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Alpena	4	Marquette	12
Allegan	5	Mason	3
Bay	11	Mecosta	4
Branch	6	Montcalm	1
Barry	1	Monroe	2
Berrien	8	Macomb	2
Cass	5	Muskegon	2
Calhoun	5	Oakland	8
Clinton	1	Oceana	1
Eaton	5	Ottawa	9
Gratiot	1	Ontonagon	2
Genesee	2	Saginaw	17
Grand Traverse	1	Shiawassee	5
Hillsdale	7	St. Clair	5
Houghton	6	St. Joseph	4
Huron	1	Van Buren	7
Isabella	1	Washtenaw	4
Ionia	11	Wayne	1
Iosco	1	Recorder's Court, Detroit	44
Ingham	7	Recorder's Court, Port Huron	1
Jackson	5	U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan	2
Kalamazoo	22		
Kent	43		
Lenawee	14	Total	310
Lapeer	1		

SENTENCES.	No.	SENTENCES.	No.
Three months	2	Three years and six months	6
Four months	2	Four years	18
Six months	14	Four years and six months	2
Nine months	3	Five years	29
Ten months	1	Six years	4
One year	47	Six years and six months	3
One year and three months	3	Seven years	5
One year and four months	2	Eight years	4
One year and five months	1	Nine years	1
One year and six months	23	Ten years	6
One year and nine months	3	Fifteen years	1
Two years	61	Sixteen years	1
Two years and two months	2	Life	2
Two years and six months	21	Twenty years	1
Two years and nine months	1		
Three years	38	Total	310
Three years and four months	4		

Average sentence two years and ten months, excluding life prisoners.

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
Alabama	2	Michigan	34
Belgium	4	New Hampshire	1
Connecticut	4	New York	64
Denmark	2	Norway	3
England	6	Ohio	38
Georgia	2	Ontario, Prov. of	44
Germany	17	Pennsylvania	13
Holland	5	Rhode Island	1
Illinois	13	Russia	1
Indiana	2	Scotland	1
Ireland	18	Sweden	3
Kentucky	2	Switzerland	1
Louisiana	2	Tennessee	5
Maryland	14	Vermont	1
Massachusetts	3	Virginia	1
Mississippi	1	Wisconsin	1
Minnesota	1		
Missouri	1	Total	310

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Brewer	1	Moulder	4
Broom-maker	1	Musician	3
Barber	5	Mason	3
Baker	3	Machinist	2
Blacksmith	6	Miner	4
Butcher	8	Merchant	1
Book-keeper	3	Peddler	5
Boiler-maker	1	Painter	3
Box-maker	4	Paper-maker	2
Bar-tender	1	Printer	1
Currier	1	Plumber	1
Cabinet-maker	6	Railroad employé	9
Carriage-maker	3	Salt-maker	1
Carpenter	8	Shingle-packer	1
Cigar-maker	5	School-teacher	1
Clerk	5	Salesman	1
Chair-matter	1	Sale-maker	1
Cook	5	Sawyer	3
Clock-maker	1	Ship-caulker	4
Cooper	3	Ship-carpenter	1
Druggist	1	Shoemaker	6
Draughtsman	1	Sailor	12
Engineer	3	Speculator	1
Farmer	41	Saloon-keeper	4
Firemen	5	Stone-cutter	3
Grocer	1	Student	5
Hack-driver	2	Surveyor	1
Hotel porter	3	Tailor	3
Hotel waiter	5	Teamster	8
Hostler	2	Traveling agent	4
Horse farrier	2	Tobacconist	1
Harness-maker	5	Tinsmith	1
Lather	1	Wagon-maker	1
Laborer	73		
Lithographer	1	Total	310

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.
Assault with intent to kill	5	Manslaughter	9
Assault with intent to commit rape	4	Murder	4
Assault with intent to rob	4	Polygamy	8
Adultery	4	Prostitution and concubinage	4
Bigamy	4	Rape	4
Incest	4		
Larceny from person	11	Total	65
Murder, second degree	5		

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.
Arson	8	Larceny from railroad cars	5
Burglary	33	Larceny from hotel in night-time	8
Burglary in day-time	2	Malicious mischief	8
Burglary and larceny	8	Passing counterfeit U. S. Treas. notes	1
Embezzlement	1	Robbery	9
False pretenses	13	Robbing U. S. Postoffice	1
Forgery	7	Uttering and publishing forged instruments	1
Larceny	104		
Larceny, compound	1	Total	245
Larceny, grand	27		
Larceny from dwelling in day-time	19		

RECAPITULATION.	No.	Per Ct.
Crimes against persons	65	20.97
Crimes against property	245	79.03
Totals	310	100.00

AGE.	No.	Per Ct.	AGE.	No.	Per Ct.
Sixteen to twenty-one	80	25.81	Sixty to seventy	4	01.29
Twenty-one to thirty	138	44.52	Seventy to eighty	1	00.32
Thirty to forty	58	18.71			
Forty to fifty	22	07.09	Totals	310	100.00
Fifty to sixty	7	02.26			

EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.	EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.
Read, write, and cipher	161	51.94	Illiterate	30	09.67
Read and write	68	21.94			
Read only	51	16.45	Totals	310	100.00

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Single	185	59 68	Married and separated	10	03.23
Widower	10	03 23			
Married	105	33.87	Totals	310	100.00

MORAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Temperate	115	37.10
Occasional drinker	132	42.58
Intemperate	63	20.32
Totals	310	100.00

SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents dead	94	30.32	Mother living	84	27.10
Parents living	86	27.74			
Father living	46	14.84	Totals	310	100.00

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Healthy	265	85.48
Health impaired	45	14.52
Aged and infirm	-----	-----
Totals	310	100.00

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Unapprenticed	223	71 94
Apprenticed and left	35	11.29
Apprenticed and served	52	16.77
Totals	310	100.00

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
First conviction	205	66.13	Fourth conviction	30	09.68
Second conviction	40	12 90			
Third conviction	35	11.29	Totals	310	100.00

OTHER SENTENCES SERVED.	No.	Per Ct.
Other prisons	4	.....
Reform School	3	.....
House of Correction	6	.....
Totals	13	.....

COLOR.	No.	Per Ct.
White	259	83.55
Mulatto	41	13.23
Black	10	03.22
Totals	310	100.00

RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITIES.	No.	Per Ct.
Attended church	191	61.61
Attended Sabbath-school	119	38.39
Totals	310	100.00

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS REMAINING IN PRISON AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Alcona	1	Lapeer	6
Alpena	6	Manistee	3
Allegan	15	Mason	4
Bay	10	Macomb	5
Barry	25	Marquette	24
Branch	14	Monroe	4
Berrien	15	Muskegon	7
Cass	8	Mecosta	6
Chippewa	1	Midland	4
Calhoun	25	Montcalm	1
Cheboygan	2	Menominee	3
Clinton	2	Newaygo	2
Delta	1	Oakland	23
Eaton	9	Oceana	2
Genesee	9	Ottawa	13
Grand Traverse	1	Ontonagon	2
Gratiot	2	Saginaw	26
Hillsdale	12	Sanilac	5
Houghton	16	St. Clair	5
Huron	2	St. Joseph	10
Iosco	2	Shiawassee	9
Isabella	1	Tuscola	1
Ingham	19	Van Buren	14
Ionia	14	Washtenaw	10
Jackson	14	Wayne	16
Kalamazoo	40	Recorder's Court, Detroit	127
Kent	67	U. S. Court, Eastern District, Mich.	11
Keweenaw	.....	U. S. Court, Western District, Mich.	2
Leelanaw	.....		
Lenawee	23	Total	703

SENTENCES.	No.	SENTENCES.	No.
Six months	5	Two years and eight months	1
Ten months	1	Two years and nine months	3
One year	40	Three years	96
One year and three months	2	Three years and four months	1
One year and four months	1	Three years and six months	16
One year and six months	29	Four years	49
One year seven and a-half months	1	Four years and six months	2
One year and nine months	4	Four years and nine months	1
Two years	99	Five years	98
Two years and two months	1	Six years	14
Two years and four months	1	Six years and four months	1
Two years and five months	1	Six years and six months	1
Two years and six months	51	Seven years	20

SENTENCES—*Continued.*	No.	SENTENCES—*Continued.*	No.
Eight years	12	Twenty years	7
Nine years	2	Twenty-one years	1
Ten years	49	Twenty-five years	6
Twelve years	4	Thirty years	4
Thirteen years	1	Life	16
Fourteen years	4	Life Solitary	24
Fifteen years	24	Indeterminate Sentence	1
Sixteen years	2		
Seventeen years	1	Total	703

Average sentence five years and two months, excluding life prisoners and indeterminate sentence.

AGE.	No.	Per Ct.	AGE.	No.	Per Ct.
Sixteen to twenty-one	97	13.80	Sixty to seventy	20	02.84
Twenty-one to thirty	288	40.97	Seventy to eighty	1	00.14
Thirty to forty	178	25.32			
Forty to fifty	79	11.24	Total	703	100.00
Fifty to sixty	40	05.69			

Average age, twenty-nine years.

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
Alabama	3	Minnesota	1
Atlantic Ocean	1	Mississippi	2
Australia	1	New Brunswick	1
Belgium	2	New Jersey	1
Bavaria	2	New York	189
Connecticut	5	Norway	3
Columbia, District of	1	Ohio	46
Delaware	1	Ontario, Providence of	26
Denmark	3	Pennsylvania	84
England	31	Prussia	6
France	3	Rhode Island	2
Georgia	1	Sandwich Island	1
Germany	33	Scotland	10
Holland	9	South Carolina	1
Illinois	17	Sweden	5
Ireland	38	Switzerland	2
Indiana	4	Tennessee	6
Kentucky	4	Vermont	7
Louisiana	3	Virginia	3
Maryland	2	Wisconsin	5
Maine	8		
Massachusetts	16	Total	703
Michigan	89		

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.
Attempt to poison	2	Incest	1
Adultery	6	Larceny from the person	28
Assault and attempt to kill	27	Murder, first degree	26
Assault and attempt to rob	7	Murder, second degree	20
Assault and attempt to maim	2	Manslaughter	16
Assault and attempt to commit rape	10	Obstructing railroads	4
Assault and battery	1	Polygamy	5
Burglary and larceny, attempt to kill	1	Rape	33
Bastardy	2	Shooting with intent to kill	1
Bigamy	3	Seduction	1
Fornication	1		
Highway Robbery	2	Total	203

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.
Attempt to rob U. S. P. O. and kill	1	Larceny from hotels, dwellings, stores, and shops	54
Arson	10	Maiming cattle	1
Accessory to arson	2	Malicious mischief	10
Abstracting letters from Postoffice	1	Perjury	2
Attempt to commit burglary	6	Robbery	33
Burglary	77	Receiving stolen property	3
Breaking jail	1	Robbing U. S. Mail	1
Burglary and larceny	29	Robbery and larceny	1
Cattle stealing	2	Sheep stealing	3
Embezzlement	6	Uttering and publishing counterfeit U. S. notes	8
Forgery	20	Uttering false drafts	1
False pretenses	21		
House-breaking	1	Total	500
Larceny	163		
Larceny, compound	2		
Larceny, grand	42		

RECAPITULATION.	No.	Per Ct.
Crimes against persons	203	28.68
Crimes against property	500	71.12
Total	703	100.00

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Book-keeper	9	Lithographer	1
Butcher	15	Machinist	13
Barber	13	Musician	1
Bar-tender	5	Mason	6
Baker	8	Moulder	9
Brush-maker	2	Miller	2
Blacksmith	13	Miner	4
Boiler-maker	7	Merchant	2
Brewer	1	Painter	18
Brass-founder	1	Policeman	2
Burglar	4	Physician and surgeon	2
Brick-maker	3	Pick-pocket	1
Cabinet-maker	11	Railroad employé	14
Carpenter	22	River-driver	2
Clerk	22	Sailor	38
Cigar-maker	13	Saloon-keeper	7
Cook	10	Sawyer	2
Coach-builder	1	Salesman	1
Cooper	7	Sail-maker	1
Caulker	5	School teacher	1
Chair-matter	1	Shipsmith	1
Commercial agent	2	Shoe-maker	17
Carriage-maker	1	Street-peddler	5
Cutler	1	Shingle-packer	1
Currier	2	Stone mason	1
Collar-maker	1	Stone-cutter	3
Druggist	1	Speculator	3
Draughtsman	1	Student	4
Drover	1	Steam-fitter	1
Engineer	8	Sign painter	1
Farmer	125	Salt-boiler	1
Fireman	8	Surveyor	1
Fisherman	1	Saw-filer	1
Finisher	2	Tailor	7
Fork-maker	1	Teamster	11
Gunsmith	1	Tinsmith	2
Glazier	1	Trapper	1
Grocer	3	Traveling agent	3
Harness-maker	5	Upholsterer	1
Hotel-keeper	1	Vagrant	3
Hotel waiter	5	Veterinary Surgeon	1
Hotel porter	7	Weaver	1
Hostler	5	Wool-carder	1
Horse-farrier	4	Writing-master	1
Hack-driver	2	Watch-maker	1
Jockey	1	Wheel-wright	1
Lawyer	3	Wagon-maker	1
Lather	2		
Laborer	140	Total	703

	No.	Per Ct.
Parents pious	298	42.39
Father pious	90	12.80
Mother pious	315	44.81
Total	703	100.00

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Unapprenticed	512	72.63
Apprenticed and left	57	08.11
Apprenticed and served	134	19.06
Total	703	100.00

EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.	EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.
Read, write, and cipher	373	53.06	Illiterate	68	09.67
Read and write	172	24.47			
Read only	90	12.80	Total	703	100.00

SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents living	193	27.45	Mother living	185	26.32
Parents dead	126	17.92			
Father living	199	28.31	Total	703	100.00

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Single	385	54.76	Married and separated	38	05.41
Widower	42	05.97			
Married	238	33.86	Total	703	100.00

RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITIES.	No.	Per Ct.
Attended church regular	292	41.54
Attended church irregular	411	59.46
Total	703	100.00

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.	No.	Per Ct.
Attended school regular	229	32.57
Attended school irregular	474	67.43
Total	703	100.00

MORAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Temperate	202	28.73
Occasional drinker	208	29.59
Intemperate	293	41.68
Total	703	100.00

MORAL CONDITION OF PARENTS.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents temperate	485	68.99
Parents intemperate	7	01.00
Father temperate	19	02.70
Mother temperate	82	11.66
Father intemperate	109	15.51
Mother intemperate	1	00.14
Total	703	100.00

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Healthy	621	88.34
Health impaired	73	10.38
Aged and infirm	9	01.28
Total	703	100.00

MENTAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Mental health good	666	94.74
Mental health impaired	30	04.27
Insane	7	00.99
Total	703	100.00

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
First conviction	607	86.34
Second conviction	78	11.10
Third conviction	13	01.85
Fourth conviction	5	00.71
Total	703	100.00

	No.	Per Ct.
Served in other prisons	11	.....
Served in Reform School	26	.....
Served in Houses of Correction	27	.....
Total	64	.....

COLOR.	No.	Per Ct.	COLOR.	No.	Per Ct.
White	663	94.31	Half-breed Indian	2	00.28
Mulatto	18	02.56			
Black	20	02.85	Total	703	100.00

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to legal requirement, I present the report of the Chaplain of Michigan State prison for the present year; and, first of all, I desire to express my gratitude to Almighty God for the privilege of laboring in this department of His service during the past twelve months. And as this labor has been continued here, it is to be hoped the Lord has been pleased to reward the service of His gospel in the prison. It cannot be other than the most formal utterance to say to you, the work of a prison chaplain is peculiar, and that it is peculiarly varied, and it must be equally plain, in whatever form it appears, it presents its own incentives in its special points of interest. Persons who are at all familiar with the humor and workings of a penitentiary must have recognized the fact that the spirit and the manner of a chaplain are noticed and felt by each man connected with the place. His every-day influence cannot be questioned; nor should he be careless of its character or indifferent to its certain and its current consequences.

It is observable that, while the chaplain is forbidden all official connection with prison discipline, he is required to be constantly at work on its better forces, and he is expected to aid in tempering its finest springs of spirit and control. Thoughts and rules such as these have influenced and controlled me in the service of the past year, and it is most reasonably hoped have exercised a wholesome and a fruitful influence on the daily duties of the chaplaincy. However this may be, the record of the year is made up, and something is now to be said of its materials and its results.

The same *general* course has been pursued the past year in the work of the chaplaincy as has been followed in previous years. The *outlines* of this department, like those of any other in the prison, are much the same from year to year; while the details,—those things which can only be reported in volumes,—are changing for a step or two, and then returning to the old path again almost every hour of each day in the year. Regular and firm as prison history is, or should be, it never can, as it never ought to, become stereotyped. The inevitable diversities of duty serve the good and practical purpose to keep one interested in what he is doing; and they make up a very cheerful and effective incentive to meet the continuous and the versatile duties of his position.

THE PRISON SCHOOL

takes the first place in the work, and in the services of each week. This is really a school for instruction, and yet it seems a little forced to call it so. Instruction *is* given, and it is given regularly, and given by teachers. The school assembles at eight and a-half o'clock Sabbath mornings, and is in ses-

sion *one hour* and *only* one hour. A session so brief in time is too short for imparting practical and effective instruction in any, even in the lighter branches of education. And yet, unsatisfactory as these few moments are, the time they cover is all that, in the present condition of things, can be given to this method of convict improvement. The number actually under instruction each session of the school is about two hundred and fifty, while the number who are members of the different classes is not far from fifty in excess of those figures.

The following enumeration of classes will show what instruction we attempt to impart to their members:

Bible classes, five; spelling and reading classes, eight; arithmetic classes, five; and there is a class of forty men who are being taught to write. The agent has himself given instruction a part of the year to a large class of illiterate young men who could not read the *English* language, but some of these could read their native tongue with respectable facility.

Each class receiving instruction has a teacher who gives all his time during the session of the school to the improvement of his scholars. These teachers are all from the prison. A part of them are keepers, and the balance are men selected from the whole number of prisoners. The experiment of employing convicts as teachers in the school is successful, and much more so than was anticipated.

The number attending the school is always kept as large as our facilities for teaching will justify. Members of the school are dismissed after an attendance of six months if other and more nearly illiterate men are waiting for admission to its privileges. Of the merit of the prison school, it may be safely said, in its way, and to a limited extent, it is a success; but it should also be said that in view of what the men *need to have done for them*, its work is a frail and unsatisfactory effort.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE

is regularly held in the prison on each Lord's day morning, commencing at ten o'clock. These services are conducted much the same as usual church services elsewhere; and it is not in presumption, but in view of what we have seen, and felt, that we say our gospel exercises have been and still are increasingly interesting. Good attention is uniformly given to the preaching of Christ and Him crucified, and with gratitude to the God of all grace we are able to say that conversions have occasionally taken place among the prisoners.

The supreme importance of this subject will justify this remark, that while sufficient *prominence* is given to this part of prison regulation, the question arises, is not the religious service of the prison, as now observed, too brief in point of time, and too restricted in the matter of personal privileges? None but an infidel would deny the criminal the privilege of gospel instruction. But is this enough? Should he not, after being taught in the truth of Christ, have opportunity to exercise himself in the common devotions of Christian faith? Less than one hour in a hundred of prison life is now given to public divine service. It must be evident this is not enough for such men as we have here. The time is not one tenth of that which God has designated for this superior and redeeming discipline. *Many* of our men feel, and some of them say, this allotted time is not enough for them. The fact that genuine gospel service and honest practical Christianity stand highest in the judgment of prisoners is most practically suggestive. They regard any man's life as defective in the absence of convincing evidences and of the better forces of religious

faith. Almost without exception they argue that a faithful observance of gospel teaching is a certain safeguard against the commission of crime in the first place; and further, the gospel adopted and practiced the only sure guarantee against a relapse into the offenses of crime again in the second place. Promises and avowals of reform are held at a ruinous discount among convicts, while true Christianity,—a sterling Christlikeness,—in heart and in life is current at any premium. In these things the men are certainly correct, unless God is mistaken in the methods and the measures of criminal rescue. The questions "how much time shall be given to religious service," and "how shall it be employed," should not be treated as secondary in the matter of prison management.

THE LIBRARY.

A prison library, or in better terms, *reading, good* reading, and enough of it, is needful,—it is indispensible,—in the working of a prison. So far, this matter is settled, and will never be disturbed. But the selection, the purchase, and the distribution of reading matter is not so permanently at rest. What class of books shall be selected, and what authors shall be preferred, are questions which must be repeatedly answered. If the selection is to be fiction, whose book shall be taken? If religious, whose writings are to be preferred? Or if historical, who has done the best for us in this way? If scientific or literary books are to be purchased, the choice is quite as important. A knowledge of prisoners, and of prison life, of authors and their productions, are required for the better selection of reading for a felon's cell. These questions can never stereotype. Crimes and criminals modify, they become simple, intricate, or abstruse, as society and its fashions fluctuate.

Felons, like other sharp men, are never behind the times; they do not steal last year's bonnets, nor break the safes of broken banks, and their jewelry is ever of the latest style. So the books for prison reading ought to be abreast the spirit of the day. Frequent and choice selections is a better method of purchase than larger bills of books at longer intervals of time. This method will nourish a freshness, and an interest in the library, when otherwise there might be occasional gaps of depression and of complaining.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The admission and utility of this kind of reading should be no longer a query in prison regulation. It is a good and a necessary thing. It seems to meet a point not encompassed by any other provision. It helps as nothing else does, to keep an imprisoned man abreast the outside world, and it tempers him with the spirit of the day, and further, and better still, it practically aids him in preparing for something remunerative on the event of his discharge. And in confidence, we may add, this class of reading produces a most salutary effect on the intelligence and good order of the Prison. And, furthermore, as a disciplinary measure, it is not equaled by any secular appliance.

RELIGIOUS READING.

The State furnishes each convict a bible,—King James' version. The State also supplies a generous selection of other religious reading, as nearly undenominational as may be found. Of this reading the library presents a very fair variety. But it might be well if the friends of individual prisoners were encouraged to send them such denominational reading as should seem most

desirable to them, especially prayer books, catechisms, books of discipline, creeds, articles of faith, etc.

Nothing denominational is permitted in the desk of the Prison; but in the manner indicated, friends could at least nourish the family faith, and point out the traditional methods of reform.

The whole amount of reading matter in the Prison library, at present, includes about twenty-one hundred and fifty-three volumes, divided somewhat as follows: two hundred and eight volumes, history; three hundred and forty-six volumes, miscellaneous; three hundred and six volumes, romance; three hundred and forty-six volumes, juvenile; two hundred and thirty-one volumes, biography; one hundred and forty-nine volumes, scientific; three hundred and twenty-five volumes, religious; forty volumes, poetry; and two hundred small books. The small books are very small. To this list there should be added periodical reading matter of various dates, and unbound, sufficient to make one hundred and thirty-one volumes of seven hundred pages each, which would make a total of twenty-two hundred and eighty-three volumes.

In the miscellaneous reading matter reported, there are "Harper's Magazine," "Harper's Weekly," "Atlantic Monthly," "Scribner's Monthly," "Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours," "Frank Leslie's Repository," "Putnam's Magazine," the "Galaxy," "Living Age," "Blackwood's," "Godey's Ladies' Book," "Ladies' Repository," etc.

There is a small supply,—*too* small to deserve a report,—of German, French, Holland, and Swedish reading matter. The number of convicts who read *one* of those languages only, and do not read the English, is too low to justify the purchase of books for their constant use.

It is a policy of the Agent to teach all prisoners of foreign tongue, who cannot use the English, to read and write that language as soon as may be after they come under his care. Meanwhile, however, the purchase, by the State, of weekly or monthly issues in those languages, and in limited quantity, might be regarded as a reasonable favor.

Many of the volumes reported, you should be informed, are *old*, *very* old, and badly *soiled*, and ruinously *mutilated*. A large number of the most acceptable books are quite unfit for use. Had these been omitted in the count, the report must have shown a far less number of volumes than it now does. To replace these mutilated and perishing copies, and maintain the library in as good condition as at present, cannot be regarded as unwise ambition, or an extravagant request.

PRISON TEACHING.

By this is meant, instruction as given, or as attempted, in the Prison. Teaching here, in a rudimental way, is a duty of the State; it is an obligation which should be met in the most effective manner permitted by the circumstances. All illiterate men, and all whose education is not equal to the plainest business transactions, should be required, and compelled,—if compulsion be unavoidable, to study regularly, and with diligence.

The effort now made at instruction is above a mere pretense, but it is confessedly inadequate. The State owes more to itself and a better effort in behalf of these illiterate, criminal, and friendless men. The chaplain, however, is conscious that with the time and facilities at his command he is doing all that is practical to attempt or to advise at present.

I feel impelled to make one remark further in reference to the prison school.

It is held on Lord's day. The time is badly chosen for secular instruction. Neither the mistake or the offense could be more obvious or more objectionable should the State open its common and its graded schools on the Sabbath; and it is under the promptings of judgment, and not of bigotry, I express the sincere hope that some better opening will be made for this method of convict improvement.

In closing this part of the Report, it is a pleasure to be able to say, that though the school is continued much as it has been, there are some additional facilities employed, some improvement in methods introduced, and a satisfactory and increasing success is the result.

COMMUTATION.

An increase of "good time," or the substitution of a shorter imprisonment on condition of good behavior. It seems to me that something of this kind should be immediately provided for. Especially should this be done in behalf of "long time" men, and it cannot be wrong to ask that some possible relief be provided for certain classes of "life men."

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to express the hope that nothing in this Report will be found offensive, or in your judgment so impracticable as to compel you to erase it from its place. And will you suffer an expression of the high regard I feel for your kindness, and for your habitual consideration and encouragement during all the year just closed.

And it ought not to be regarded as out of place in this Report to express, also, my gratitude to my friend Governor Bagley for his uniform courtesy, and for his generous assistance during the past year.

The Agent, Mr. Morris, has been pleased in his kindness and in his care for my service to show a pleasant and an increasing familiarity in our official intercourse, for all of which it becomes me to express an unfeigned sense of gratitude.

And it is equally a pleasure to me to include among my helping friends the present deputy and his predecessor, and also the clerk. They have always been ready to aid me in anything in which I needed their advice or their assistance or support.

It would be unjust, and also betray an omission I could not explain, should I not add, with sincere emphasis, similar expressions of esteem for every freeman connected with the Prison.

Beyond this, I am impelled to speak further. My *heart* calls for a few more words,—enough to say every prisoner in the yard has usually shown a deference, and respect, and obedience, which justify a brief and formal recognition.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly yours,

GEO. H. HICKOX,
Chaplain Michigan State Prison.

Jackson, September 30, 1874.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit to you the Annual Report of the Prison Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874.

There has been seven deaths during the year, viz.:

Nathaniel Jones, died Oct. 3, 1873, of inflammation and ulceration of bladder; he was a man of broken down constitution, and hopelessly insane.

William Eastman, died Oct., 1873, of inflammation of the stomach; was a life man, and had been in the Prison for some 20 years, and had suffered many times, and hardly escaped death from the same disease.

Cyrus M. Wheeler, died April 24, 1874, of dysentery; was an old man, and very much broken down and enfeebled previous to the attack.

James A. Caswell, died May 13, 1874, of congestion of the brain. He was taken the next day after his arrival at the Prison; came to the hospital in a state of unconsciousness from the first.

C. S. Keith, died July 12, 1874, of dropsy of the heart; was very sick when he came to the Prison, and had been for a long time.

David Thorp, died August 11, 1874, of dysentery; was an old man and very much enfeebled by former disease and long confinement.

William Hall, died Sept. 9, 1874, of typhoid fever; he, also, was a man of broken down constitution from former indulgence.

At present (with the exception of some four or five chronic cases), there are but few in the hospital; and in fact, the average number of sick has been quite low during the year, when we take into consideration the number of convicts in the Prison. Had it been otherwise, it would have been impossible to have given the sick the comforts they really needed, owing to the straitened condition of our hospital accommodations.

The convicts in general are well clothed; but I feel it my duty to call your attention to the necessity of furnishing the men with sufficient warm clothing, both for wearing and bedding, at the beginning of cold weather in the fall. A multitude of diseases are induced by taking cold, and in that way much more is lost by sickness than would purchase many pairs of undershirts and drawers.

There are now ten convicts in the Prison Asylum; there has been but little sickness and but one death during the year. They are as well cared for as they can be under the present circumstances.

Good food and an abundant supply is furnished to all, and the general sanitary condition of the Prison never was better. In submitting this to you, gentlemen, I wish to express my warmest thanks to the Agent, the Deputy, and also to all the officers of the Prison, for their cordial and friendly assistance rendered me in my duties during the past year.

The number of days lost by sickness, and the number and kind of diseases treated, will be shown by the accompanying table.

Number of days lost by sickness, 5,450.

CASES TREATED.

Asthma	2	Gastritis	5
Apthæ	2	Hepatitis	12
Angina	22	Hemorrhoids	32
Abscess	12	Hemorrhage, lungs	1
Amaurosis	3	Hernia	3
Boils	20	Headache	13
Cholera morbus	3	Hæmatemesis	2
Catarrh	36	Incubus	1
Constipation	14	Itch	1
Cold	111	Inflammation, bladder	7
Cough	19	" testicles	1
Cardialgia	3	" lungs	1
Colic	9	" eyes	48
Carditis	3	" kidneys	6
Cystitis	4	Lumbago	3
Dysentery, acute	192	Nephritis	3
Diarrhea, acute	221	Neuralgia	7
Diabetes	1	Olerrhae	1
Dyspepsia	4	Otalgia	5
Enterosis	2	Pleuritis	8
Erysipelas	22	Rheumatism	99
Enuresis	1	Stricture	6
Fever, intermittent	95	Spermatorrhæ	6
" rheumatic	1	Syphilis	37
" bilious	45	Scrofula	6
" lung	1	Shingles	1
" gastric	3	Splenitis	1
" typhoid	3	Toothache	6
" chill	23	Tonsilitis	1
" nervous	1	Testitis	1
Gastralgia	69	Tumor	1
Gonorrhœa	2	Whitlow	5
Gleet	4	Vertigo	7

SURGICAL CASES.

Teeth extracted	264
Wounds and injuries	99

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. B. TUTTLE, *Prison Physician.*

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1874.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

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E. H. DAVIS, Lansing, ... CLERK.

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Acting Assistant Superintendent.

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Overseers of Family Houses.

I. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan:

SIR: The Board of Control herewith present their Eighteenth Annual Report, together with those of the Superintendent and subordinate officers, giving detailed accounts of the affairs and condition of the Institution during the year.

In presenting this, we feel compelled to repeat what we have so often been forced to recognize, that the class of boys for which this school was established, is constantly increasing, as the population of our rapidly growing cities and towns increase, and is recognized by all as the class from which are developed the thieves, burglars, pickpockets, and incendiaries, who are regarded as the most dangerous, as from their depredations those communities among which they reside are kept in almost constant fear and alarm. A reference to the calendar of our municipal courts, a large proportion of arrests for the above enumerated crimes, will be found to be from this class.

To deal with such of these boys as have been entrusted to our care, in such a manner as to reform and elevate them, to make them useful and respectable men. is the end to which our efforts have been constantly directed.

While in many instances we have seen that, owing to causes which we were not able to overcome, some have left the School to find an early home in the workhouse or penitentiary—in many others, we have the pleasure of knowing that they have gone forth with a determination, which has been maintained, of becoming valuable and useful members of the communities where their lots have been cast.

To record even a single instance of one of those waifs saved to society and the State, from a life of crime and degradation, is worth all the cost.

It is with great pleasure we call attention to the continued success and increasing confidence of the "Family System." We will not here anticipate the clear and comprehensive remarks of our Superintendent upon this subject, and many others of vital importance to the School; but bespeak for them a thorough and careful examination and perusal by all interested, into whose hands this Report may fall, especially the Governor and members of the Legislature.

We have considered the subject of availing ourselves of every source of information, bearing upon the management of such Institutions, of so much importance, that a portion of our Board have, during the year, visited several

other Institutions, and the National Prison Congress, which met at St. Louis, Mo. From all these something has been gathered. Some new ideas obtained, which combined with our past experience, will, when put in practice, enable us to maintain, what we have ever aimed to make this School, not only equal to any, but the model Institution of the country, of which every citizen of the State may feel an honest pride, that it is accomplishing the object for which it was founded, the education and reformation of neglected and wayward youth.

To that portion of the Superintendent's Report which refers to the admission of boys without criminal commitment, we would invite the serious and earnest attention of the Legislature. As there is no class of applicants, to whom it has so much pained us to turn a deaf ear, as to those parents and guardians, who have sought the restraining influences of this Institution, to save from temptation and ruin a wayward child or ward. without the stain of a legal commitment. Among the most successful schools of the country with which we are acquainted, this provision is made, and proves eminently wise and humane.

We are now simply relieving the jails of these unfortunates, who, bereft of home and other proper influences, or possessed of wayward habits, have fallen into vice, and arrest and conviction followed. While those who have escaped, have been allowed to pursue their downward way, when a brief detention and training here, might have saved them for useful and honorable lives.

In this connection we would also urge the oft-repeated suggestion of this Board, and now again stated by our Superintendent, the amendment of the law in relation to the minimum age for commitment, that it changed to eight instead of ten years, as at present. Any person interested in observing the records of crime and wrong doing, can not but feel grieved to see so many mere children tempted and drawn in to the commission of acts, which must lead to a career of vice and crime. These are often arrested, detained for a time with the more vicious and depraved, and during this period, be the same long or short, they are receiving lessons of the most deleterious character, —lessons that may never be effaced,—and when brought to trial, the officers upon whom devolves the duty of dispensing justice, have only the alternative of sending them to continued companionship of the hopelessly depraved, or releasing them to further prey upon society.

It does not require a great stretch of the imagination to calculate the chances of a child being reformed or improved by such associations or such a course, which is the only alternative left to the officers of justice. Then contrast this with the pleasant school-rooms, kind teachers, and the pleasant home surroundings that this School would throw around them.

It would not be difficult to convince the most incredulous, that in most cases where a boy serves an apprenticeship if only for a few brief months, where he meets such efficient masters in all the arts of crime, he merges from his tutorship an accomplished adept, and with his spirit fully hardened to the work. The brand of convict has no terror for him. He has learned to court the eminence which may be attained in the criminal class.

We regard it both wise and humane to so treat a wayward boy as not to make him familiar with the ways and habits of crime, and that every means should be used to lead him to shun the vices of the guilty and hardened criminal, to inspire a feeling of pride and manly aspiration, which cannot be asso-

ciated with a prison proper. We would relieve him of the shame of having suffered the penalty these are supposed to inflict.

Therefore, we would rather see every uncared-for boy, found idle, without home or employment, taken as wards of the State or county, and detained in this or some kindred Institution, until a place could be found for him, believing much of the source of crime could be thereby dried up, and society relieved of at least one of its evils of no small magnitude,—as they would in this case be educated and cared for, instead of ripening into confirmed vagabonds and criminals, whose constant recruiting stations are among this class.

The great success of our Family Houses, has induced us to ask from the Legislature an appropriation of ten thousand dollars at its next session, for the purpose of erecting another house. We regard this as one of the most important appliances for the successful accomplishment of the work we have in hand. The immediate erection of an additional house seems an imperative necessity, which cannot too soon be met.

The past year has been more remunerative, as far as the boys' labor is concerned, than any preceding, Each year shows a marked improvement in the condition of the farm, and we look forward to the day as not far distant, when it will furnish all the vegetables and fruit for the use of the families, as well as feed for the animals.

A reference to the Treasurer's Report will show the gratifying fact, that we are enabled to show a handsome balance remaining unexpended from our last appropriation. If this is covered into the Treasury of the State we shall require unusual promptness on the part of the Legislature at its coming session, in providing the means for current expenses the balance of the next year. To the Treasurer's estimates for current and special appropriations for the next two years we call attention, deeming each amount as essential and necessary. To the changes and improvements of the last year we call special attention, by reference to the Superintendent's Report.

It is with feelings of great thankfulness that we can, as in former years, express our gratitude to a kind Providence that has preserved so good a degree of health to the inmates of the School, showing most conclusively that the regimen furnished is of that character best calculated to promote that much desired condition.

Several changes have taken place in the School during the year, from various causes, but in every instance without serious detriment to the work, which has steadily progressed; and we think we can safely say, that in no year has there been more satisfactory results, than in that just passed, so far as the discipline and reformatory work has been concerned. Neither has there been any year when more contentment and satisfaction has been manifest among the inmates.

We cannot close this Report without bearing testimony to the faithful and unwearied devotion to the best interests of the School by Mr. Johnson, the Superintendent, as well as the subordinate officers, upon all of whom in their respective capacity so much depends for the successful operation of the institution.

With an earnest desire to make the educational department, what we conceive it to be, the primary object of the institution, we have endeavored to see that it receives the earnest co-operation of every employer, that this object shall be attained. Hoping that the future shall add more and brighter

lustre to the beneficent object of this humane philanthropy of our State, and additional character to its well-earned fame, we close this already too lengthy report.

GEO. W. LEE,
D. L. CROSSMAN,
E. H. DAVIS,
Board of Control.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

TREASURER DEBIT.

1873.			
Oct. 1.	Cash in bank, as per Report, 1873	$6,010 84	
	State Treasurer, 3d quarter, 1873	7,500 00	
	State Treasurer (special appropriation for Library and Literature)	450 00	
	James I. Mead	358 14	
	Sutter Brothers	350 85	
	Detroit Chair Factory	323 93	
	Detroit Chair Factory	43 50	
	Rags sold	56 49	
	O. Keith, repairing	26 60	
	Cobb Bros. & Co.	35 50	
			$15,155 85
Nov.	Detroit Chair Factory	$292 74	
	Interest for November	19 66	
	O. Keith, repairing	10 60	
	D. W. Buck	60 32	
	Ox sold	45 00	
			428 32
1874.			
Jan.	Jas I. Mead	$307 50	
	Sutter Brothers	1,051 80	
	Detroit Chair Factory	800 89	
	O. Keith, repairing	27 31	
	Ox sold	45 00	
	Cane and flag	5 15	
	Detroit Chair Factory	29 83	
	Interest for January	18 32	
	Auditor General (corrections)	11 89	
	Auditor General (corrections Building Fund)	40	
	State Treasurer, 4th quarter, 1873	7,500 00	
	State Treasurer, 1st quarter, 1874	7,500 00	
			17,298 09
Feb.	Sutter Brothers	$355 57	
	Detroit Chair Factory	455 98	
	Interest for February	25 00	
	O. Keith, repairing	12 39	
	Cobb Brothers	7 73	
	S. A. Bowdish	2 80	
	Shoe Shop	1 40	
			860 87

March.	Cobb Brothers	$41 56	
	Sutter Brothers	826 95	
	Detroit Chair Factory	583 98	
	L. Frank White (correction)	20 00	
	O. Keith, repairing	8 50	
	Interest for March	18 52	
			$999 51
April.	State Treasurer (special appropriations for Library and Literature)	$450 00	
	Sutter Brothers	403 00	
	Detroit Chair Factory	489 74	
	Interest for April	16 93	
	O. Keith, repairing	19 08	
	Detroit Chair Factory	6 00	
	Hides sold	10 00	
			1,894 75
May.	Interest for May	$14 36	
	O. Keith, repairing	28 93	
	J. W. Downs, Tailor Shop	17 09	
	Pigs sold	9 00	
			69 88
June.	State Treasurer (special appropriations for building)	$3,500 00	
	Sutter Brothers	399 44	
	Detroit Chair Factory	727 15	
	James I. Mead	42 60	
	O. Keith, repairing	81 10	
	Merritt Wade	37 80	
	Interest for June	11 88	
			4,749 97
July.	State Treasurer, 2d quarter, 1874	$7,500 00	
	Jas. I. Mead	114 00	
	Detroit Chair Factory	487 18	
	Sutter Brothers	387 22	
	Interest for July	24 52	
	O. Keith, repairing	26 66	
	Cook, Purdy & Son	28 00	
	P. E. Schriber	26 88	
	E. Rice	11 09	
			8,605 55
August.	Jas. I. Mead	$92 00	
	Detroit Chair Factory	458 34	
	Sutter Brothers	389 65	
	Interest for August	87 32	
	P. E. Schriber	28 00	
	O. Keith, repairing	21 03	
	Pigs and calf sold	91 50	
			1,117 84
Sept.	Nathan Leighton, Jr., Bull sold	$86 60	
	Sutter Brothers	386 35	
	Detroit Chair Factory	545 70	
	Jas. I. Mead	240 74	
	Lansing Chair Factory	22 00	
	Cook, Purdy & Co.	31 58	
	O Keith, repairing	5 30	
	Interest for September	28 13	
	Shoe Shop	16 40	
	Tailor Shop	11 10	
			1,373 90
			$52,053 03

TREASURER CREDIT.

1873.			
Oct.	Voucher No. 1, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	$4,398 46	
	Voucher No. 2, Building Fund, surrendered to Auditor General	320 48	
	Voucher No. 3, Library and Literature, surrendered to Auditor General	189 66	
Nov.	Voucher No. 4, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	3,476 42	
Dec.	Voucher Vo. 5, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	11,390 26	
	Voucher No. 6, Special Building, surrendered to Auditor General	314 91	
	Voucher No. 7, Library and Literature, surrendered to Auditor General	158 42	
1874.			
Jan.	Voucher No. 8, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	1,596 84	
Feb.	Voucher No. 9, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	1,914 87	
March.	Voucher No. 10, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	2,469 31	
	Voucher No. 11, Building Fund, surrendered to Auditor General	612 71	
	Voucher No. 12, Library and Literature, surrendered to Auditor General	44 38	
April.	Voucher No. 13, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	2,587 51	
	Voucher No. 14, Building Fund, surrendered to Auditor General	646 45	
	Voucher No. 15, Library and Literature, surrendered to Auditor General	90 48	
May.	Voucher No. 16, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	2,243 60	
	Voucher No. 17, Building Fund, surrendered to Auditor General	309 56	
June.	Voucher No. 18, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	2,500 73	
	Voucher No. 19, Building Fund, surrendered to Auditor General	23 20	
July.	Voucher No. 20, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	2,288 25	
Aug.	Voucher No. 21, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	2,943 64	
	Voucher No. 22, Library and Literature, surrendered to Auditor General	65 88	
Sept.	Voucher No. 23, Current Expenses, surrendered to Auditor General	3,157 19	
	Voucher No. 24, Library and Literature, surrendered to Auditor General	171 35	
	Cash on hand	8,188 47	
			$52,053 03

Ledger Balances.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Oct. 1.	Casb	$8,188 47
	Land	25,000 00
	Buildings	178,175 00
	Machinery	1,397 00
	Steam heating and cooking apparatus	6,985 00
	Farming implements	1,124 50
	Farm stock	2,963 00
	Chair stock	2,302 50
	Furniture	5,581 41
	Bedding	2,241 50
	Fuel	1,660 00
	Lights	37 22
	Clothing and shoes	7,041 74
	Provisions	1,216 75
	School furniture	750 50
	General expenses	196 65
	School expenses	1,010 00
	Library	2,522 25
	Farm expenses	636 50
	Sutter Brothers	743 75
	Detroit Chair Factory	1,064 37
	James I. Mead	443 87
	Beckwith & Mead	62 50
		$246,343 48

Inventory.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To amount credited current expense fund	$2,902 55
	" " " roofing and painting fund	4,106 09
	" " " library and literature fund	179 83
	" balance	238,155 01
		$246,343 48

Cash.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To balance on hand as, per Treasurer's Report	$6,010 84
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	46,066 69
		$52,077 03
Oct. 1.	To balance in Bank	$8,188 47

Land.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To value of land, as per inventory	$25,000 00

Ledger Balances.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Oct. 1.	Inventory	$238,155 01
	Current expenses	3,902 55
	Roofing and painting	4,106 09
	Library and literature	179 83
		$246,343 48

Inventory.

CREDIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	By amount on hand this date	$238,371 58
1874.		
Sept. 30.	By increase, as per inventory this date	8,071 90
		$246,343 48
Oct 1.	By balance	$238,155 01

Cash.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By receipts during fiscal year from State Treasury	$34,400 00
	" " " " " " boys' labor and other sources	9,488 56
	" balance in bank, as per Treasurer's Report	8,188 47
		$52,077 03

Land.

CREDIT.

Unchanged.

Buildings.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept 30.	To value of buildings, as per inventory	$172,850 00
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	791 16
		$173,641 16
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of buildings, as per inventory	$173,175 00

Machinery.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To value of machinery, as per inventory	$1,450 00
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	10 08
		$1,460 08
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of machinery, as per inventory	$1,397 00

Steam Heating and Croking Apparatus.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To value of apparatus, as per inventory	$6,985 00

Farming Implements.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To value of implements, as per inventory	$1,061 00
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	109 60
		$1,170 60
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of implements, as per inventory	$1,124 50

Farm Stock.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To value of stock, as per inventory	$2,906 00
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To payments during fiscal year	200 00
Sept. 30.	To amount credited current expenses	351 96
		$3,457 96
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of stock on hand	$2,962 00

Buildings.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$466 16
"	balance	173,175 00
		$173,641 16

Machinery.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$63 08
"	balance	1,397 00
		$1,460 08

Steam Heating and Cooking Apparatus.

CREDIT.

Unchanged.

Farming Implements.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$46 10
"	balance	1,124 50
		$1,170 60

Farm Stock.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By cash from sales during fiscal year	$287 10
" " "	amount charged provisions	208 86
" " "	balance	2,962 00
		$3,457 96

Chair Stock.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To value of stock, as per inventory	$2,073 40
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	685 20
		$2,758 60
Oct. 1.	To Balance—value of stock on hand	$2,302 50

Furniture.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To value of furniture, as per inventory	$4,534 50
" "	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	1,921 48
		$6,455 98
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of furniture on hand	$5,581 41

Bedding.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept 30.	To value of bedding, as per inventory	$2,386 96
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	1,022 56
		$3,409 52
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of bedding on hand	$2,241 50

Fuel.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To value of fuel, as per inventory	$1,116 00
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	2,164 75
		$3,780 75
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of fuel on hand	$1,660 00

Lights.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To value of oil, wicks, and chimneys, as per inventory	$59 00
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	160 21
		$219 21
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of oil, etc., on hand	$87 22

Chair Stock.

CREDIT.

1874.			
Sept. 30.	By cash from sales		$5 15
" " "	amount charged to boys' labor		450 95
" " "	balance		2,302 50
			$2,758 60

Furniture.

CREDIT.

1874.			
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses		$874 57
" " "	balance		5,581 41
			$6,455 98

Bedding.

CREDIT.

1874.			
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses		$1,168 02
" " "	balance		2,241 50
			$3,409 52

Fuel.

CREDIT.

1874.			
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses		$2,120 75
" " "	balance		1,660 00
			$3,780 75

Lights.

CREDIT.

1874.			
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses		$181 99
" " "	balance		87 22
			$299 21

Clothing and Shoes.

DEBIT.

1873.	
Sept. 30. To value of goods, as per inventory	$5,020 13
1874.	
Sept. 30. To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	3,822 27
	$8,842 40
Oct. 1. To balance—value of goods on hand	$7,041 74

Provisions.

DEBIT.

1873.	
Sept 30. To value of goods, as per inventory	$303 93
1874.	
Sept. 30. To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	11,984 41
	$12,288 34
Oct. 1. To balance—value of goods on hand	$1,216 75

School Furniture.

DEBIT.

1873.	
Sept. 30. To value of furniture, as per inventory	$699 00
1874.	
Sept. 30. To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	5 00
" amount credited current expenses	46 50
	$750 50
Oct. 1. To balance—value of furniture, as per inventory	$750 50

General Expenses.

DEBIT.

1873.	
Sept. 30. To value of goods, as per inventory	$311 02
1874.	
Sept. 30. To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	3,687 02
	$3,998 04
Oct. 1. To balance value of goods on hand	$196 65

School Expenses.

DEBIT.

1873.	
Sept. 30. To value of school books, etc., as per inventory	$1,010 00
1874.	
Sept. 30. To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	267 60
	$1,277 60
Oct. 1. To balance—value of books, etc., on hand	$1,010 00

Clothing and Shoes.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By cash from sales	$83 99
	" amount charged current expenses	1,716 67
	" balance	7,041 74
		$8,842 40

Provisions.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$11,071 59
	" balance	1,216 75
		$12,288 34

School Furniture.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By balance	$750 50
		$750 50

General Expenses.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By Auditor General, correction of errors in 1873	$12 29
	" amount charged current expenses	3,789 10
	" balance	196 65
		$3,998 04

School Expenses.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$267 60
	" balance	1,010 00
		$1,277 60

Library.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To value of books, pictures, etc., as per inventory	$2,037 25
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid purchases during fiscal year	19 50
	" amount credited to current expenses	465 50
		$2,522 25
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of books, pictures, etc.	$2,522 25

Boys' Labor.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To amount credited to chair stock amount	$450 95
" " " " " "	current expenses	11,826 06
		$12,277 01

General Salaries.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$11,153 91

School Salaries.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$2,106 09

Farm Expenses.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$814 71
" " "	amount credited boys' labor	679 60
		$1,494 31
Oct. 1.	To balance—value of hay and grain on hand	$636 50

Discharged Inmates.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid railroad fares, etc., during fiscal year	$114 10

Library.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By balance	$2,522 25
		$2,522 25

Boys' Labor.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By cash for caning, repairing, etc.	$612 95
" " "	work in shops, charged to sundry persons	10,263 01
" " "	products of farm	1,401 05
		$12,277 01

General Salaries.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$11,152 91

School Salaries.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30,	By amount charged current expenses	$2,106 09

Farm Expenses.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$857 81
" " "	balance	636 50
		$1,494 31

Discharged Inmates.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$114 10

Fugitives.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid expenses of capturing fugitives during fiscal year	$232 30

Boys' Extra Work.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash paid boys for extra work during fiscal year	$56 44

State of Michigan.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To current expenses, act 159, 1873	$30,000 00
" " "	roofing and painting, act 159, 1873	3,500 00
" " "	library and literature, act 159, 1873	900 00
		$34,400 00

Current Expenses.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To amount credited buildings	$466 16
" " "	machinery	63 08
" " "	farming implements	46 10
" " "	furniture	874 57
" " "	bedding	1,168 02
" " "	fuel	2,120 75
" " "	lights	181 99
" " "	clothing and shoes	1,716 67
" " "	provisions	11,071 59
" " "	general expenses	3,789 10
" " "	school expenses	267 60
" " "	general salaries	11,152 91
" " "	school salaries	2,106 09
" " "	farm expenses	857 81
" " "	discharged inmates	114 10
" " "	fugitives	232 30
" " "	boys' extra work	56 44
" " "	inventory	2,716 83
" balance		8,902 55
		$42,904 66

Roofing and Painting.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$2,227 31
" balance		4,106 09
		$6,333 40

Fugitives.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$232 80

Boys' Extra Work.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged current expenses	$56 44

State of Michigan.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received from State Treasurer during fiscal year	$34,400 00
		$34,400 00

Current Expenses.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged State of Michigan	$30,000 00
	" " " boys' labor	11,826 06
	" " " interest account	214 64
	" " " farm stock	351 96
	" " " school furniture	46 50
	" " " library	465 50
		$42,904 66
Oct. 1.	By balance	$3,902 55

Roofing and Painting.

CREDIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	By balance	$2,833 00
1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged State of Michigan	3,500 00
	" Auditor General, correction of error, 1873	40
		$6,333 40
Oct. 1.	By balance	$4,106 09

Library and Literature.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To cash payments during fiscal year	$720 17
"	balance	179 83
		$900 00

Interest.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To amount credited to current expenses	$214 64

Sutter Brothers.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To boys' labor during fiscal year	$4,443 73
		$4.443 73
Oct. 1.	To balance	$743 75

Detroit Chair Factory.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept 30.	To balance due for boys' labor	$1,093 63
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To boys' labor during fiscal year	4,812 44
		$5,906 07
Oct. 1.	To balance	$1,064 87

James I. Mead.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Sept. 30.	To balance due for boys' labor	$307 50
1874.		
Sept. 30.	To boys' labor during fiscal year	933 21
		$1,240 71
Oct. 1.	To balance	$443 87

Beckwith & Mead.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	To boys' labor during fiscal year	$62 50

Library and Literature.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By amount charged State of Michigan	$900 00
		$900 00
Oct. 1.	By balance	$179 83

Interest.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By cash for interest on balance in bank	$214 64

Sutter Brothers.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By cash during fiscal year	$3,699 98
	" balance	743 75
		$4,443 73

Detroit Chair Factory.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year	$4,841 70
	" balance	1,064 37
		$5,906 07

James I. Mead.

CREDIT.

1874.		
Sept. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year	$796 84
	" balance	443 87
		$1,240 71

Beckwith & Mead.

CREDIT,

The legislative appropriation for running the School for the year 1874 was thirty thousand. It will be seen by the figures herewith submitted that we have drawn from the State Treasurer but half that amount, $15,000, although at this date three-quarters of the year is past. It would appear from this that we shall be able to return to the State January 1st, 1875, one-quarter of the appropriation, $7,500.

This may appear, and perhaps is, an unusual providing; but the appropriation has been drawn quarterly, as needed for the wants of the School, and we believe that the Michigan State Reform School needs not to hoard its appropriations from the State beyond its immediate wants, but that it can safely rely upon the Legislature for that supply necessary to its support.

We therefore have the pleasure of saying that the wants of this institution have not only been liberally provided for, but it has through the entire year paid promptly every month all its bills, discounting all where discounts could be had; that it owes not a dollar; that there is not an unaudited or unadjusted claim against it, but that we return to its guardian, the State, seven thousand five hundred dollars of the money placed at our disposal.

We estimate to need for each of the years 1875 and 1876 the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and we ask an appropriation of that amount. Should it not be all needed for the current expenses of the School, we will return the unused portion to the State, as we have done on this occasion; but, with the certainty that the receipts of the School for labor will be less, we ask that sum.

The question of "Family Plan" is presented elsewhere. All who have given any thought to the subject concede its advantages. We ask the third Family House, and to build and furnish it we ask ten thousand dollars.

For additions to library we ask two hundred and fifty dollars for each year.

For the purchase of periodicals, magazines, newspapers, etc., two hundred and fifty dollars for each year.

These are our wants, plainly stated. How we have expended the former appropriation is shown by accompanying tabulated figures, but more fully shown by original vouchers placed on file in the office of the Auditor General. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. L. CROSSMAN, *Treasurer.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
Lansing, Sept. 30, 1874.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—Allow me to present the eighteenth annual statement of the management, condition, and statistics of the school. You will find presented in

TABLE I,

The number of children admitted since the opening of the Institution, September 2, 1856, the number in the House at the date of the last Report, the number admitted and released during the year, and the present number in the School:

	No. Commitments since opening.	No. as reported in House Sept. 30, '73.	No. Admitted during year.	No. Released during year.	Present No. in House.
White Boys	1,401	210	97	80	227
Colored Boys	102	12	12	8	16
Girls	8				
Indians	1				
Total	1,512	222	109	88	243

Of the number released, two have voluntarily returned this year.

TABLE II.

The Counties from whence the Boys were Received.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Allegan	1	15	16
Alpena	1		1
Antrim	2		2
Bay	3	19	22
Branch	5	37	42
Berrien	1	27	28
Barry	2	6	8
Calhoun	1	60	61
Cass	1	15	16

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Clinton		20	20
Eaton	2	31	33
Gratiot	1	6	7
Genesee	4	39	43
Hillsdale	2	24	26
Houghton		9	9
Huron	1		1
Ionia	2	25	27
Iosco	3		3
Ingham	2	55	57
Isabella		2	2
Jackson	9	74	83
Kalamazoo	2	69	71
Kent	9	51	*60
Keweenaw		1	1
Lenawee	4	68	72
Lapeer		13	13
Livingston	1	11	12
Menominee		1	1
Midland	1	2	3
Monroe	1	19	20
Macomb		20	20
Montcalm		8	8
Marquette		4	4
Muskegon	4	7	11
Mecosta	1	4	5
Newaygo		2	2
Oakland	5	47	*52
Oceana		1	1
Ottawa	1	29	30
Ontonagon		1	1
Osceola	1		1
St. Clair	4	32	36
St. Joseph	1	29	30
Shiawassee	6	19	25
Sanilac		4	4
Saginaw	7	30	37
Tuscola		3	3
Van Buren		13	13
Washtenaw	4	63	67
Wayne	14	402	416
Total	109	1,405	*1,516

*Less the returned.

TABLE III.

The Courts by which the Commitments were made.

COURTS.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Justices of the Peace	77	841	918
Police Justices	7	239	246
Circuit Courts	18	236	254
Recorder's Courts	5	89	94
Returned	3	17	19
Total	109	*1,405	1,513

*Plus the returned.

TABLE IV.

The Causes of Commitment during the Year.

CRIME.	Number.	CRIME.	Number.
Larceny	79	Property on false pretenses	1
Grand Larceny	3	Vagrancy and disorderly	5
Burglary and larceny	5	Returned	2
Burglary	4		
Assault and battery	7		
Vagrancy	3	Total	109

TABLE V.

Nativity of the Boys received, and of their Parents.

UNITED STATES.	Number.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Number.
Michigan	49	Canada	24
New York	11	Germany	2
Massachusetts	1	Scotland	1
Pennsylvania	2	England	1
New Jersey	1		
Iowa	1		
Indiana	5		
Illinois	1		
Wisconsin	1		
Ohio	9		
Total	81	Total	28

PARENTS.	NUMBER.	PARENTS.	NUMBER.
America	41	Scotland	2
England	3	Holland	1
Ireland	20	Poland	1
Germany	12	France	3
Colored, born in America	11	Unknown	5
Canada	10		
Total			109

TABLE VI.

The Age of the Boys Committed.

AGE.	NUMBER.	AGE.	NUMBER.
Ten years old	7	Fourteen years old	18
Eleven "	14	Fifteen "	23
Twelve "	16	Sixteen "	11
Thirteen "	20		
Total			109

Average age, about 13 years and 8½ months.

TABLE VII.

The Domestic Condition and Religious Training of the Boys previous to their Commitment, as given by themselves and the Officers bringing them.

CONDITION.	NUMBER.
Number who have lost their father	84
" " " " " mother	25
" " " " both parents	4
" whose relations have been arrested for crime	81
" who have used intoxicating drinks	18
" " been in jail one or more times	47
" " slept out in boxes, old sheds, on steps, in lumber piles, etc.	65
Catholic	27
Protestant	67
Lutheran	3
Jewish	1
Spiritualist	1
Unknown	10

TABLE VIII.

The Admission, Discharges, Number in School at the end of each Month, and the Average during the year.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	No. in Sch'l at close of each month.
October	6	14	214
November	4	4	214
December	10	5	219
January	6	7	218
February	4	6	216
March	4	4	216
April	8	5	219
May	8	8	219
June	12	4	227
July	17	13	231
August	14	10	235
September	16	8	243
Total	109	88	

Average during the year, 222¼.

TABLE IX.

Shows the Disposition of the Boys who have been Released.

DISPOSITION.	Number.
Number discharged as reformed	20
" " to go out of State to reside with parents	5
" granted leave of absence for one year	43
" to live with farmers	11
" reached majority	2
" remanded	3
" died	2
" pardoned	1
" escaped	1
Total	88

Average time of detention two years and five months.

TABLE X.

Employment of the Boys.

EMPLOYMENT.	NUMBER.	EMPLOYMENT.	NUMBER.
Cane Shop No. 1	70	Attending dormitory	7
Cane Shop No. 2	54	Hospital and Matron's department	1
Cigar Shop	56	Night watch	3
Tailoring	10	Bath-room	1
Shoe-making	2	Family houses	7
Kitchen department	9	Farming	10
Washing and ironing	4	Employed in Superintendent's department	3
Engine-room	2	Door-keeper	1
Attending school-rooms	4		
Total			243

TABLE XI.

Number of Officers and Employés in the School.

OFFICERS.	EMPLOYES.
Superintendent,	Watchman,
Assistant Superintendent,	Teamster,
Six Teachers,	Cook and Laundress,
Matron,	Dining-room Girl,
Assistant Matron,	Overseer of Washing Department,
Two Overseers of Family Houses,	Four Overseers of Shops,
Physician.	Engineer.

TABLE XII.

Work Performed and Produce Raised by Boys.

TAILOR SHOP.

Caps made for boys	200	Sheets made for boys	500
Sack coats made for boys	245	Pillow-slips made for boys	245
Jackets made for boys	125	Bedticks made for boys	85
Pants made for boys	240	Towels made for boys	200
Overalls made for boys	175	Aprons made for boys	165
Suspenders made for boys, pairs	250	Pieces repaired for boys	9778
Shirts made for boys	650	Mattresses, curtains, tablecloths, etc.	98
Mittens made for boys, pairs	25		

SHOE SHOP.

Shoes made for boys	203	Boots and shoes, pairs repaired	500

CHAIR SHOP.

Chair-seats matted	5,305	Backs woven	6,341
Chair-seats woven	37,182		

LAUNDRY.

Pieces Washed and Ironed.

ARTICLES.	No.	ARTICLES.	No.
Shirts	11,149	Pants and coats	322
Sheets	12,877	Spreads	477
Cases	13,899	Blankets	229
Towels	8,866	Ticks	300
Table-cloths	3,477	Curtains	185
Aprons	2,288	Socks, pairs	3,925
Total			57,967

GARDEN AND FARM.

Bushels of wheat	217	Bushels of rhubarb	20
" potatoes	250	" cucumbers	10
" onions	50	" green corn	20
" corn, ears	200	" green peas	20
" beans	30	Tons of hay	20
" rye	160	" corn-stalks	14
" barley	37	Pounds of pork	2,227
" oats	364	" beef	1,227
" raspberries	9	Currants, cherries, and asparagus for table use only.	
" apples	500	Five acres of beets, parsnips, and carrots not gathered.	
" pears	8		
" tomatoes	50		

The year just closed establishes the correctness of the basis on which the School is now working. In removing prison-like appliances and restrictions, we find the best results. Increased freedom gives corresponding buoyancy of feeling and sympathies peculiar to childhood and youth.

The second family house helps to carry out and complete what was, with us, a mere experiment in the first, and to-day seventy boys are occupying those houses peacably, and with advantages to themselves that could not be secured in the main building and yard. The time has come to move further in this direction. If possible another house of at least the dimensions of the second, should be built at once. If we had the house now ready for occupancy, we could as well proceed to fill it as to furnish boys for those already in operation. It will prove a sure and safe way of removing the fence, which is an eye-sore, in its unsightly appearance, to all persons looking upon the School and considering its purposes and work. Admitting its restraining uses in the past and present, yet we have a large number of boys who can be restrained as

effectually without it as with it, and with more humanizing effect. At least an equal number to those now in the family houses, could be provided for in the same way, and by the time accommodations could be provided for that number, there is no doubt a way could be found to provide for the others. Thus in a measure the fence problem would solve itself, or open the way for its solution.

With a small appropriation on the completion of the third family house, the south wing of the main buildings could readily be modeled over into a *fourth house*, capable of accommodating fifty boys, with all its arrangements perfectly separated from the work and other parts of main building.

It is desirable that this should come before you at this time for your consideration, that a well matured plan may be perfected for the future operations of the School, so that with definite purposes each year shall witness the removal of prison appliances and restraints, till the institution becomes, in fact, as near like a home as the circumstances will admit, a school for moral, mental and physical training equal to any similar charity in our country. The desire of the Governor to develop the best system for the good of these unfortunate waifs, I know finds a deep response in your own minds, and many times has only failed in its realization by the lack of appliances of this home-like character. None know so well the difficulties of the present system, or have reflected more profoundly the question of ways and means to accomplish these desirable reforms, than yourselves, and I know you will deeply regret any hinderance that shall prevent the progress of the work or limit its extension.

Can you not lay this matter before the Governor and Legislature, so as to secure the means needful for this continuance, say at least, one family house and the changing of the south wing, during the next two years?

A subject was presented in my last report that has continued to press its claims for our consideration through the year, and is likely to come up from time to time, till met. This is, the changing the law of commitments so as to permit the Board of Control, under proper regulations, to admit boys without the stain of conviction, and a record of the same to annoy them in subsequent life. The present law makes this a penal institution. The record of conviction, in many instances, is a serious bar against the boy making amends for what may have been an overt act, occasioned by circumstances that show more heedlessness or inconsiderateness than a criminal purpose. Many such boys, if under certain arrangements they could be restrained for a season, would rise above the same, and fill well life's mission, with credit to themselves and usefulness to others.

Parents feeling the necessity of restraint, often before the boy becomes amenable to the law for grave offenses actually committed, apply for admission for their children here. During the past year not less than twenty-five such applications have been made. Many of them would gladly have met part or all the expenses of their support, if they could have been permitted to do so.

The cases presented were mostly boys who were constantly truant from school, seeking idle and vicious associations, and indulging to a certain extent in the vices of those associations, sometimes pilfering small things, and frequently running off from home and remaining absent a few days or even weeks. It is clear that in many cases a brief detention would do such boys great good, and save many from going such lengths in wrong-doing as to necessitate a commitment, and a permanent stain, keenly felt by themselves and friends in subsequent life.

This may be termed preventive work, and not the work of reform, but in the interest of the State and good citizenship it presents the most hopeful field for certain results. I would press this work especially for your consideration because of its great demand. The heartfelt earnestness with which many instances are presented of this class for admission to the restraints of the School, are worthy of the highest and most profound consideration.

In previous reports we have requested the change of the law fixing the minimum age of admission at ten years. During the early history of the School the limit was seven years. It occurs frequently that a boy not under proper tutorage or care, becomes wayward and needs restraint. He can only be sent to the county jail or house of correction, and sometimes he passes more than one such conviction before he can be sent here. Only recently a small boy committed a theft of about twenty-five dollars, but was "*let off*" on account of his age. The judge humanely declined to send him to a prison proper. In a few hours he committed a theft of about $100, taking the same from an open safe in the day time, entering a store from a back door. He was then detained by the officers a few months, till it would be proper to send him here.

Another little boy spent his first conviction in the House of Correction a year, because he could not be sent here; then for a grave offense he was committed to this School.

Other instances of like character could be given.

Officers in the administration of law feel the difficulties of this method, but have no discretion. We ask that at least two years may be taken from the minimum age, and the limits be eight and sixteen.

These cases are not proper subjects for the State School at Coldwater, as they are not usually objects of county charity, and are not within the scope of the work of that School.

Again we ask that the limit of detention be changed to eighteen instead of twenty-one, as now, for these reasons:

1st. Many magistrates hesitate in committing a boy to remain during his minority, when the immediate occasion of sending the boy may have been very trifling, and yet the antecedents and surroundings of the boy justify a commitment. This will make the sentence often seem more reasonable with the circumstances of the case. I may add that the fact that a boy being able to effect his release by good conduct in a reasonable period, does not always come to mind when the objection to the minority thought comes up, so it is better to make the provision that shall seem reasonable in the first place.

2d. The influence which boys of larger growth exert upon smaller ones, is often of a most deleterious character. And it may be taken for granted, if boys are found in the School beyond eighteen who are still so indifferent to their character, and are making no effort at self-restraint, that for the general interest of the other boys they had better be removed, their influence will always work against the best efforts of the School.

With these changes and improvements the work of the institution will come more within the proper scope of such an establishment,—more school-like in its operation. The resources from its labor will be somewhat less. But that indefinable "something lacking" spoken of by the Governor in his last message to the Legislature, will be secured, and the spirit and work of the School will be nearer the purpose of such a charity.

These changes are not to be at the expense of any special draft upon the

State Treasury. The building of a family house is only in accordance with the aim and purpose of the future development of the School, and in the spirit of the newer institutions of the age, and as proved to be so eminently successful. While we do not admit that our School has not been as successful, comparatively, as any other, and that its developments have not been steadily upward, placing it on a higher and more humane plane of action, yet we can readily concede that we have come to the time when we need to comprehend a definite policy for the future, and labor for its attainment,—depending more and more upon the moral restraints as these increased facilities will admit. The change in the law will give an opportunity of lessening the prison-like character of the whole School work,—place its advantages within the reach of a large number of those needing its benefits, and render more effective its moral appliances for good, by enabling the Board to make its work what it is desirable it should be, more home-like in all its appointments and the spirit characterizing the same.

Several improvements have been made during the year. It will be conceded by all that painting the buildings in accordance with the suggestion of his Excellency, the Governor, has made one of the finest external improvements that could have been devised, and its utility in preserving the building will more than compensate for its cost.

The introduction of the Steam Washing Machine was a matter that we would not have taken out for ten times its cost. It greatly facilitates the work in that department, and the only desirable change we could ask would be to possess another.

The new Bake-oven has done all we hoped for it, and greatly economizes fuel, and proves a valuable acquisition.

Last spring we made a change in the Sunday dress of the boys, giving to each a sack coat of dark cloth, neatly made, which gives the boys a tasty appearance, particularly pleasing to themselves, and of such material and make-up that would not be unbecoming for almost any position in life. We know in this dress we have taken a step in the right direction.

The open shed for the boys' play-ground in the yard is both useful and ornamental, and meets a long-felt necessity, both during the scorching rays of the summer heat and any sudden shower that may come up. The shed is 78 by 30 feet, seated for the convenience of the boys, and supplies what had long been needed.

Our military drill has been a source of interest and profit to the boys,—not pecuniary profit, but the moral good that comes from innocent employment and amusements, teaching prompt obedience and order, and that, too, in a way that interests and pleases the boys,—and it is a matter that should be kept up. If we could obtain guns from some State depository, and teach them the manual of arms, together with the movements of drill in which they are now exercised, it would greatly please the boys and add to their interest.

We have watched every opportunity to add to our pleasant picture-room, and have placed pictures as we could obtain them in the chapel, hospital, school rooms and reading rooms. We desire to still increase the supply, as there are but few pleasanter tasks; and what will have more moulding effects than to cover our naked walls with attractive and pleasing pictures?

I do not know as the funds of this great charity are any safer for our having added to our office appurtenances a "*fire-proof safe*," as we have always known that they were discreetly managed. But the records and valuable papers

belonging to the School are safer in the event of any disaster, and we are glad to speak of this as one of the special improvements of the year long needed, of valuable utility from its constant use.

In the school department proper the time has been well improved, and the boys have made good progress.

The farm has produced well notwithstanding the severe drought of the season. See Table 12.

The labor in the shops has proved as satisfactory as we could hope for during a period of such financially close times, amounting to over nine and a half thousand dollars. A reference to Table 10 shows the employment of the boys.

The labor of the boys employed other than in the cane and cigar-shop, has been absorbed in requirements of the School. No pecuniary value is attached to the same, yet in the tailor and shoe shop, kitchen, laundry, farm, and the various labors of keeping the house tidy and in order, consumes considerable time, that in the other shops would produce considerable income. It is all essential, and helps to meet the necessities of the School. The labor for the coming year does not promise to be as remunerative.

The Library has been thoroughly revised. A very large number of the books needed repairs, and such as could be thus repaired have been rebound. Considerable additions have been made to it, from the appropriations of the last session, and as the constant use of the books wears them greatly, and the books of the present day being really frailly bound, we can only ask that similar aid may be given for the next two years. No more necessary appliance can be made to do its work for the good of the rising generation than a properly selected library, and that well used.

We are indebted to Hon. J. H. Forster, of Red Bridge, for valuable specimens of iron and copper ores, forming the nucleus for a mineral cabinet.

The reading-room continues to receive through the courtesy of the publishers,

Lansing State Republican, Lansing Journal, Wolverine Citizen, Flint Globe, Peninsular Courier, Michigan Argus, Owosso Weekly Press, Shiawassee American, Morning Star, Grand Haven Herald, Youths' Instructor, Battle Creek Journal, Monroe Commercial, Hastings Republican Banner, Bellevue Weekly Gazette, St. Joseph County Republican.

Other papers came part of the year, and we regret to say do not now reach us. They are desirable, as a boy loves naturally the papers from his own county and home.

The contributions at the door have been very small this year, amounting only to $8.25, which has been expended for pictures, balls, and marbles for the boys.

The health of the School this year has been favorable, though we have lost two boys by death.

In closing my report, I wish to express my appreciation of the continued courtesy I have received from you, not only as a Board, but as individuals, and also to the good will existing in the working force of the School.

I expected at the close of last year to have closed my labors here ere this. But my work has continued to the present. It is desirable that at the most convenient time for you the wish expressed in my last report shall be realized With full trust in the blessing of Divine Providence upon our work here in the present and future, I respectfully submit this report.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—Allow us to present the Annual Report of the School Department of this Institution, for the year ending September 30, 1874:

The number of boys in the School at the beginning of the year was	222
Number received during the year	109
Whole number under instruction during the year	331
Number dismissed during the year	88
Number now in School	243

The scholarship of the boys received into the School during the year is shown by the following tables:

Number who did not know the alphabet	12
" " knew only the alphabet	1
Could spell easy words and read in Primer	4
" read in First Reader	21
" " Second Reader	27
" " Third Reader	23
" " Fourth Reader	7
" " Fifth Reader	4
Total	109

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of Arithmetic	42
" had learned to count only	5
" knew Intellectual Arithmetic	51
" knew something of Practical Arithmetic, through fractions	11
Total	109

WRITING.

Who could write	54
" " form letters	36
" " write legibly	14
" " " well	5
Total	109

GEOGRAPHY.

Who knew nothing of Geography	97
" had studied Primary Geography	6
" " " Common School Geography	6
Total	109

The standing in the School of the boys dismissed is shown in the following tables:

READING.

Who could not read	0
" were in Primer	0
" " First Reader	6
" " Second "	17
" " Third "	29
" " Fourth "	19
" " Fifth "	17
Total	88

WRITING.

Who could not write	7
" " form letters	1
" " write words	9
" " write legibly	39
" " write well	32
Total	88

ARITHMETIC.

Number who were not studying Arithmetic	0
" " studying Primary Arithmetic	22
" " " Intermediate Arithmetic	42
" " " Complete Arithmetic	14
" " " Practical Arithmetic	10
Total	88

Of those studying Practical Arithmetic, there were in Decimal Fractions	0
In Compound Numbers	0
In Percentage	8
Completed the book	2
Total	10

Of those studying White's Complete—	
In Compound Numbers	6
In percentage	8
Total	14

Of those studying White's Intermediate—	
In Division	14
In Common Fractions	10
In Decimal Fractions	4
In Compound Numbers	14
Total	42

GEOGRAPHY.

Receiving oral instruction	88
Total	88

The boys are distributed in the several departments of the School as follows:

In the First, or most advanced division	52
" Second Division	54
" Third Division	43
" Fourth Division	30
" Fifth Division	27
" Sixth Division	37
Total	243

The following tables will show the standing of all the boys now in the school:

READING.

Who read in Primer	0
Who read in First Reader	30
Who read in Second Reader	54
Who read in Third Reader	54
Who read in Fourth Reader	55
Who read in Fifth Reader	50
Total	243

WRITING.

Can write their own letters	202
Cannot write their letters	41
Total	243

ARITHMETIC.

Who study Primary Arithmetic	71
" Intermediate Arithmetic	114
" Practical Arithmetic	58
Total	243

GEOGRAPHY.

Who receive oral instruction from Outline maps	177
Studying History of the United States	12

This special work shows as much interest at the present as we could expect from the class of boys received. Love of school has not been a special characteristic, and the mere commitment to this School does not change the disposition of the boys in this particular. The comparative advancement of the boys, however, is clear. Boys who entered the School, able to read only in the Primer or First Reader, are able to read intelligibly in any book, can solve with facility, most of the problems in our common arithmetics, write a legible hand, and have quite general acquaintance with current matters of public interest, gathered from their daily reading of papers and periodicals. We call this success. The general standing of the School this year does not differ materially, perhaps, from the same period of last year, because of the dismissals of the year. Those who may have been dismissed, who had made but little progress, were usually those who had special reasons aside from scholastic attainments. The aim has been to make this department of first importance and of the utmost utility to the unfortunate boys committed to its care, and there is no doubt but this has been done in every instance possible.

We have thought sometimes, that if we had apparatus to illustrate some of the simple principles of philosophy and chemistry, a more efficient interest could be excited, and as a consequence, greater success in what constitutes a true education, attained.

We feel that every motive urges us, trusting in the Divine power for quickening impulses, to labor in this work, whose every benefit shall bless these unfortunate boys.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. PEET,
A. A. REID,
Teachers.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—I have only to report a continuance of extraordinary good health in the School the past year. On March the 11th Cornelius B. Lawson died of inflammation of the brain, and on July 30th Franklin Tucker died of peritonitis. These two, with a few cases of rather severe inflammation of the lungs, is all the serious sickness which has afflicted the School during the year.

Respectfully yours,
I. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Physician.

Lansing, Sept. 30th, 1874.

LETTERS FROM BOYS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

DET., Oct. 13, 1873.

MR. C. J., DEAR SIR:—It is now time that I write to you. I am very well and hope you are the same. It is a long time since I have written to you and you to me. I have seen S. in the city, he seems to be getting along well. I see by the Report that you have sent a good many boys home this year. I hope they have good homes for the winter. I have often wished that I was back again in the family house. We used to have lots of fun, and now as I work all day, I miss it. * * I hope all the boys are well. Please answer.

Yours truly, J. W. W.

L———, Oct. 26, 1874.

DEAR SIR:—I arrived home at noon the same day, and spent a day or two with the boys. I then worked in the stave mill. I spent a week with my mother in Jackson, then I worked in the stave mill till school commenced. I have been at school six weeks. I have been every day.

No more at present. S. W.

D———N, Nov. 3, 1873.

MR. JOHNSON, DEAR SIR:—It has been a long time since you and I have corresponded. I hope that it has not dropped altogether. Won't you please send me a report so that I can see how the School is doing, and send a letter with it also. I expect there are not many of the boys there that was there when I left. Give my respects to all the teachers and boys.

Good bye, from one of your pupils, E. D. P.

R—Y, N. J., Nov. 23, '73.

REV. MR. JOHNSON—DEAR SIR:—As I promised to write you when I got home, I improve the present opportunity. We arrived at grandfather's in N. J. Oct. 7. I am helping him on the farm. It seems like home here, for it is my native place. But I can never forget the pleasant hours I have spent at the Reform School. I thank you all for your kindness towards me. I am very pleasantly situated. I go to church and Sabbath school. To-day we have attended the anniversary of the three Sabbath schools connected with our church. There was between three and four hundred present. The music and speaking was very nice. Please answer this soon. I will close by sending my love to all the boys. J. C.

BUF—, Dec. 24, 1870.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—Having nothing special to attend to to-day I write a few lines to you, thinking you would of course like to hear from me. First, I am doing well. Father is very kind to me, and tries to make me happy. I wonder what the boys are doing to-day. I suppose they are waiting very anxiously for Christmas. Well, I don't blame them. I know how I used to feel. I should like to be there to see them enjoy their turkey, etc. But they will do justice to it. I wish the boys would be good and get out, and not take pattern after me when I was there, for I was sometimes a bad boy, and did things that I am ashamed of and sorry for. But I am now trying to do what is right. I can look back and see where I was many times in the wrong. Oh, could I have looked at it then in the light I do to-day.

I presume most of the old boys are gone now. I saw L. a short time ago. He looked bad. I asked him where he was going. He said he did not know. I thought he told the truth. When a young man has nothing to do, and does not know where he is going, he is badly off. My best respects to all the officers and boys, with a merry Christmas and happy New Year.

Yours, W. D. R—L.

J—, Jan. 1, 1874.

SUPT. REFORM SCHOOL—DEAR SIR:—J. J. of this place is now attending school and appears to be a good boy and attends to his studies. We have great hopes that he will not have to return to the Reform School again. I think it has been a great advantage to him in attending your noble institution, and I shall watch him closely and hold out all the inducements to him to conduct himself properly. Yours, J. H.

B—C, Jan. 1, '74.

C. J., SUPT.—SINCERE FRIEND:—Although silence has prevailed for some length of time, yet I hope to convince you that I have not forgotten the Reform School, which I claim as the home of my youth. I was pleased to receive your report. I noticed that another building was needed, etc. I have a pretty high tax to pay this year, but I would willingly pay double my share for the benefit of such a school, for all necessary buildings, for it helps to bring the young inclined to paths of vice back to virtue and industry. I have been drawing saw-logs all day. I have done considerable chopping and heavy lifting with my one arm, so you must excuse my penmanship. You will oblige me by dropping me a note and your next report. Happy New Years to all.

I am very respectfully yours, etc. J. J. H.

W—C, Feb. 15, 1874.

MY DEAR FRIEND, MR. J.:—Seeing that my three months are up, I thought I would write to you and let you know how I am getting along. I have got a nice home, and they use me just like one of their own children. I do not go to school this winter because there are so many bad boys that go to school, but I study at home. I live about a quarter of a mile from the city, and live on a hill and can see all over the city. We have eight horses and six head of

cattle, two hogs, nine sheep, sixty chickens, ducks, etc. I am trying to be a good boy and learn. I send my best respects to Mr. H. and Mr. K. for using me so well on the farm. Write if you can. Yours truly, F. M.

W—, N. Y., March 1st, 1874.

DEAR SIR:—I thought I would write a few lines to you to let you know how I am getting along. I want to hear from the school very much. I have got a very nice home here, and I do not want to be taken away from it by any means. It is too good a home,—better than my own was. I would like to have you write as soon as you get this, and give me a little advice and help if you can. I am trying to follow my brother's advice, to be a christian. I should like to hear from my brother very much, and have him talk with me for an hour or two. Please send me a report of the School.

Good bye. G. L. B. B.

A. A., Mar. 22, 1874.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—As you will see the three months have not quite expired, but I suppose you will be just as glad to hear from me now as if I waited till then. I am getting along better than I expected. I am going to school. I expect to take lessons in painting next term. As I was a little behind in my studies, the teacher has very kindly offered to hear me recite after school, so that I could make up. This I do three times a week. We were examined the other day. I stood 90½. I hope you are well. I am in good health except a slight cold. So with respect to all connected with the Institution, I remain Yours truly, A. J. M.

DET. April 7, 1874.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—It is with pleasure I pen these few lines to your address, and hope you have not forgotten me, for when I was with you it seemed to me that you took a deep interest in my behalf. It is my intention to go to school, but at present I have no means. Yours truly, J. H. M.

B. C., April 12, 1874.

REV. C. J., DEAR SIR:—I take this opportunity of giving report of Geo. since he left Lansing. He has done very well. He has been at school six months of the time, and has improved in his studies and deportment very much. In fact is now a fine boy. He goes east with me in two weeks to spend the summer. I wish you would send his full discharge, as I am satisfied that I shall have no further trouble, and oblige. Yours, &c. L. W.

April 19, 1874.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—Your very kind and welcome letter came to hand on the 13th inst. I have been trying to do what was best for me, and am now as high in society as I ever was before. Those who I thought would never speak to me again, are my best and warmest friends. Nobody seems to notice where

I have been, or seem to care anything about it, if they did know. The fellows I used to associate with just before I went to Lansing, have all dropped off, and do not speak to me, though I often meet them in the streets. I have engaged a piece of land for a garden. Father said there was no need of this; but I thought it might aid me somewhat in keeping out of temptation, and keep me busy when out of school. I hope all are well at the School. Tell them I am trying to do as well as I can. Truly, A. M.

K———, April 24. 1874.

MISS N.:—At the request of my brother, F. W., I am seated to write you that he has been very sick. Was taken ten days ago with congestion of lungs and stomach. For three days and nights we expected every breath would be his last. He is not out of danger yet. He has spoken of you and Mr. J. several times to-day, and wished me to write to you. Said he would like to get a letter soon. Frank wishes to be remembered to Mr. J., and sends many kind regards to you. Your kindness to him is fully appreciated by us all. May good angels watch over you and protect you, &c. J. A. R.

T———H, April 30, 1874.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—I thought I would drop a few lines concerning Sammy. He has been a very obedient boy, and lives up to the rules correctly. I put him in school the third day after he came home, and he has done as well as could be expected of him. I am more than thankful to you for him. He does not seem like the same boy. I shall try and let him come up and visit you.

Yours, L. T.

June 22, 1874.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—I now write you a few lines to let you know that I am well, and hope you are the same. How are times in Lansing? They are very dull here. I send my best respects to all the teachers and boys. I have been working for the past three months, but now am laid off for a week. Can you get me a job out there? Let me know if you can, and I will come out there. Answer as soon as you get this. Yours respectfully. C. R.

B. C., June 28, '74.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—I thought I would drop you a line, and see if you was still with the School. I see quite a number of the boys up here. They seem to be doing well. As for myself, I am in charge of the —— works for the past two years. I am married,—got me quite a pretty place. I should like very much to have you come up and stay a day or two, or longer if you could, this summer. I have often thought of you and the boys. I shall be out at Lansing, and will call and see you. Remember me to all. Hoping for an answer, I remain yours, etc., J. C.

PERU, ILL., Sept. 19, '74.

MR. C. J., DEAR SIR:—I wished to inform you that I am well and in a good situation,—mining for coal. I am at work just now for $1.00 per day and

board. Times are pretty hard all over the country. I may have gone beyond your expectations. I have my own in getting work for the summer and winter. If I had a little money saved I could do well here. I send my love to all the boys, and hope they will try to be good boys. There are some boys in the School, large boys with no parents or home, who ought to take advice and stay in their own State and work, as it is the best paying State in the Union, because it has the greatest commercial facilities, and they will get more work. Please send me "Ring the Bell, Watchman" and other christian pieces. I wish to get them for a Sunday School.

From your pupil, J. H.

R—, Sept. 28, '74.

SUPT. REFORM SCHOOL, DEAR SIR:—Permit me to address you and report in regard to A. L. that I took from your benevolent Institution one year ago the 1st of July last. Since leaving there he has been in school over six months, and his mother informs me he has made very good proficiency. He is now at work to assist in supporting the family. That he is living a moral and industrious life and does not further need the protecting care of your good Institution, and in pursuance of his leave of absence given July 1st, 1873, will you please give him a final discharge, and very much oblige.

Very respectfully yours, I. S. P.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1874.

DUE FOR BOYS' LABOR.

Detroit Chair Factory	$1,064 37	
Sutter Brothers	743 75	
James I. Mead	443 87	
Beckwith & Mead	62 50	
		$2,314 49

LAND AND BUILDINGS.

226 acres land	$25,000 00	
Main building	125,000 00	
2 family houses	24,000 00	
Shops	15,000 00	
Farm barn	3,000 00	
Horse-barn, corn-house, and sheds	1,500 00	
Ash-house and soap fixtures	650 00	
Artesian well	1,900 00	
6 cisterns and reservoirs	1,800 00	
Play house	250 00	
Yard bell	75 00	
		198,175 00

STEAM HEATING, COOKING, AND WASHING APPARATUS.

3 boilers and heaters	$1,425 00	
1 steam engine	900 00	
14,550 feet steam pipes, valves, etc.	3,400 00	
4 kettles in kitchen	700 00	
2 steam tanks	425 00	
1 vegetable steamer	35 00	
1 heater and lime extractor in shop (unused)	100 00	
		$6,985 00

HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, ETC.

4 horses	$700 00
1 3-years-old bull—Ayrshire	100 00
7 cows (pure bred), Ayrshire	850 00
4 2-years-old heifers, Ayrshire	400 00
13 grade and native cows and heifers	450 00

6 calves, Ayrshire	$200 00	
4 calves, grade	32 00	
1 Berkshire boar	25 00	
1 Berkshire sow	25 00	
4 breeding sows	100 00	
20 small pigs	50 00	
Chickens and turkeys	30 00	
		$2,962 00

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARNESS, ETC.

1 carryall wagon	$150 00	
1 three-seated spring wagon (old)	40 00	
1 buggy	120 00	
3 sleighs	60 00	
1 ox-cart	20 00	
1 wagon	70 00	
1 wagon (old)	25 00	
2 sets double harness	40 00	
2 single harness	30 00	
3 sets whiffletrees and neck yokes	12 00	
1 hand-cart	10 00	
4 wheelbarrows	6 50	
1 field mower	100 00	
1 lawn mower	20 00	
5 plows	60 00	
2 harrows	16 00	
4 field cultivators	20 00	
1 farm roller	20 00	
2 garden seed drills	16 00	
2 straw-cutters	50 00	
1 tread-power	85 00	
Garden and farm rakes	9 00	
Shovels, spades, and mattocks	15 00	
Ditching tools	6 00	
Hay and manure forks	8 00	
Crowbars	6 00	
Hoes, axes, beetles, and wedges	14 00	
Cradles and scythes	10 00	
Ox chains	12 00	
1 grind-stone	8 00	
1 corn-sheller	10 00	
1 root-scraper	5 00	
3 cross-cut saws	12 00	
Baskets and half bushel measures	4 00	
Buffalo-robes and horse-blankets	35 00	
		$1,124 50

MACHINERY IN SHOPS.

1 bevel shaper	325 00	
1 frame and dowel machine	45 00	
1 seat planer	20 00	
1 scroll saw	50 00	
1 boring machine	35 00	

1 mandrel	$20 00	
1 cut-off saw, etc	10 00	
1 sticker	75 00	
1 sand-wheel and belt	12 00	
Shafting, pullies, etc	250 00	
Belting	150 00	
1 wood-saw	15 00	
Steam-pipe tools	125 00	
Steam-pipe and fittings	265 00	
		$1,397 00

FUEL.

830 cords wood @ $2.00		1,660 00

SHOE SHOP.

120 pairs shoes	$150 00	
40 " "	120 00	
Leather	250 00	
Tools and findings	45 00	
		565 00

TAILOR SHOP.

230 suits clothes @ $11.00	$2,530 00	
160 pairs pants @ $4.00	640 00	
17 suits @ $8.00	136 00	
1,795 yards cassimeres @ $1.25	2,243 75	
1,260 " sheeting @ 11c	138 60	
411 " ticking @ 21c	86 31	
50 " jeans @ 37½c	56 25	
334 " denims @ 21c	70 14	
475 " crash @ 18c	85 50	
175 " cloth for lining @ 18c	31 50	
17,364 " shirting @ 15c	260 69	
21 doz. stockens @ $3.75	78 75	
5 lbs. yarn @ $1.25	6 25	
1 bale wadding	12 00	
100 doz. thread	64 75	
Buttons, needles, thimbles, etc	15 25	
7 doz. caps	21 00	
		$6,476 74

CHAIR STOCK.

1,800 seat frames @ 6c	$108 00	
Sawed material	270 00	
2,900 chair seats @ 28c	812 00	
Cane	240 00	
Flag	750 00	
Lumber	50 00	
1 bbl boiled oil	45 00	
1 bbl yellow ochre	11 00	
100 lbs lath yarn	16 50	
		$2,302 50

STORE ROOM.

18 boxes glass	$144 00	
1,800 lbs. butter	450 00	

5 bbls. syrup	$135 30	
818 lbs. sugar	91 00	
572 " "	60 06	
523 " "	52 80	
232 " rice	16 24	
3 boxes soap	10 50	
1 " starch	2 65	
25 lbs. hops	8 75	
60 " black pepper	15 00	
5 bbls. kerosene	33 60	
4½ doz. lamp chimneys	3 62	
½ " mop-handles	1 50	
		$1,025 02

FARM PRODUCTS.

160 bushels wheat @ $1 05	$168 00	
125 " rye @ 90c.	112 50	
335 " oats @ 40c.	134 00	
200 " corn @ 40c.	80 00	
37 " barley @ 80c.	29 00	
200 " apples @ 30c.	60 00	
100 " potatoes @ 65c.	65 00	
40 " onions @ 75c.	30 00	
30 " beans @ $1 50	45 00	
20 tons hay @ $12 00	240 00	
14 " corn-stalks @ $5.00	70 00	
		$1,034 10

ART GALLERY AND LIBRARY.

1,858 volumes miscellaneous books	$1,765 00	
Pictures	675 00	
Case of birds	18 00	
½ doz. stereoscopes	4 50	
Fountain	35 75	
Vases and plant steps	24 00	
		$2,522 25

SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES, CRAYONS, ETC.

In school-rooms, main building	$950 00	
" " " North Family House	60 00	
		$1,010 00

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

Furniture in office (including fire-proof safe)	$776 75
" visitors' reception room	52 80
" hall	38 00
" reading room	33 00
" and bedding in Superintendent's rooms	169 50
" " two bedrooms	62 75
" in parlor	184 00
" and bedding in guest room	152 50
" " " Ass't Superintendent's room	124 50
" " " Matron's room	125 20
" " " lady teacher's room	106 75

Furniture and bedding in laundress' room	$78 25	
" " " cook's room	56 00	
" " " male teachers' room	74 00	
" " " boys' apartments	2,021 50	
" " " farmer's room	69 75	
" " " tailor's room	49 60	
" " " hospital	81 50	
" in chapel	734 00	
" in officers' kitchen	193 40	
" in officers' dining hall	265 00	
" in boys' kitchen, bakery, and dining hall	754 10	
North Family House.		
Furniture in kitchen and dining room	224 90	
" and bedding in boys' bedrooms	307 00	
" in parlor	36 00	
" in bath-room	31 50	
" and bedding in overseer's room	54 75	
" " " teachers' room	97 00	
" " " South Family House	620 54	
" in shoe shop	6 00	
" in tailor shop	158 00	
" in store room	42 25	
" in fruit cellar	42 12	
		$7,822 91
SCHOOL FURNITURE.		
In main building	$566 50	
In North Family House	184 00	
In South " "	149 10	
		$899 60
Recapitulation.		
Due for boys' labor		$2,314 49
Land		25,000 00
Buildings		173,175 00
Steam heating apparatus, etc.		6,985 00
Horses, cattle, pigs, etc.		2,962 00
Farming Implements		1,124 50
Machinery		1,397 00
Fuel		1,660 00
Goods in shoe shop		565 00
" tailor shop		6,476 74
Chair stock		2,302 50
Goods in store room		1,025 02
Farm products		1,034 10
Medicines, etc.		28 00
Furniture, bedding, etc.		7,822 91
School furniture		899 60
Library and art gallery		2,522 25
School books, slates, crayons, etc.		1,010 00
		$238,304 11

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OFFICERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

TO THE

COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DETROIT,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

DETROIT:
DAILY POST BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
1875.

REPORT

OF

INSPECTORS OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

TO THE

COMMON COUNCIL.

DETROIT, December 31st, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—The Inspectors of the House of Correction respectfully present this, their report for the year 1874, together with the reports of the Superintendent, the Physician, and the Teacher of the Institution.

They direct your special attention to the report of the Superintendent, in which he shows the highly gratifying result of a profit of $23,070.68 from the last year's business.

The universally depressed state of trade had not led us to look for so successful a year financially, a year in which very many manufacturing institutions have found their balances on the other side of their accounts.

We bear cheerful testimony to the ability, the energy and untiring interest evinced by the Superintendent in the discharge of his manifold and laborious duties; to the good discipline pervading the Institution, and to the admirable order and cleanliness of the different wards of the House.

For the first time in its history the House of Correction has been placed on a firm financial basis.

A comparison of a few statistics of January 1st, 1874, and December 31st, 1874, furnish conclusive proof of its improved and sound monetary condition. On January 1st, 1874, its bank

account was overdrawn $417.75, while on December 31st, 1874, cash on hand was $7,560.39, showing an increase in that account of $7,978.14. Bills receivable January 1st, 1874, amounted to $38,716.94, while bills receivable December 31st, 1874, amounted to $44,614.17, a gain to the institution of $5,897.23. Liabilities, January 1st, 1874, $56,261.36; liabilities, December 31st, 1874, were $21,633.61, a gain by the reduction of liabilities of $34,627.75.

The total gain from all sources for the year was $37,070.68. Deducting from this amount the $14,000 received from the city in 1874, we have the net gain, as stated above, of $23,070.68.

The several reports of Superintendent, Teacher, and Physician, furnish ample evidence of the wisdom which initiated and still fosters the House of Correction.

The report of the Physician shows the generally good health of the inmates for the past year, while the report of the Teacher evinces an increasing interest on the part of the prisoners in their own moral and intellectual improvement.

While, however, we congratulate your Honorable Body upon the generally gratifying condition of the Institution, we feel compelled to call your attention to the urgent need for an increased cell capacity.

We presented to your Honorable Body on August 18th, 1874, a communication from the Superintendent in which he asks for an increased number of cells. The reasons for this request are succinctly but thoroughly presented, and we now, as then, believe his policy a wise one, while the increased accommodation is indispensable to the sanitary condition of the prisoners, and to the good discipline of the place.

One hundred cells and over contain two inmates each, which furnish them an area of four feet by seven feet to move about in and to sleep in, while they are obliged to breathe an air that cannot but be vitiated and impure from repeated use; while the result of prisoners being placed in cells together is subversive of the discipline absolutely essential in reformatory institutions.

In the opinion of the Inspectors one of two courses seems imperatively called for: either a decrease in the number of prisoners, or an increased cell capacity.

We believe there are weighty and sufficient reasons to prefer the adoption of the latter course, creating a larger cell capacity, being convinced that a reduction in the number of prisoners would result in impairing the success and prosperity of the institution.

A comparison between these statistics and those of former years develops the fact that, while the number of outside commitments is decreasing, the number of city commitments is increasing, otherwise we might look for relief in the future, as regards the matter of inadequate cell capacity, in the fact that fewer prisoners were to be provided for; but the growing need of our city in this respect, and the opportunity of turning to good account the present unused House of Shelter, will, we trust, ensure from your Honorable Body a favorable consideration of this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

JEFFERSON WILEY,
EDWARD KANTER,
WILLIAM C. COLBURN,
Inspectors of the House of Correction.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual statements for the year 1874, accompanied with the reports of the Teacher and Physician. The general stagnation in all branches of business prevailing over the country, has not interfered with the success of the institution in any remarkable degree, the income over all expenditures being $23,070.68.

It affords me not a little satisfaction also, to be able to demonstrate to you, by actual figures, the improved financial condition of the House of Correction, a true exhibit of which will be found in the annexed tables.

There were received during the year the total of 2,314 prisoners, of which number the city of Detroit furnished 1,649, making nearly 75 per cent. of the whole number, and leaving only 665 furnished by other portions of the country.

Over two-thirds of the above total number received were sentenced for periods of three months or less. The average monthly number in confinement for the year was 370 males and 108 females, making a total monthly average of 478.

There remain in prison, December 31st, 1874, 510; of this number 408 are males, and 102 are females.

1,855 acknowledged themselves to be intemperate.

The discipline of the prison is entirely satisfactory; excellent order prevails everywhere, and I am pleased to add in this connection that the general good behavior of the prisoners has contributed greatly to this gratifying state of things.

To be sure, among so large a population of unwilling residents, cases of misconduct are unavoidable, and will occur almost daily. But, with rare exceptions here, these have been of a

trivial nature, and a reprimand has sufficed to secure implicit obedience to all requirements.

Many needed repairs have been made throughout the institution during the past year, but, as the work has been principally done by the employees and such prisoners as could be used for that purpose, the expense is comparatively small.

Without going into minute details, I will simply enumerate the following:

Our Chapel has received a thorough overhauling, the whole interior having been repainted and decorated; its appearance is now as pleasant and cheerful as could possibly be desired.

The outside walls of the entire prison and workshops have been given two coats of water-lime, making them look fresh and new, thus improving their sanitary condition, besides adding materially to their durability.

We have taken up the old plank road leading from Russell street to the rear prison-gate, a distance of four hundred feet, and have replaced it by a solid road-bed of broken stone, sand and gravel.

The bending shops, which were in a dilapidated state, besides being situated remote from the other workshops, have been removed to their present location, thereby bringing the work altogether and in close proximity to the dry-kilns and other shops, at the same time greatly increasing facilities for getting out bent stock.

This change will also be quite a saving in fuel, for the reason that, instead of using live steam, as heretofore, we are enabled to utilize the exhaust to supply the steam box.

For full information relative to the health of prisoners and the sanitary condition of the prison, you are respectfully referred to the report of the Physician, which is hereto attached.

The evening school is continued as heretofore, as also are the Saturday afternoon lectures, and with good results, intellectually and morally.

Dr. C. C. Yemans remains in charge of the school. His report, herewith presented, gives a detailed and interesting account of the work being done.

The House of Shelter was temporarily closed last May, and

has not since been re-opened. The propriety of making alterations and erecting additions thereto, with the view of re-occupying the premises as a Female Prison and Reformatory, is at present under consideration.

Religious services are held in the Chapel every Sunday morning, conducted by pastors from the city, or visiting clergymen from abroad. These gentlemen have always responded willingly, eliciting our thanks for their manifested interest.

To those ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly favored the inmates with their presence and talents on Saturday afternoons, our thanks also are awarded, and myself placed under especial obligation.

I would do injustice to my feelings, were I to close this report without acknowledging the efficiency, hearty co-operation, and assistance of all the officers, in the varied and difficult duties incident to my position. To their ready assistance and efficient exertions may be attributed much of the success and harmonious working of the institution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. V. BORGMAN,

December 31st, 1874. *Superintendent.*

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS.

Number in confinement January 1, 1874		531
Number received from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874, inclusive		2,314
Whole number in confinement during the year		2,845
Discharged by expiration of sentence	1,529	
Procured bail	42	
Pardoned	20	
Payment of penalty	682	
On appeal	2	
Order of court	28	
Conditionally	4	
Died	12	
Escaped	6	
Habeas corpus	10	
Total	2,335	

REMAINING IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1874.

Male prisoners	408		
Female prisoners	102		
		510	
			2,845

NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	138	33	171
February	113	36	149
March	138	30	168
April	169	32	201
May	171	28	199
June	168	47	215
July	175	45	220
August	172	52	224
September	185	52	237
October	123	34	157
November	150	34	184
December	158	31	189
Totals	1,860	454	2,314

NUMBER REMAINING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
January	395	120	515
February	399	107	506
March	355	98	453
April	338	100	438
May	353	90	443
June	370	99	469
July	371	109	480
August	371	114	485
September	372	123	495
October	350	123	473
November	366	111	477
December	408	102	510
Totals	4,448	1,296	5,744

MONTHLY AVERAGE IN CONFINEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Males	370⅔
Females	108
Total	478⅔

BY WHOM OR FROM WHERE THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR WERE COMMITTED.

David E. Harbaugh, City of Detroit	1,590
Albert Scheu, Assistant Justice, City of Detroit	24
Recorder's Court, City of Detroit	31
Circuit Court, City of Detroit	3
United States Court, Michigan	1
United States Court, Dakota	3
Justices of the Peace of Wayne County	54
Allegan County	3
Barry County	6
Bay County	40
Berrien County	8
Branch County	16
Calhoun County	42
Cass County	3
Clinton County	9
Eaton County	5
Genesee County	13
Gratiot County	4
Hillsdale County	21

Ingham County	18
Ionia County	5
Iosco County	7
Jackson County	47
Kalamazoo County	27
Kent County	6
Lenawee County	69
Livingston County	4
Lapeer County	6
Macomb County	5
Mecosta County	6
Midland County	2
Monroe County	17
Montcalm County	2
Muskegon County	5
Manistee County	5
Marquette County	11
Newaygo County	4
Oakland County	23
Ottawa County	5
Saginaw County	84
St. Clair County	17
St. Joseph County	5
Shiawassee County	11
Tuscola County	1
Van Buren County	4
Washtenaw County	41
Transferred from State Prison	1
	2,314
Whole number received from City of Detroit	1,649
Elsewhere	665
	2,314

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN 1874.

Until twenty-one years of age.	2	One year and seven days	1
Eighteen years.	1	One year or twelve months	46
Five years	1	Ten months	1
Four years	1	Nine months	4
Three years	6	Eight months	6
Two years and six months	1	Six months	27
Two years and one month	1	Four months	4
Two years	10	Three months, or ninety days.	226
One year and eight months	1	Two months, or sixty days	110
One year and six months	2	One month, or thirty days	23

Three hundred and sixty-five days	2
Two hundred and seventy-three days	1
Two hundred days	1
One hundred and eighty-two days	2
One hundred and sixty-five days	1
One hundred and fifty days	2
One hundred and twenty days	2
Eighty days	4
Seventy-five days	1
Seventy days	1
Sixty-five days	22
Sixty-two days	1
Sixty-one days	9
Forty-five days	4
Ten to thirty days	7
Six months, or fine	17
From ninety days to six months, or fine	453
From thirty days to ninety days, or fine	1,022
From ten to thirty days, or fine,	2
In default of bail for good behavior	286
Total	2,314

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

Actors	2	Druggists	4
Artists	2	Draymen	2
Auctioneers	2	Engineers	31
Bakers	16	Farmers	111
Barbers	34	Firemen	44
Bartenders	12	Fishermen	2
Boiler makers	18	Glazier	1
Book-keepers	6	Gardeners	23
Bricklayers	14	Hostlers and Teamsters	69
Butchers	18	Harness makers	3
Blacksmiths	31	Hack drivers	11
Bootblacks	7	Hucksters	4
Basket makers	3	Hatters	4
Book binders	3	Laborers	524
Brick makers	3	Lawyer	1
Box maker	1	Lathers	2
Brass finishers	3	Locksmith	1
Cane seaters	4	Masons	14
Cabinet makers	5	Machinists	31
Chair maker	1	Moulders	37
Cigar makers	30	Milliner	1
Clerks	26	Minister	1
Coopers	7	Millers	2
Carpenters	64	Musicians	3
Cooks	33	No occupation	120
Carriage makers	3	Nurse	1
Carriage trimmers	1	Painters	52
Coppersmiths	2	Pail maker	1
Caulker	1	Peddlers	15
Chair finisher	1	Printers	25
Confectioners	3	Porter	1
Doormaker	1	Physicians	8

Pattern maker	1	Surveyor	1
Plumbers	21	Tinsmiths	14
Plasterers	12	Tailors	11
Photographers	2	Tanners	5
Piano makers	3	Telegraph operators	3
Puddlers	3	Traveling agents	11
Railroad men	13	Turner	1
Roofers	5	Upholsterers	6
Servants and Housekeepers	291	Umbrella makers	2
Sailors	231	Veterinary surgeon	1
Soldiers	5	Whitewashers	4
Seamstresses	23	Waiters	12
Shoemakers	45	Washerwomen	45
Stone cutters	7	Watchmaker	1
Saloon keepers	11	Weavers	2
Saw makers	2		
Sawyers	14	Total	2,314

NATIVITY.

At Sea	4	New Jersey	7
Asia	1	New Foundland	2
Alabama	6	New Hampshire	5
Arkansas	1	New York	351
Austria	3	North Carolina	4
Africa	1	Nova Scotia	1
Belgium	3	New Brunswick	5
Bavaria	2	Ohio	112
Canada	259	Oregon	1
California	1	Pennsylvania	64
Connecticut	8	Poland	2
Denmark	5	Russia	7
District of Columbia	7	Rhode Island	1
England	131	Switzerland	4
France	16	Sweden	1
Germany	100	Scotland	54
Georgia	4	South Carolina	2
Holland	3	South America	1
Illinois	25	Tennessee	10
Indiana	17	Unknown	6
Iowa	2	Vermont	7
Ireland	486	Virginia	35
Kentucky	20	West Virginia	1
Kansas	1	Wisconsin	9
Louisiana	7	Wales	1
Michigan	438	West Indies	1
Mississippi	3		
Maine	11	Total	2,314
Maryland	8	Foreign born	1,094
Massachusetts	39	Native born	1,214
Missouri	6	Unknown	6
Montana	1		
Norway	1	Total	2,314

CRIME OR OFFENSE.	
Assault	34
Assault and battery	82
Adultery	3
Assault with intent to kill	3
Attempt at larceny	3
Burglary	2
Burglary and larceny	2
Bigamy	1
Conspiracy	2
Cruelty to animals	1
Drunkenness	806
Disorderly	627
Embezzlement	2
Escaping from an officer	1
Forgery	3
False pretences	3
Frequenting houses of ill-fame	11
Indecent language	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	2
Larceny, simple	276
Larceny, grand	34
Larceny in daytime	10
Larceny from a dwelling	4
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	3
Malicious trespass	2
Manslaughter	3
Murder	2
Malicious injury	4
Resisting an officer	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Refusing to support their family	2
Selling spirituous liquors	1
Stealing government property	2
Threats	20
Unlawfully marrying parties	1
Vagrancy	353
Violation of city ordinances	3
Wilful trespass	3
Total	2,314

SOCIAL RELATION.

Married and having children		522
Married and having no children		184
Unmarried and having both parents		612
Unmarried and having only one parent		357
Widows or widowers with children		106
No relation		533
		2,314
Living in family relation	706	
Living out of family relation	1,608	
		2,314

EDUCATION.

Could read and write	1,637	
Could read	261	
Could neither read nor write	416	
		2,314

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Roman Catholics	1,120	
Protestants	1,052	
Jews	4	
Without religious training	138	
		2,314

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

Under twenty years of age	379	
From twenty to twenty-five years of age	547	
From twenty-five to thirty years of age	442	
From thirty to forty years of age	498	
From forty to fifty years of age	289	
Fifty years of age and over	159	
		2,314

HABITS OF LIFE.

Claim to be temperate	459	
Admit themselves to be intemperate	1,855	
		2.314

COLOR.

White	2,099	
Black	215	
		2,314

PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

Received for the first time	1,368
Recommitted once	416
Recommitted twice	177
Recommitted three times	86
Recommitted four times	68
Recommitted five times	43
Recommitted six times	37
Recommitted seven times	28
Recommitted eight times	20
Recommitted nine times	17
Recommitted ten times	14
Recommitted eleven times	8
Recommitted twelve times	6
Recommitted thirteen times	8
Recommitted fourteen times	2
Recommitted fifteen times	6
Recommitted sixteen times	2
Recommitted seventeen times	1
Recommitted eighteen times	3
Recommitted nineteen times	2
Recommitted twenty times	2
	2,314
First commitments	59.1 per cent

TABLE SHOWING THE LENGTH OF TIME THE INMATES WHO HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1874 ACTUALLY REMAINED IN THE INSTITUTION.

Between six and seven years	1
Between five and six years	1
Between four and five years	3
Between three and four years	12
Between two and three years	11
Between one and two years	38
Between eight months and one year	83
Between six and eight months	63
Between four and six months	112
Between two and four months	974
Between one and two months	304
Less than one month	733
	2,335
Average time those discharged remained in confinement	84½ day.

TABLE,

Showing the Loss and Gain in the weight of Prisoners during their term of imprisonment under five classifications of sentence.

TIME IMPRISONED.	Number weighed.	Increase.	Decrease.	Balance Increase over Decrease.	Balance Decrease over Increase.	Average Increase over Decrease.	Average Decrease over Increase.	Largest single Increase.	Largest single Decrease.
MALES—									
Less than thirty days	5	16	1	15	....	3	....	14	1
From thirty to ninety days	585	3,750	240	3,510	....	6	....	28	30
From ninety days to six months	472	3,094	262	2,832	....	6	....	37	41
From six months to one year	128	790	278	512	....	4	....	29	50
More than one year	17	43	77	...	34	....	2	27	19
Total Males	1,207	7,693	858	6,869	....	$5\frac{844}{1207}$	....	....	....
FEMALES—									
Less than thirty days	1	....	1	....	1	...	...	....	1
From thirty to ninety days	119	666	71	595	....	5	...	28	16
From ninety days to six months	108	731	83	648	....	6	....	23	37
From six months to one year	32	300	44	256	....	8	....	31	13
More than one year	16	58	26	32	....	2	....	16	13
Total Females	276	1,755	225	1,531	....	$5\frac{141}{276}$	...	....	....
Grand Total	1,483	9,448	1,083	8,400	....	$5\frac{288}{1483}$	....	....	....

INCOME.

CHAIR ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1st, 1874:			
Chairs finished	$33,361 13		
Chairs manufacturing	37,267 42		
Lumber	16,814 51		
Material	8,489 50		
Machinery and tools	21,470 02		
		$117,402 58	
Chairs finished—Amount charged this account for services of foremen, overseers, shipping clerk, and free labor in cane seating department	$17,645 62		
Lumber, amount since purchased	31,660 57		
Material, amount since purchased	19,819 29		
Machinery and tools, amount charged for new tools and repairs	3,787 83		
		72,913 31	
			$190,315 89
Chairs finished, amount credited this account for chairs sold	$139,008 74		
Lumber, amount credited for lumber sold	169 32		
Material, amount credited for material sold	356 10		
Machinery and tools, amount credited for machinery sold	151 47		
		$139,685 63	
Property on hand December 31st, 1874:			
Chairs finished	$16,561 69		
Chairs manufacturing	45,332 64		
Lumber	16,680 97		
Material	6,188 56		
Machinery and Tools	23,363 59		
		108,127 45	
			247,813 08
Balance to the credit of chair account			$57,497 19

SHOE SHOP ACCOUNT.

Amount received and charged for labor of prisoners per diem	6,182 10

BOARD ACCOUNT.

Received and charged for board of prisoners from Wayne County	$4,395 78		
Less 75 per cent. of the amount as above charged to board account now credited to stock account, that being the approximate ratio of the County taxes for 1874, assessed upon the Wards of the City	3,296 83	$1,098 95	
Received and charged for board of prisoners other than those of Wayne County		16,746 49	
			17,845 44

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Amount collected	$5,037 94	
Amount carried to this account	4,446 70	
Balance to the credit of suspense account		591 24
Appropriation from the City of Detroit		14,000 00
Total Income		$96,115 97

EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Amount expended since January 1st, 1874:			
For salaries, lights, barn, and other general expenses		$17,291 18	
Amount credited this account for sundries sold	$135 63		
By Library account	190 60		
By property on hand	243 20		
		569 43	
			$16,721 75

FURNITURE AND FIXTURE ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1st, 1874	$8,762 13		
Amount purchased since	477 44		
Amount transferred from House of Shelter	351 75		
		$9,591 32	
Property on hand December 31st, 1874		9,202 03	
Leaving for amount expended			389 29

CLOTHING AND BEDDING ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1st, 1874	$2,648 86		
Amount purchased since	5,145 35		
Amount transferred from House of Shelter	78 05		
		$7,872 26	
Amount credited this account	$160 17		
Property on hand December 31st, 1874	3,311 64		
		3,471 81	
Leaving for amount expended			4,400 45

PROVISION ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1st, 1874	$1,033 50		
Amount purchased since	24,571 29		
		$25,604 79	
Amount credited this account	$133 47		
Property on hand December 31st, 1874	1,002 39		
		1,135 86	
Leaving for amount expended			24,468 93

FUEL ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1st, 1874	$261 50		
Amount purchased since	5,508 04		
		$5,769 54	
Amount credited this account for wood furnished House of Shelter, and ashes sold	$399 48		
Property on hand December 31st, 1874	456 50		
		855 98	
Leaving for amount expended			4,913 56

HOUSE OF SHELTER ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1st, 1874	$1,940 30		
Amount expended for maintenance, repairs, etc	1,003 40		
		$2,943 70	
Amount credited this account for work done, and ashes sold	$224 42		
Amount charged to furniture and fixture account	351 75		
Amount charged to clothing and bedding account	78 05		
Property on hand December 31st, 1874	1,311 00		
		1,965 22	
Leaving for amount expended			978 48

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' ACCOUNT.

Paid railroads for fares of discharged prisoners	$889 10		
Gratuities to prisoners on their release, in sums of from 25 cents to $10.00	1,318 35		
		$2.207 45	
Amount credited this account		10 80	
			2,196 65
Amount paid for repairs			1,230 94
Amount paid for insurance			2,641 05
Amount paid for interest			1,104 19
Total expenditure			$59,045 29

RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Chairs finished account	$57,497 19	
Shoe shop account	6,182 10	
Board account	17,845 44	
Suspense account	591 24	
City appropriation	14,000 00	
		$96,115 97

EXPENDITURES.

General expense account	$16,721 75	
Furniture and fixture account	389 29	
Clothing and bedding account	4,400 45	
Provision account	24,468 93	
Fuel account	4,913 56	
House of Shelter account	978 48	
Discharged prisoners' account	2,196 65	
Repairs account	1,230 94	
Insurance account	2,641 05	
Interest account	1,104 19	
		59,045 29
Amount gained by the Institution		$37,070 68
Deduct City appropriation		14,000 00
Actual gain		$23,070 68

SUMMARY.

Balance to the credit of stock account	$156,209 21	
Ledger balances and bills payable	21,633 61	
Total		$177,842 82
Inventory of property on hand	$125,668 26	
Accounts and bills receivable	44,614 17	
Cash on hand	7,560 39	
Total		$177,842 82

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH, DEBTS AND PROPERTY.

Cash overdrawn January 1st, 1874.....	$417 75		
Cash on hand December 31st, 1874.....	7,560 39		
Increase.....		$7,978 14	
Accounts and bills receivable January 1st, 1874.....	$38,716 94		
Accounts and bills receivable December 31st, 1874.....	44,614 17		
Increase.....		5,897 23	
Debts January 1st, 1874	$56,261 36		
Debts December 31st, 1874.....	21,633 61		
Decrease...		34,627 75	
Total.....			$48,503 12
Property on hand January 1st, 1874...	$133,803 87		
Property on hand December 31st, 1874.	125,668 26		
Decrease.....		$8,135 61	
Credited stock account, and charged board account 75 per cent. of the amount received and charged for board of prisoners from Wayne County during the year...		3,296 83	
Actual gain.....		23,070 68	
City appropriation carried to stock account.....		14,000 00	
Total.....			$48,503 12

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY.

JANUARY 1, 1874.

Furniture and fixtures	$8,762 13	
Clothing and bedding	2,648 86	
Provisions	1,033 50	
Barn	1,755 00	
House of Shelter	1,940 30	
Fuel	261 50	
Chair account	$117,402 58	
		$133,803 87

DECEMBER 31, 1874.

Furniture and fixtures	$9,202 03	
Clothing and bedding	3,311 64	
General expenses	243 20	
Fuel	456 50	
Barn	2,014 05	
Provisions	1,002 39	
House of Shelter	1,311 00	
Chair account	108,127 45	
		125,668 26
Decrease		$8,135 61

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION—BALANCE SHEET.

	Trial Balance.		Inventory.	Representative		City Appropriat'n.		Stock.		Real.	
	Dr.	Cr.		Loss.	Gain.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Resources.	Liabilities.
Stock account	*$ 8,111 00	$127,249 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$119,138 53	.....	$156,209 21
Appropriation, City of Detroit.	.....	14,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$14,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and fixtures	9,591 32	.....	$ 9,202 03	$ 389 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 9,202 03	.....
Clothing and bedding	7,872 26	160 17	3,311 64	4,400 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,311 64	.....
Provisions	25,604 79	133 47	1,002 39	24,468 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002 39	.....
Barn	1,980 00	50 00	2,014 05	.....	$ 84 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,014 05	.....
House of Shelter	2,943 70	654 22	1,311 00	978 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,311 00	.....
Discharged prisoners	2,207 45	10 80	.....	2,196 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense	4,446 70	5,037 94	.....	.....	591 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest	1,144 44	40 25	.....	1,104 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance	2,641 05	.....	.....	2,641 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs	1,230 94	.....	.....	1,230 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Expenses	17,575 98	336 38	243 20	16,996 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243 20	.....
Machinery and tools	25,257 85	151 47	23,363 59	1,742 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,363 59	.....
Lumber	48,475 08	169 32	16,680 97	31,624 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,680 97	.....
Chair manufacturing	37,267 42	.....	45,332 64	.....	8,065 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,332 64	.....
Chair finished	59,117 75	147,119 74	16,561 69	.....	104,563 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,561 69	.....
Material	28,308 79	356 10	6,188 56	21,764 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,188 56	.....
Shoe shop	.....	6,182 10	.....	.....	6,182 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board	3,296 83	21,142 27	.....	.....	17,845 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel	5,769 54	399 48	456 50	4,913 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456 50	.....
Library	148 77	339 37	.....	.....	190 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash	7,560 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,560 39	.....
Accounts and bills payable	.....	21,633 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,633 61
Accounts and bills receivable	44,614 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,614 17	.....
	$345,166 22	$345,166 22	$125,668 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				23,070 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,070 68	.....	.....
Actual gain carried to stock account				$137,522 33	$137,522 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City appropriation carried to stock account						$14,000 00	.....	.....	14,000 00	.....	.....
Amount to the credit of stock account						.....	.....	$156,209 21	.....	.....	.....
						$14,000 00	$14,000 00	$156,209 21	$156,209 21	$177,842 82	$177,842 82

* Error in Inventory of Chairs Finished, Account for 1878.

The evenings are given to study and reading quite generally by the students.

As to the second—A knowledge of the common elementary branches is helpful to any one, and men coming from our school may not always do well, for knowledge is but one element of many, in a successful life. There are some, however, known to us, who received their training in great part here, who are doing well in civil life, the knowledge gained here being helpful to them. I think our advancement here quite equal to that of other schools, where but primary studies are pursued; at the same time our students work from eight to ten hours each day. This school may well continue to receive your care, for it is one of the elements by which we seek the true end of punishment—protection of society.

LIBRARY.

Books have been selected from time to time as needed. We have

Biography,	235 volumes.
History,	199 volumes.
Fiction,	192 volumes.
Religious,	221 volumes.
Poetry,	30 volumes.
Philosophical,	36 volumes.
Scientific,	38 volumes.
Travel,	44 volumes=995 vol.

in good condition. Books are distributed each Saturday, except in cases where special studies are pursued, when books are retained at the pleasure of the student. I shall be pleased to have you examine the library at any time.

Saturday afternoon lectures are continued as before with same interest and profit.

CHAPEL.

These services are conducted, as last year, by some clergyman at 9 A. M. of each Sunday. Service here is much the same as is observed in the churches of our city. With the services of these gentlemen, the morning hour cannot fail to be interesting for all who attend. There are very many friends in the city and even in other towns and States who wish to know the actual results of

these religious instructions. Any statistics must be very unreliable. Our men and women, many of them, go from here and are seen by us no more. Exaggerated statements of reformation will do neither prisoner nor the effort to reform by religious instruction any good. Character is of slow growth, yet, I think, one can discern a decided improvement in tone and intellectual qualities of our congregation from year to year, a choir has been formed from the students, instructed in part by a matron, who is also organist, which aids in the religious service. The choir is becoming well trained, and their instruction in music is heplful to them as part of their education, as well as a help in chapel service.

We are a little world with ways and conditions quite our own, which cannot be described to one not acquainted with us or our surroundings.

That there are many failures to reach our ideals there can be no doubt, that there is an earnest efforts for improvement on the part of many is also apparent. With what results let those determine who have been often here as interested visitors, and who may know our students in society.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. YEMANS, TEACHER.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Detroit House of Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I present you this my thirteenth annual report of the medical department. I am pleased to call your attention to the good sanitary state of the House. This is due no doubt to carefulness of the officers as to cleanliness of the cells, halls and shops, personal cleanliness of prisoners by frequent bathing, wholesome food, and attention to hygienic conditions, to improved drainage, afforded by the new sewers.

There has been neither epidemic nor prevailing sickness; the usual number of venereal cases have required treatment; also, there have been many cases of delirium tremens, and of debility, resulting from dissipation and idleness. These patients have been improved by proper treatment and regular habits, required by our rules. The hospitals are clean, wholesome and well ventilated. The sick who require more care than can be given them in the cells have been treated in hospital under the care of proper nurses.

There have died from

Consumption	5
Bilious Fever	2
Pneumonia	2
Suicide	2
Heart disease	1
Total	12

Of these six must have died in any case; two died from suicide; four from disease contracted while in prison.

Each direction for the comfort of the sick, or for the protection of the well, has been cheerfully carried out by the officers each in his or her department.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES A. BROWN, M. D.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

TO LOCATE A

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

FOR

MICHIGAN.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR DECEMBER 1, 1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

REPORT.

To Hon. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

The undersigned Commissioners, under Act No. 170, S. L. of 1873, to select and secure to the State a suitable site for a State House of Correction, and to provide plans, specifications, and estimates for the necessary buildings to be erected thereon, beg leave to report as required by section three of the act.

The Commissioners, after diligent enquiry and extended personal examinations, accepted in behalf of the State the site at Ionia, which, together with valuable franchises, as hereafter mentioned, are derived without cost to the State.

That the new prison should be located in the western or northwestern portion of the State, seemed well nigh self-evident and quite generally conceded. Ionia, as centrally located as any locality in this portion of the State, with all needed railroad facilities, occupying a favorable geographical position for manufacturing, and procuring the materials therefor, generously donates a site containing fifty-three and one-half acres, situated one mile from the center of the town and outside of the corporate limits of the city. The site occupies an elevated plateau in immediate connection with the D. & M. R. R. and D., L. & M. R. R.

It is contiguous to the Grand River and Stebbins Creek, either or both of which will be available for drainage. A perpetually flowing spring of pure water of abundant capacity will supply this indispensable requisite. We submit herewith a plat of the city of Ionia and adjacent territory, showing the relative relation of the site selected; also a deed (and abstract of title) with perpetual right of way, viz: The control of Stebbins' Creek to the river; the right of sewerage across adjacent property to the river; the right to use and control springs of water on the west and north of the grounds; the right to erect reservoirs and lay pipes through adjacent possessions. We submit, too, letters from the officers of the D. & M. R. R. and the D., L. & L. M. R. R., agreeing to put in the necessary side-tracks and switches to connect the prison premises with these roads, and to afford the House of Correction special transportation rates. The plans and specifications for the buildings and enclosure, very completely drawn and carefully considered, are also presented herewith.

In the selection of the site, but more particularly in producing plans and specifications, the Board was early confronted with the question of the relation of such site and plans to the practical purposes of the proposed prison, and since the act is silent on this subject, they were left to their own investigations to determine it. It was found that there is general agreement among all that prisons are for the protection of society from crimes, by the custody of criminals, and by producing such changes of mind and character during the period

of detention as shall protect society from them after their release. There seems to be, also, a popular expectation that the imprisonment of criminals shall in some way operate to deter others from crime; but it is conceded now that this effect is to be derived more from the fact and *certainty* of imprisonment, than from any possible severities of prison discipline or sufferings of criminals in durance. We find, too, that those who have given most attention to the subject have relinquished the idea that adversity, with compulsory employment and religious exhortation, can generally secure such changes of character with prisoners as is necessary, or that any system of treatment yet devised can be satisfactorily successful under present plans of prison construction, organization, and management. We believe (and we are supported in this view by the very best authorities accessible), that it is incumbent upon the State to provide a reformative prison system; that such a system involves sufficient of adversity for the prisoners, and is at the same time a better preventive of crimes than any amount of severe punishment inflicted for its own sake, or for terrorism, can possibly be. And it is certain that any prison structure, in its arrangements and facilities, may positively help or hinder reformations in proportion as it is properly or improperly planned.

Prisoners should be supplied with stronger motives for self-improvement than are now provided in prisons, and better opportunities should be afforded them. And more attention should be given to the practical preparation of prisoners for return to society, and their preparation be properly tested. Therefore the new prison should supply facilities for the wisest education of prisoners, and by forming an advanced grade of prisoners, both in education and industry, serve to stimulate the prisoners in the State Prison as well.

We have sought to plan a prison fitted for its true place in a better prison system, yet adapted to service as a separate prison establishment to meet the present exigency. The plan submitted contemplates the confinement of five hundred (500) men, a number very generally estimated as the true maximum for any prison, and, we believe, under a wise prison system, sufficient for our State for very many years to come, barring, of course, unusual and unlooked-for, yet possible demands. It includes a wall enclosing six hundred by twelve hundred feet, within which all the buildings are to be situated. While the enclosure is as small as can well be, it is at the same time large enough to obviate the unrest and irksomeness such barriers frequently produce; and since, by the wall, a less number of guards will be employed, and sometimes the prisoners themselves may be deputized, its cost may soon be covered by the saving of expense in the conduct of the establishment.

The main and cellular buildings are grouped around an octagonal center for economy of supervision and security, and for the facilities thus afforded for gathering the prisoners for school and other exercises at evening.

The five wings, containing five hundred cells, each group of different size and arrangement, enables all desirable classification of the prisoners, and the contiguous location of the officers' quarters secures their constant presence within call. Arrangements are made for boarding and lodging the police, and if need be, other employés,—a measure believed to be of very great importance. They will thus be present always, directly under the supervision and control of the Superintendent, avoiding the evils arising from spending their leisure hours in questionable associations in town; and experience teaches that a considerable saving may be made by boarding the employés over the cost when salaried and boarding out or living at home. A dining-room is included for the whole

number of persons, susceptible of division into three compartments for classification. The kitchen, laundry, and all needed domestic apartments are contiguous thereto and ample. The workshop is planned two stories high, fifty feet wide, and four hundred feet long, affording room enough for varied mechanical employment. There is also a barn, fuel building, reservoir, an engine and boiler house, and the estimates include drainage, gas and water distribution and steam heating throughout all the buildings.

The Superintendent's residence is planned separate and apart from the main buildings,—of such size and arrangement that it shall be suitable and sufficient for the accommodation of such a man and his family as the State will probably desire to place in charge of these important interests. The large school-room shown upon the plans in the upper story of the central building, is designed to be subdivided into class-rooms around the outside, opening into a common auditorium at will, and by aid of movable partitions.

The school is to impart the technical education required for ordinary business relations, but not mainly for this. It is here that the tone of the establishment will be maintained, and, by oral instruction to the whole company together, to stimulate the desire of each prisoner for intellectual improvement, to awaken and arouse manly sentiments and better moods.

This and every apartment provided are for practical use in the purposes of the prison. The plans and estimates are for a prison constructed of brick, which is durable and affords sufficient security against escapes. It is no longer deemed desirable, if it is possible, to build Bastiles of rock or iron for modern prisons, unless it be for county jails,—certainly not for prisons of this class. Too great reliance upon physical barriers to prevent escapes is an evil, and is an evidence of defective disciplinary control. Such a policy overreaches itself, and is as dangerous as the other extreme, which has been expressed in the saying, "The strongest wall is no wall." Buildings and walls sufficient to prevent prisoners from straying away while traversing the enclosure, or temporarily out of view, as must sometimes be, yet requiring constant care and supervision, tends to a treatment producing sometimes a public sentiment in the prison of the greatest value to reformative aims, constituting of itself the best safeguard. There is no doubt but the material and construction planned provides for this mean. It has been supposed that a modern prison for the custody of five hundred prisoners, must of necessity cost in the neighborhood of five hundred thousand dollars in these days, and this sum was estimated for the cost of the projected Federal Military Prison at Rock Island, Illinois, and some others recently discussed.

But we are gratified in presenting careful estimates for this new and very complete establishment at two hundred and seventy thousand dollars. That the estimate is liberal our own examinations attest, and it is confirmed by the calculations of the architects, verified by the testimony of practical builders. The prison can be built and furnished for the sum named.

In view of the urgent need of an additional prison, if the improvements in our prison system it enables, and of the opportune sentiment of our people upon the whole subject, we respectfully yet urgently recommend the requisite appropriation to go forward without delay.

The expenses of the Commissioners in visiting persons in other States, and in personal examination of the several sites offered by different localities, and for procuring the plans and specifications, and surveying and platting the grounds of sites selected, are as follows:

Hampton Rich, expenses	$ 138 15
Charles T. Hills, expenses	295 71
John M. Swift, expenses	192 23
Mortimer L. Smith & Co., for plans, specifications and estimates	325 00
Paid Briggs & Bell, for surveying and platting grounds	82 00
Total expenses	$1,033 09

Very respectfully,

HAMPTON RICH,
CHARLES T. HILLS,
JOHN M. SWIFT,
Commissioners.

DETROIT, Dec. 1, 1874.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

STATE DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Lansing, December 26th, 1874.

HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of Michigan:*

SIR:—In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit herewith my Annual Abstract of the Reports of the several Boards of County Superintendents of the Poor, for the year ending September 30th, A. D. 1874.

Information is included from every organized county in the State, except Manitou, and that I have no doubt, like Emmet, has no Superintendents of the Poor, and makes no expenditures, as a county, on account of the poor.

Allow me, again, to suggest that the Superintendents should not be required by law to *make* their reports until after the time fixed by law for the annual meeting of the Boards of Supervisors, some of the statistics required not being known with certainty until after that time; also, that a law should be enacted providing for *uniform records* by Superintendents of the Poor, similar to the one requiring uniform records to be kept by Sheriffs. This would, I think, obviate the necessity of considerable correspondence to correct and complete the reports after they are received at this office, and enable the Secretary of State to present a full abstract of correct information at an earlier date.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL STRIKER,
Secretary of State.

ABSTRACT.

TABLES I TO VII, INCLUSIVE,

WITH EXHIBITS FOLLOWING TABLES III AND VII,

AND

SCHEDULES A AND B,

WITH REMARKS FOLLOWING THE TABLES AND SCHEDULES.

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Table I.—NUMBER OF PAUPERS AND COST; NUMBER TEMPORARILY RELIEVED, AND COST; COST PER WEEK OF PAUPERS; AMOUNTS PAID FROM POOR FUNDS, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF COUNTIES ON ACCOUNT OF THE POOR.

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Table III.—NATIVITIES OF PAUPERS, FOLLOWED BY EXHIBIT A.

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Table IV.—VALUE OF PAUPERS' LABOR; TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES; ITEMIZED ANNUAL EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING POORHOUSES; VALUE OF PRODUCTS; PER CENT OF VALUE OF PRODUCTS TO CAPITAL INVESTED.

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Table VII.—VALUE OF FARMS AND APPURTENANCES.

Exhibit B.—COMPARISON OF VALUES OF FARMS AND BUILDINGS WITH THOSE OF 1873.

Schedule A.—STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO POORHOUSES AND TREATMENT, CARE, ETC., OF INMATES.

Schedule B.—LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS, BY COUNTIES.

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TABLE I.

Showing, by Counties, the whole number of Paupers received in the County Poorhouses and Wayne and Washtenaw County Asylums for the Insane; the Average Number Maintained, and the Number under Sixteen Years of Age; the Whole number of persons Temporarily Relieved outside the Poorhouses; the cost of Maintaining the Poorhouses, exclusive of interest on Capital invested in the farm and appurtenances, and value of the Paupers' labor; the Cost per week of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses, exclusive of interest on Capital invested and value of the Paupers' labor; the Amount Expended in Temporary Relief; and the whole Amount paid from the County Poor Funds, and the whole Amount Expended by the County in the care and support of the Poor, with Totals for the State, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERS. Whole number Received.	PAUPERS. Average number Maintained.	PAUPERS. Number under 16 Years of Age.	Number of Persons Temporarily Relieved outside the Poorhouses.	Cost of Maintaining the Poorhouses, exclusive of Interest on Capital invested, and value of Paupers' labor, as stated by Superintendents.	Cost per week of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses, ex. of Int. on Capital invested.*	Amount Expended for Temporary Relief outside the Poorhouses, exclusive of Transportation and Medical Attendance.	Whole Amount Paid from the several County Poor Funds.	Whole Amount Expended by the Counties in the Care and Support of the Poor.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alcona *1*	----	----	----	16	----	----	$541 80	$1,221 57	$1,333 57
Allegan	89	46.	23	787	$2,378 39	$ 99	4,159 20	9,851 19	13,286 24
Alpena	*a*	----	----	*b* 284	*c*	----	*d* 3,140 37	6,441 67	6,941 67
Antrim	----	----	----	26	*e*	----	819 34	979 13	979 13
Barry	26	12.	7	250	434 30	69	1,310 44	3,065 41	4,316 77
Bay	64	8.08+	----	516	2,802 58	6 67+	3,562 91	6,167 52	7,757 58
Benzie *1*	----	----	----	18	----	----	992 81	*f* 116 06	*g*
Berrien	132	50.33+	51	889	4,262 19	1 62	4,246 72	11,890 18	11,890 18
Branch	61	21.25	8	189	1,818 39	1 64	950 56	3,852 27	4,899 12
Calhoun	118	46.66+	27	544	3,789 36	1 21	5,823 58	13,664 77	16,584 09
Cass	64	33.13	19	160	2,713 85	1 57	1,165 07	6,174 16	7,717 44
Charlevoix *1*	----	----	----	6	----	----	86 57	188 50	*g*
Cheboygan *2*	3	3.	----	25	1,100 00	7 05	365 26	1,772 26	1,772 26
Chippewa *1*	----	----	----	30	----	----	1,017 75	*h*	1,285 45
Clare	8	1.26+	----	15	*i* 702 97	10 72	275 01	1,617 49	1,617 49
Clinton	89	28.	9	114	2,485 62	1 70	481 01	3,233 51	*g*

* Computed from the totals of columns 2 and 5.
1 No poorhouse or farm.
2 County rented a poorhouse. Farm purchased within the year.
a Included in the number of temporarily relieved.
b Some of these were received into the poorhouse for care during sickness. See Schedule A.
c Included in temporary relief; not reported separately.
d Includes expense of maintaining the poorhouse.
e "The poor farm is not used by the county, as it is more economical to support the poor outside than at the farm."
f Probably erroneous, as the number obtained by footing the several items of expense is $1,527 41.
g Not correctly reported.
h Not reported.
i Farm is rented to keeper, who boards the paupers. See Schedule A.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERS. Whole number Received.	PAUPERS. Average number Maintained.	PAUPERS. Number under 16 Years of Age.	Number of Persons Temporarily Relieved outside the Poorhouse.	Cost of Maintaining the Poorhouse, exclusive of Interest on Capital Invested, and value of Paupers' labor, as stated by Superintendents.	Cost per week of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouse, ex. of Int. on Capital invested.*	Amount Expended for Temporary Relief outside the Poorhouse, exclusive of Transportation and Medical Attendance.	Whole Amount Paid from the several County Poor Funds.	Whole Amount Expended by the Counties in the Care and Support of the Poor.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delta[1]	----	----	----	19	----	----	$489 15	$489 15	$794 15
Eaton	58	32.	5	61	$1,778 86	$1 06	426 71	3,908 84	5,734 65
Genesee	70	33.	15	578	4,697 20	2 87	5,750 72	11,898 00	14,716 07
Grand Traverse	7	1.75	3	16	896 75	9 19	615 55	1,680 00	2,008 00
Gratiot	14	11.	8	75	a 1,450 94	2 58	854 22	3,149 42	3,149 42
Hillsdale	74	52.	15	124	2,310 00	85	878 97	4,602 55	5,836 20
Houghton	56	31.	7	550	5,570 84	3 64	9,576 64	15,089 94	16,925 18
Huron[1]	----	----	----	22	----	----	268 04	870 54	870 54
Ingham	55	36.41 +	16	348	b 3,074 74	1 14	620 64	5,139 08	5,139 08
Ionia	42	25.58 +	2	225	1,588 15	1 85	822 93	3,400 48	5,502 41
Iosco	13	3.66 +	3	109	a 859 60	4 51	920 47	2,562 15	c 2,562 15
Isabella	6	1.55 +	----	21	a 600 00	6 23	700 00	1,800 00	1,800 00
Jackson	100	36.	14	501	3,500 00	1 86	755 14	5,792 96	7,885 96
Kalamazoo	56	34.56 +	16	746	3,607 28	2 04	2,064 46	9,404 07	9,793 26
Kalkaska[1]	----	----	----	32	----	----	488 97	699 22	770 04
Kent	104	52.	7	826	4,102 02	1 51	1,220 00	9,614 60	d 9,614 60
Keweenaw[2]	17	5.	----	101	1,019 18	3 91	2,820 45	4,941 84	5,091 84
Lake[1]	----	----	----	77	----	----	385 60	385 60	492 60
Lapeer	55	43.	19	156	2,427 51	1 08	2,668 25	8,885 92	10,212 50
Leelanaw[1]	----	----	----	37	----	----	879 31	879 31	773 31
Lenawee	81	50.	12	937	3,947 49	1 51	12,277 34	19,452 95	19,452 95
Livingston	20	10.66 +	----	119	1,058 66	1 90	674 59	3,771 09	4,856 01
Mackinac[1]	e 8	----	----	15	----	----	f 725 50	725 50	725 50
Macomb	68	41.	7	568	3,451 41	2 55	2,812 41	9,271 12	9,969 38
Manistee	29	16.	5	146	1,881 71	2 26	1,658 28	4,174 16	4,174 16
Marquette	70	20.	13	659	4,496 87	4 32	5,926 74	g 16,156 91	24,577 84
Mason[3]	----	----	----	138	----	----	2,112 81	4,014 42	h
Mecosta	5	2.50 +	----	180	a 403 71	3 10	i 3,082 88	4,607 59	4,927 59
Menominee	19	8.	1	52	j 1,724 67	16 06	618 00	3,808 06	4,376 12
Midland	28	14.58 +	9	240	4,807 76	5 58	2,024 98	6,780 76	7,080 76
Milwaukee[1]	----	----	----	5	----	----	80 00	80 00	80 00
Monroe	54	31.	12	1,090	2,962 15	1 66	2,886 80	8,418 87	9,089 70
Montcalm	48	25.	22	570	2,114 23	1 62	1,240 77	3,500 00	4,118 20
Muskegon	46	10.25 +	18	267	2,293 21	4 80	2,912 81	6,906 67	8,106 87
Newaygo	14	6.	4	k	1,021 12	3 27	295 75	2,446 84	2,870 19
Oakland	109	42.66 +	11	803	3,651 61	1 64	2,971 86	8,578 90	8,578 90
Oceana	16	8.	6	110	2,180 87	5 24	1,257 61	3,981 29	3,857 29
Ontonagon[4]	3	1.	1	38	l 600 00	11 58	m 2,362 95	4,969 74	n

* Computed from the totals of columns 2 and 5.
1 No poorhouse or farm.
2 No poorhouse or farm; permanent paupers boarded.
3 Poorhouse completed and a few paupers received about the close of the year; number not stated.
4 County has a poorhouse and farm, but each township seems to care for its own poor; report not very clear.
a Farm is rented to keeper, who boards the paupers. See Schedule A.
b Including improvements on farm.
c "Including bills incurred in previous years to the amount of $740 99."
d Includes $113 54 for support of orphans at Adrian.
e Permanent paupers whose board was hired.
f Includes the expense of maintaining three permanent paupers.
g Of which $8,420 43 was paid from the contingent fund. See Schedule A.
h Not correctly reported.
i Includes $1,500 reported as paid to Supervisors, which was expended in relief of town poor.
j Obtained by footing items of annual poorhouse expenditure.
k "Cannot tell."
l Reported as keeper's salary, but seems to cover all items of expense.
m Paid to Supervisors for the relief of town poor.
n Not reported.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERS. Whole number Received.	PAUPERS. Average number Maintained.	PAUPERS. Number under 16 Years of Age.	Number of Persons Temporarily Relieved outside the Poorhouses.	Cost of Maintaining the Poorhouses, exclusive of interest on Capital invested, and value of Paupers' labor, as stated by Superintendents.	Cost per week of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses, ex. of int. on Capital invested.*	Amount Expended for Temporary Relief outside the Poorhouses, exclusive of Transportation and Medical Attendance.	Whole Amount Paid from the several County Poor Funds.	Whole Amount Expended by the Counties in the Care and Support of the Poor.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Osceola	8	4.	3	83	*a* $749 00	$3 00	$2,199 62	$ 4,129 97	*b*
Ottawa	40	17.50	4	344	1,959 74	2 15	5,066 06	9,148 91	$9,542 73
Presque Isle *1*	----	----	----	7	----	----	*c*	360 00	*b*
Saginaw	128	85.	12	600	5,084 45	2 76	3,489 41	11,628 40	11,628 40
Sanilac	9	7.20 +	....	129	1,259 12	3 35	2,049 46	3,570 58	*d*
Schoolcraft *1*	----	----	----	4	----	----	80 01	486 01	486 01
Shiawassee	87	21.	9	145	2,291 49	2 09	922 31	4,835 75	4,835 75
St. Clair	88	19.22	5	590	2,188 40	2 13	6,109 56	10,826 12	*e* 10,826 12
St. Joseph	63	37.50	8	*f* 196	4,102 22	2 10	2,159 49	7,147 79	7,147 79
Tuscola	28	16.	10	178	2,185 12	2 62	1,480 34	5,498 31	5,498 31
Van Buren	56	22.	16	458	2,958 88	2 58	3,293 01	6,682 64	6,652 64
Washtenaw	410	113.	20	1,283	12,705 58	2 16	6,049 69	22,472 00	22,472 00
Wayne	1,781	418.60	339	9,328	85,661 22	2 11	*g* 16,060 97	57,658 14	*g* 57,658 14
Wexford *2*	----	----	----	20	----	----	587 50	881 37	990 59
Totals	4,541	1,646.74 +	592	26,568	$169,528 96	$1 97	$158,208 63	$420,264 05	$444,790 49

* Computed from the totals of columns 2 and 5.

1 No poorhouse or farm.

2 County has a farm but no poorhouse.

a Superintendents reported nothing under this head but board. The reported cost of medical attendance, clothing, and funeral expense at the poorhouse added at Secretary of State's office. Keeper has use of farm and three dollars a week for board of paupers.

b Not correctly reported.

c No expenditure reported for the seven temporarily relieved, except $200 for medical attendance.

d Not reported.

e Includes $651 25 expense of poor at "Michigan Retreat."

f "Estimated."

g Detroit expended about $25,000 additional.

The table includes all but two of the organized counties of the State,—those omitted being Emmet and Manitou. Neither of these have any superintendents of the poor, and it is believed that the county relief of the poor for the State is fully shown in this table. Fifty-two counties in the State have poorhouses and farms, being an increase of one over last year, caused by the building of a poorhouse in Huron county. Two have farms but no poorhouses,—the same number as last year,—but Ontonagon has purchased a farm, thus taking the place of Huron advanced as above stated. Wexford remaining as last year in this respect. The number of those which have neither farms or poorhouses is one less than last year, being sixteen; the change being brought about by the purchase of a farm by Cheboygan county.

There is decided improvement over last year in the report from Keweenaw county, and it would have come pretty well up to the average if the superintendents had not essayed to state the condition of the poorhouse when the county owns none, and the keeping of the permanent paupers is merely "let by contract, the keeper to supply house, food, washing, sewing, and nursing at a specified rate per month."

The practice of renting the poorhouse and farm to a keeper, and paying him a stipulated amount for keeping the paupers, is continued in Gratiot and Mecosta, and has been introduced the past year in Clare, Iosco, Isabella, and Osceola counties.

Antrim county continued the "out-door" relief system exclusively, though she has a poorhouse and farm; but Menominee seems to have returned to the old paths, and used her poorhouse and farm as a home for paupers the past year. Presque Isle only this year reports persons temporarily relieved, without stating the amount of money expended in such relief.

The Menominee superintendents say: "The number of persons temporarily relieved is fifty-two, which includes families from three to eight persons." Whether a family was counted as one person, or each member counted in making up the fifty-two, does not seem very clear.

Chippewa county alone fails to report the amount paid from the poor fund. Ontonagon and Sanilac make no statement of the whole amount expended by the counties on account of the poor, and the statements on this point made by the superintendents of the counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Clinton, Mason, Osceola, and Presque Isle were incorrect, the amounts in every case, except in that of Benzie, being smaller than the amounts reported as paid from the poor funds, whereas they should be as large, if not larger. In the case of Benzie county, the two amounts as reported are the same ($116.06), but as the report also shows $992.81 expended for temporary relief alone, they are probably both too small.

The whole number of paupers is greater than last year by seven hundred and forty-three; the average number, by one hundred and sixty-four and eighty-six hundredths; and the number under 16 years of age is less by seventy-five; the number of persons temporarily relieved is greater by twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight; the cost of maintaining the poorhouses, as stated by the superintendents, is greater by $21,816.43; the cost per week of maintenance of paupers is three cents greater; the amount expended for temporary relief appears to be only $164.38 more; but it is believed that a considerable part of the funeral expenses and cost of medical attendance outside the poorhouses was included in temporary relief accounts last year, as there is a large increase in those items this year which would account in part for the increase appearing to be disproportioned to the increase in the number of persons temporarily relieved, and the amount paid from the poor funds is $17,107.87.

The last column has been added to the table this year to show the total expenditure on account of the poor in those counties where a part is paid from other funds than the poor fund, another item having been added to the blank form for report for that purpose. Owing to misunderstanding on the part of some of the superintendents, the item was not reported correctly in a few cases, and the figures have been omitted, as shown by foot notes. No doubt the reason for inserting the additional item will be more clearly understood next year, and the report on that point be made more perfect. The difference between the totals of the last two columns indicates that $24,586.44 was expended which was not paid from the poor funds. Full and correct reports would probably increase it one or two thousand dollars.

TABLE II.

Showing, by Counties, the Whole Number, Average Number, and Number under Sixteen years of age of the Insane, Idiotic, Blind, and Mutes, Received and Maintained in the County Poor-houses and Wayne and Washtenaw County Asylums for the Insane, with Totals for the State, during the year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.			IDIOTIC.			BLIND.			MUTES.		
	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. Under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. Under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. Under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. Under 16 years of age.
Allegan	3	3.	----	8	7.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Barry	1	.25	----	2	2.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Bay	3	1.25	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Berrien	6	5.50	----	4	3.	1	2	2.	----	2	2.	----
Branch	4	4.	----	1	1.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Calhoun	17	11.75	----	----	----	----	2	2.	----	1	1.	1
Cass	6	2.17	----	10	9.50	2	----	----	----	1	1.	1
Clare	----	----	----	1	1.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clinton	3	1.08+	----	5	5.	----	2	1.01+	----	----	----	----
Eaton	4	4.	----	8	8.	----	1	1.	----	----	----	----
Genesee	10	5.	----	9	8.	3	1	1.	----	----	----	----
Gr. Traverse	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	.37+	----	----	----	----
Gratiot	----	----	----	5	5.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hillsdale	14	10.	----	6	6.	----	2	2.	----	----	----	----
Houghton	4	3.50	----	----	----	----	3	3.	----	1	1.	----
Ingham	5	5.	----	4	4.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ionia	2	1.	----	7	5.	1	1	1.	----	1	1.	----
Iosco	----	----	----	a1	.10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Isabella	2	1.03+	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Jackson	9	9.	----	----	----	----	2	2.	----	----	----	----
Kalamazoo	11	10.12+	----	12	11.60+	3	1	.52+	----	1	1.	1
Kent	13	13.	---	8	8.	----	1	1.	1	----	----	----
Kewecnaw[1]	3	2.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lapeer	6	5.	----	5	4.	1	3	2.50	----	2	1.50	----
Lenawee	18	12.	----	10	10.	----	3	3.	----	1	1.	----
Livingston	6	5.16+	----	1	1.	----	----	----	----	1	1.	----
Mackinac[1]	----	----	----	----	----	----	b1	c	----	----	----	----
Macomb	16	7.75	----	9	8.	1	1	1.	----	----	----	----
Marquette	4	2.	----	----	----	----	1	1.	----	----	----	----
Mecosta	----	----	----	2	2.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Menominee	1	c	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Midland	2	1.25	----	1	1.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Monroe	3	1.50	----	9	7.	2	2	2.	----	----	----	----
Montcalm	1	1.	----	5	4.	3	----	----	----	----	----	----
Muskegon	----	----	----	d 1	1.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Newaygo	1	.02+	----	2	2.	----	1	1.	----	----	----	----
Oakland	12	9.	----	11	11.	1	1	1.	----	----	----	----
Oceana	2	1.16+	1	----	----	----	1	1.	----	----	----	----
Ottawa	10	3.60	----	2	1.14	1	1	1.	----	2	2.	----
Saginaw	4	4.	----	3	3.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] No poorhouse.
a "Weak minded—not Idiotic."
b An Indian.
c Not reported.
d "Partial."

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.			IDIOTIC.			BLIND.			MUTES.		
	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. Under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. Under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. Under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. Under 16 years of age.
Sanilac	a4	4.	----	1	.53†	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Shiawassee	7	5.	----	7	6.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
St. Clair	7	6.11	----	----	----	----	1	.84	----	b	----	----
St. Joseph	2	2.	----	6	6.	1	8	8.	----	2	1.25	----
Tuscola	4	2.50	----	2	2.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Van Buren	2	2.	1	3	3.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Washtenaw	88	29.	----	6	4.75	----	2	2.	----	1	.50	----
Wayne	176	93.81†	5	8	8.	5	15	6.	----	----	----	----
Totals	446	290.51†	9	185	169.62†	29	55	43.24†	1	16	14.25	3

a "Fits and insane."
b "We have one at Flint."

Forty-eight counties are represented in the table. Of the twenty-two omitted, six, viz.: Alpena, Antrim, Manistee, Mason, Ontonagon, and Osceola have poor-houses, but no insane, idiotic, blind, or mutes are reported as inmates. Cheboygan and Wexford have farms but no buildings, and the remaining fourteen have neither farms nor buildings.

Keweenaw and Mackinac counties, although they have no poorhouses, appear for the purpose of including three insane paupers, who appear to be a regular charge in the former county and one blind Indian in the latter.

An increase over last year appears in the number of insane, blind, and mutes in the poor-houses and county asylums as follows: Thirty-four insane, eight blind, and four mutes, and a decrease of eleven idiotic paupers; also an increase of those under sixteen years of age, of five insane, three idiotic, and two mutes.

TABLE III.

Showing, by Counties, the Nationalities of the Paupers maintained in the County Poorhouses, and Wayne and Washtenaw County Asylums for the Insane; also, Permanent Paupers maintained outside the Poorhouses, with Totals for the State, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	Americans.*	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Negroes.†	Mulattoes.‡	Indians.	Danes.	Norwegians.	Hollanders.	Russians.	Unknown.	Totals.
Allegan	61	6	8	4	5	---	---	---	1	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	89
Barry	17	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	26
Bay	14	4	11	6	4	12	1	1	10	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	64
Berrien	98	---	18	---	6	---	---	2	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	132
Branch	55	1	2	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	61
Calhoun	72	14	20	1	7	---	---	---	1	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	118
Cass	47	1	---	---	1	1	---	2	1	6	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	64
Cheboygan	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Clare	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Clinton	38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39
Eaton	28	2	12	1	6	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	53
Genesee	40	5	10	1	10	2	---	---	---	1	---	a1	---	---	---	---	---	70
Gr. Traverse	6	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7
Gratiot	11	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14
Hillsdale	42	9	15	---	4	---	---	---	3	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	74
Houghton	15	3	15	---	10	1	1	9	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	56
Ingham	30	2	11	2	6	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	55
Ionia	23	3	9	1	4	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42
Iosco	7	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	b2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
Isabella	5	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
Jackson	48	---	37	3	5	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
Kalamazoo	28	4	12	---	11	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	56
Kent	44	3	25	3	9	2	1	8	2	2	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	104
Keweenaw *1*	---	4	6	---	2	1	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17
Lapeer	34	3	---	---	2	---	---	1	12	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	55
Lenawee	62	3	6	---	5	2	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81
Livingston	9	2	6	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	a1	---	---	---	---	---	20
Mackinac *1*	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	3
Macomb	43	3	16	1	18	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	83
Manistee	8	---	4	---	8	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	29
Marquette	15	2	21	1	3	---	---	18	8	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	70
Mecosta	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Menominee	3	2	6	---	3	---	---	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19
Midland	21	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	23
Monroe	27	---	3	---	15	6	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	54
Montcalm	31	5	5	1	1	---	---	1	1	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	48
Muskegon	11	5	5	1	4	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	c15	2	---	---	46
Newaygo	12	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	d1	---	---	---	---	---	14
Oakland	58	3	16	2	5	---	---	---	1	4	---	---	---	3	---	---	17	109
Oceana	7	---	3	1	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16

* Includes all Whites born in the United States.
† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of White blood.
‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of White and Negro blood.
1 No poorhouse; permanent paupers boarded.
c Half-breed.
b Includes one born in Nova Scotia.
c "Scandinavians."
d "Zeelander."

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Americans.*	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Negroes.†	Mulattoes.‡	Indians.	Danes.	Norwegians.	Hollanders.	Russians.	Unknown.	Totals.
Ontonagon..	.....	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Osceola.....	6	-----	-----	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
Ottawa.....	10	5	7	---	6	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	8	---	---	40
Saginaw	34	2	29	3	19	5	---	4	23	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	128
Sanilac	2	1	-----	---	3	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9
Shiawassee ..	25	-----	5	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	37
St. Clair	16	-----	10	2	2	1	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	38
St. Joseph...	51	2	3	3	2	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	63
Tuscola.....	22	2	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28
Van Buren..	41	2	7	---	1	---	---	1	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	56
Washtenaw..	161	53	87	15	61	8	---	4	10	4	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	410
Wayne	475	a 137	568	53	273	67	19	7	85	69	--	b1	--	13	--	14	--	1,781
Totals.....	1,919	296	1,033	108	528	114	22	79	196	111	42	6	3	32	15	15	22	4,541

* Includes all Whites born in the United States.
† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of White blood.
‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of White and Negro blood.
/ No poorhouse; permanent paupers boarded.
a Includes one born in Wales.
b Half-breed.

Fifty-three counties appear in this table, three of which, viz: Cheboygan, Keweenaw, and Mackinac own no poorhouses, but are included to show the nationalities of permanent paupers. Among the seventeen omitted are Alpena, Antrim, and Mason, which have poorhouses, but the Alpena and Antrim Superintendents report that they have no permanent paupers, and the Mason county poorhouse was but just built; the others have no poorhouses.

The per cent of paupers to population for 1872, 1873, and 1874, the increase or decrease of the number, and the per cent of such increase or decrease during 1873 and 1874 are shown by the following exhibit, marked A.

A.

EXHIBIT of the Per Cent. of Paupers of the Different Nationalities to the Total Number in the State of those Nationalities Respectively, and of the Whole Number of Paupers in the State for the Fiscal Years 1872, 1873, and 1874, to the Total Population of the State in 1870; and of the Amount of the Increase or Decrease of the Number of Paupers of the Different Nationalities, and of all Nationalities, from the close of the Fiscal Year 1872 to the close of the Fiscal Year 1873, and from the close of the Fiscal Year 1873 to the close of the Fiscal Year 1874, with the Per Cent of such Increase or Decrease.

NATIONALITIES.	TOTAL POPULATION.a	No. of Paupers.b	Per Ct. of Paupers to Population in 1874.	Per Ct. of Paupers to Population in 1873.	Per Ct. of Paupers to Population in 1872.	Increase or Decrease in the No. since 1872.	Per Ct. of Increase or Decrease since 1872.	Increase or Decrease in the No. from 1873 to 1874.	Per Ct. of Increase or Decrease from 1873 to 1874.
Americans1	900,630	1,919	.21+	.17+	.16+	+368	23.72+	+47	3.12+
Canadian	86,185	195	.22+	.08+	.18+	+119	156.57+	-80	-51.28+
Germans	64,143	528	.82+	.72+	.60+	+61	13.06+	+82	21.29+
Irish	42,013	1,033	2.45+	1.98+	1.65+	+199	23.86+	+137	19.65+
English	35,047	295	.84+	.85+	.59+	-4	-1.33+	+90	43.06+
Hollanders	12,559	15	.11+	.22+	.07+	-13	-46.42+	+19	211.11+
Scotch	8,552	108	1.26+	1.29+	.83+	-3	-2.70+	+40	56.33+
Mulattoes2	6,223	42	.67+	.54+	.35+	+8	23.52+	+12	54.54+
Negroes3	5,521	111	2.01+	1.88+	1.30+	+7	6.73+	+32	44.44+
Indians	4,926	6	.12+	.32+	.06+	-10	-62.50	+13	433.33+
Scandinavians	3,922	111	2 83+	2.75+	2.21+	+8	2.77+	+21	24.13+
French	3,120	114	3.65+	2.88+	2.43+	+24	26.66+	+14	18.42+
Danes	1,354	3	.22+	.96+	.44+	-10	-76.92+	+7	116.66+
Russians & Poles	1,168	15	1.28+	.94+	.34+	+4	36.36+	+7	175.
Welsh	558	.....	.....	1.07+	.....	-6	-100.	+6	.....
Italians	110	22	20.	3.63+	1.81+	+18	450.	+2	100.
Miscellaneous	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	-8	-80.	+5	100.
Unknown	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	-14	-88.88+	+12	50.
Totals for State	1,184,059	4,541	.38+	.32+	.28+	+743	19.56+	+466	13.98+

1 All Whites born in the United States.
2 All in whom there appears a mixture of White and Negro blood.
3 All Negroes in whom there appears no trace of White blood.
a Taken from the published Census of the United States for 1870.
b Taken from the foregoing table.

TABLE IV.

Showing by Counties the Estimated Value of the Paupers' labor; the Estimated Value of the in Farms and Appurtenances; the Amount paid for the Transportation of Paupers and Poorhouses, so far as reported by the Superintendents, including interest at seven per cent State, for the year ending September 30, 1873.

	COUNTIES.	Estimated value of Paupers' Labor.	Estimated value of all the Products of the Farms.	Per Cent of value of Products to the Capital invested in Farms and Appurtenances.*	Transportation Expenses.				Expense of	
					Of Paupers to and from the Poorhouses.	Of Poor Persons to their Friends.	Transportation of Children to the State Public School.	Totals.	Keepers' Salaries.	Medical Attendance.
1	Alcona *1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$40 00	$40 00	.....	.....
2	Allegan	$100 00	$1,900 00	10.77+	$151 81	$210 93	.....	362 74	$750 00	$113 70
3	Alpena	.....	40 00	1.05+	.....	452 00	.....	452 00	650 00	*b*
4	Barry	100 00	956 00	11.89+	23 00	58 01	*d* 25 40	106 41	150 69	22 00
5	Bay	200 00	600 00	5.41+	14 50	350 86	.....	365 36	*e* 600 00	*b*
6	Benzie *1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	60 00	.....	.....
7	Berrien	250 00	1,296 00	6.14+	244 06	40 50	52 69	337 25	550 00	302 55
8	Branch	50 00	841 00	5.29+	4 00	117 30	.....	121 30	500 00	50 00
9	Calhoun	822 50	1,597 11	8.56+	23 02	83 41	.....	106 43	900 00	80 00
10	Cass	350 00	2,000 00	7.02+	20 00	44 25	.....	64 25	825 00	202 50
11	Charlevoix *1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	25 00	.....	.....
12	Cheboygan *2*	.....	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Chippewa *1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 20	.....	12 20	.....	.....
14	Clare *3*	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	18 00	*g* 144 55	44 00
15	Clinton	240 00	947 00	10.57+	5 00	5 00	.....	10 00	730 00	74 15
16	Eaton	250 00	1,025 00	6.21+	27 50	88 00	.....	115 50	500 00	98 75
17	Genesee	800 00	980 00	5.99+	25 00	149 19	.....	174 19	709 00	275 00
18	G. Traverse	15 00	628 75	7.07+	10 00	50 00	.....	60 00	450 00	80 75
19	Gratiot *3*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 15	23 15	1,211 88	8 85
20	Hillsdale	800 00	1,900 00	8.47+	31 00	310 85	.....	341 85	1,100 00	86 00
21	Houghton	.....	2,000 00	21.97+	24 50	55 00	.....	79 50	900 00	400 00
22	Huron *1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....
23	Ingham	200 00	2,834 01	18.11+	82 45	106 26	.....	188 71	1,100 00	94 00

* Computed in the Secretary of State's office.
1 No poorhouse or farm.
2 Farm just purchased, but no poorhouse.
3 Farm is rented to keeper. See Schedule A.
b Included with medical attendance outside poorhouse.
d Includes $17 for transportation to State Institution at Flint.
e "From Contingent Fund."
g Probably paid for board. See Schedule A.

TABLE IV.

products of the County Poor Farms; the Per Cent of value of products to the capital invested other Poor Persons; the several Items of exclusively Annual Expense of maintaining the on capital invested in Farms and Appurtenances, with Totals for each County and for the

MAINTAINING THE POORHOUSES, ITEMIZED. (*Annual Expense Wholly.*)

Food Purchased.	Clothing Purchased.	Hay Purchas'd.	Grain Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Seed Purchas'd.	Funeral Expenses.	Sundry Expenses not before Enumerated.	Interest on Capital Invested at Seven Per Cent.†	Totals.‡	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
a	*a*	*a*	*a*	$426 84	$11 99	*a*	$321 14	$1,284 22	$2,857 89	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 22 75	264 60	987 35	3
.....	$125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6 00	10 90	562 45	879 04	4
$1,257 40	98 70	.....	.....	885 25	.....	*f* 296 18	.....	775 25	3,857 78	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
295 00	700 00	.....	$152 90	1,087 75	.....	25 75	25 00	1,475 74	4,564 69	7
a	*a*	.....	35 00	283 64	15 78	29 00	.....	1,112 65	2,026 07	8
720 00	400 00	$220 00	115 00	745 00	24 34	110 50	524 52	1,305 78	5,045 14	9
800 00	500 00	.....	.....	836 89	56 42	69 00	202 19	1,991 50	5,083 50	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	6 50	.....	.....	.....	31 50	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	288 18	.....	30 00	50 00	316 75	823 48	14
a	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	626 85	1,481 00	15
425 84	271 09	.....	.....	369 36	.....	52 83	33 50	1,155 00	2,905 86	16
a	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	1,144 50	2,119 50	17
215 00	10 00	.....	.....	157 36	99 00	31 00	10 00	622 49	1,625 60	18
.....	26 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 00	455 00	1,768 56	19
Λ 300 00	585 68	Λ	Λ	.....	49 00	63 00	*i* 296 98	1,568 70	4,278 71	20
2,367 68	400 40	.....	63 40	360 00	24 00	65 00	*j* 279 72	687 00	5,497 20	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
a	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	890 40	2,084 40	23

† Computed from the county totals in Table VII.
‡ Extensions of the eleven preceding columns.
a Not reported.
c Insurance.
f Includes funeral expenses outside poorhouse, which are estimated at about $236.
Λ Hay, grain, etc., raised on farm "except $300 for food."
i $426 98 for groceries, and $100 for blacksmithing, etc.
j Includes $110 for insurance.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Estimated value of Paupers' Labor.	Estimated value of all the Products of the Farms.	Per Cent of value of Products to the Capital invested in Farms and Appurtenances.*	Transportation Expenses.				Expense of	
				Of Paupers to and from the Poorhouses.	Of Poor Persons to their Friends.	Transportation of Children to the State Public School.	Totals.	Keepers' Salaries.	Medical Attendance
1 Ionia	$125 00	$1,705 64	9.29+	$30 80	$39 35	*a* 30 10	$100 25	$700 00	$55 00
2 Iosco *1*	----------	----------	----------	22 50	31 75	----------	54 25	*b* 709 92	82 61
3 Isabella *2*	----------	----------	----------	7 50	----------	----------	7 50	*c*	----------
4 Jackson	100 00	2,298 00	18.71+	41 75	175 00	----------	216 75	1,000 00	300 00
5 Kalamazoo	350 00	1,800 00	8.84+	*d*	*e* 184 78	11 00	195 78	*f* 850 00	140 00
6 Kalkaska *3*	----------	----------	----------	----------	9 00	----------	9 00	----------	----------
7 Kent	150 00	800 00	4.30+	99 00	209 51	A 51 00	359 51	1,000 00	152 30
8 Keweenaw *4*	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	101 00	101 00	*c*	140 00
9 Lapeer	400 00	1,136 00	11.50+	22 50	70 00	----------	92 50	710 00	52 00
10 Lenawee	500 00	1,980 00	5.23+	6 50	473 82	146 39	626 71	1,500 00	175 00
11 Livingston	50 00	1,114 00	8.30+	15 00	21 50	----------	36 50	550 00	75 00
12 Macomb	300 00	1,532 43	6.26+	71 65	65 00	----------	136 65	750 00	114 88
13 Manistee	104 00	328 00	3.85+	----------	69 75	84 42	154 17	525 00	125 00
14 Marquette	300 00	186 00	.95+	69 65	307 45	74 95	452 05	600 00	654 16
15 Mason *5*	----------	----------	----------	----------	128 00	----------	128 00	----------	----------
16 Mecosta *2*	----------	318 00	9.85+	2 00	43 50	----------	45 50	*c*	88 00
17 Menominee	----------	291 00	12.67+	8 00	22 00	----------	30 00	500 00	*k*
18 Midland	----------	640 00	10.15+	----------	108 15	----------	108 15	400 00	75 00
19 Monroe	250 00	2,921 42	10.82+	33 70	99 68	----------	133 38	538 30	47 25
20 Montcalm	150 00	1,502 52	84.10+	54 50	66 00	----------	120 50	705 00	85 00
21 Muskegon	*m*	*m*	----------	16 00	274 40	----------	290 40	650 00	328 20
22 Newaygo	----------	187 00	12.89+	25 00	35 00	----------	60 00	350 00	50 00
23 Oakland	200 00	1,890 88	5.37+	95 01	28 80	----------	123 81	500 00	172 00
24 Oceana	50 00	1,015 52	12.17+	15 00	----------	----------	15 00	425 00	26 00
25 Ontonagon *6*	----------	800 00	26.89+	55 25	----------	----------	55 25	*p* 600 00	----------
26 Osceola *2*	----------	250 00	6.88+	36 00	43 00	----------	79 00	*c*	50 00

* Computed in the Secretary of State's office.
1 Farm is new, and keeper has the use of it.
2 Farm is rented to keeper. See Schedule A.
3 No poorhouse or farm.
4 County has no farm or poorhouse, but hires some permanent paupers kept by the month.
5 Poorhouse just completed.
6 County has a poorhouse, but each township seems to care for its own poor.
a Includes $18 90 transportation to State Institution at Flint.
b For board of paupers by the week.
c No salary; keeper has use of farm and boards paupers.
d Not reported separately.
e Includes transportation of paupers to and from the poorhouse.
f Including the services of his wife.
A Includes $17 for transportation to State Institution at Flint.
k Included with medical attendance outside poorhouse.
m "Of no account owing to change of farm late in the spring, and subsequent peculiarities of season."
p This is the expense of maintaining the poorhouse for the year.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

MAINTAINING THE POORHOUSES, ITEMIZED. (*Annual Expense Wholly.*)

Food Purchased.	Clothing Purchased.	Hay Purchas'd.	Grain Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Seed Purchas'd.	Funeral Expenses.	Sundry Expenses not before Enumerated.	Interest on Capital invested at Seven Per Cent.†	Totals.‡	
$1,200 45	$350 00	$25 40	.....	$378 30	$48 00	$25 00	.....	$1,284 71	$4,061 86	1
.....	51 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	$4 96	368 20	1,223 80	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616 00	616 00	3
660 00	61 47	145 00	$180 75	574 97	72 00	16 50	78 80	1,162 00	4,396 49	4
g	*g*	*g*	*g*	*g*	*g*	80 25	*g*	1,424 50	2,494 75	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1,803 57	301 29	.....	.....	*i* 149 54	.....	49 50	187 50	1,302 00	4,945 70	7
.....	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220 00	8
505 83	742 38	28 00	.....	250 00	15 00	50 00	100 00	686 00	3,133 71	9
g	*g*	*g*	*g*	*g*	*g*	*g*	*g*	2,563 00	4,258 00	10
152 52	108 30	69 74	87 16	420 65	12 75	11 00	5 38	989 75	2,432 25	11
600 00	675 00	50 50	125 00	.....	89 60	.....	.....	1,718 25	4,118 23	12
566 65	191 18	.....	205 77	28 92	.....	.....	*j* 72 60	596 26	2,305 78	13
1,893 10	356 67	124 38	114 07	158 50	.....	144 50	228 93	1,361 50	5,635 96	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	11 25	5 00	22 00	222 25	356 50	16
665 00	260 00	14 78	9 39	36 00	58 50	74 50	25 00	160 65	1,808 82	17
600 60	358 46	.....	250 09	233 03	100 75	42 00	.....	441 00	2,500 84	18
l 446 85	558 65	.....	.....	642 78	.....	72 50	.....	1,888 98	4,210 21	19
406 00	92 15	165 00	160 00	310 78	75 30	25 00	100 00	125 05	2,289 28	20
500 11	166 00	.....	204 84	249 50	12 28	12 00	154 28	280 00	2,557 21	21
350 00	150 00	47 62	*n*	.....	15 50	58 00	*j* 9 00	101 50	1,181 62	22
664 81	485 16	48 00	51 25	548 86	25 45	42 00	*o* 1,124 07	2,461 00	6,112 60	23
502 57	116 42	.....	13 24	662 44	29 65	14 50	86 14	588 99	2,450 95	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 25	303 25	25
g 624 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	256 20	1,005 20	26

† Computed from the county totals in Table VII.
‡ Extensions of the eleven preceding columns.
g Not reported.
i Includes $9 54 for threshing grain.
j Insurance.
l "Groceries."
n "Included in food."
o Includes $764 00 for fuel.
q Probably paid for board. See Schedule A.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

	COUNTIES.	Estimated value of Paupers' Labor.	Estimated value of all the Products of the Farms.	Per Cent of value of Products to the Capital invested in Farms and Appurtenances.*	Transportation Expenses.				Expense of	
					Of Paupers to and from the Poorhouses.	Of Poor Persons to their Friends.	Transportation of Children to the State Public School.	Totals.	Keepers' Salaries.	Medical Attendance.
1	Ottawa	----------	$1,409 00	8.01+	$41 00	$93 75	----------	$134 75	$694 44	$100 00
2	Saginaw	----------	1,475 00	9.85+	174 50	646 40	----------	820 90	311 74	*b* 622 81
3	Sanilac	$25 00	775 00	8.12+	11 50	29 50	----------	41 00	400 00	16 40
4	Shiawassee	50 00	677 50	8.17+	8 00	119 23	----------	127 23	1,037 50	58 80
5	St. Clair	200 00	745 00	11.00+	3 05	140 36	$36 25	179 66	508 74	181 57
6	St. Joseph	100 00	928 00	10.00+	18 23	18 23	----------	36 46	650 00	180 10
7	Tuscola	----------	1,200 00	8.34+	187 50	----------	41 50	229 00	819 86	179 80
8	Van Buren	200 00	1,270 00	10.24+	65 50	228 05	----------	293 55	700 00	217 50
9	Washtenaw	700 00	2,068 00	6.83+	66 05	22 45	----------	88 50	600 00	25 00
10	Wayne	798 50	5,180 23	8.78+	1,147 26	450 00	10 95	1,608 21	*d* 2,587 50	800 00
11	Wexford *1*	----------	----------	----------	----------	12 70	----------	12 70	----------	----------
	Totals	$3,280 00	$57,449 04	7.91+	$3,085 74	$6,508 87	*f* $723 50	$10,318 41	$33,504 62	$7,196 01

* Computed in the Secretary of State's office.
1 No poorhouse.
b Including medicine.
d Keeper of poorhouse, $800; keeper of asylum, $600; baker, cook, and assistants, $1,187 50.
f Includes $52 90 for transportation to State Institution at Flint.

Ten counties do not appear in this table, viz.: Antrim, Delta, Emmet, Lake, Leelanaw, Mackinac, Manitou, Missaukee, Presque Isle, and Schoolcraft, seven of which were among the eleven not represented in the same table for last year; the other three merely showed transportation expenses then. The other county which was omitted last year, but is represented this year, is Cheboygan; the Superintendents have purchased a farm, and rented another farm and building during the year.

Antrim county has a poorhouse, but considers it more economical to give "out-door" relief, and reports no expenses or statistics of the kinds shown in the table. Emmet and Manitou have no Superintendents and it is probable that Manitou had no county poor expenses, as such was the case at last accounts, and the other seven counties which are omitted, as above, have no poorhouses and report no transportation expenses or other matters pertaining to this table.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Maintaining the Poorhouses, Itemized. (*Annual Expense Wholly.*)

Food Purchased.	Clothing Purchased.	Hay Purchas'd.	Grain Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Seed Purchas'd.	Funeral Expenses.	Sundry Expenses not before Enumerated.	Interest on Capital invested at Seven Per Cent.†	Totals.‡	
$567 00	$100 00	.....	.....	$246 00	*a* $47 81	$35 00	.....	$1,281 80	$3,031 55	1
2,315 49	746 18	.....	.....	86 80	51 27	72 00	$143 00	1,104 25	5,403 54	2
191 06	50 68	.....	.....	268 47	9 50	9 25	54 36	667 80	1,667 52	3
335 13	164 88	.....	.....	.....	84 60	.....	57 68	579 95	2,268 33	4
942 18	284 54	$24 02	$122 47	128 25	89 64	6 00	59 09	473 69	2,770 19	5
c	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	649 11	1,479 21	6
8 03	50 00	.....	.....	448 80	17 75	12 00	144 48	949 44	2,629 66	7
219 36	489 79	.....	.....	585 56	52 07	75 50	20 50	867 33	3,127 70	8
4,870 74	3,426 11	.....	.....	1,248 51	52 28	19 50	1,980 79	2,235 99	13,958 92	9
14,475 88	3,794 57	130 49	66 84	1,085 27	85 74	480 00	*e* 3,733 42	4,130 00	31,269 21	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
$41,686 85	$17,307 79	$1,082 88	$1,906 58	$18,442 20	$1,284 72	$2,363 75	$10,410 08	$49,543 68	$179,579 11	

† Computed from the county totals in Table VII.
‡ Extensions of the eleven preceding columns.
a Includes expense of plaster also.
c Not reported.
e $3,415 37 for fuel.

Among the counties represented, Mason and Wexford do not report any of the items of annual expense of maintaining their poorhouses, and the interest on capital invested is therefore omitted, as also interest on capital invested in farm belonging to Cheboygan county, because the farm was purchased during the year, and the date of the purchase not having been reported, the time for which interest should be computed cannot be determined.

The estimated value of paupers' labor shows an increase of $651 50 since last year, but the estimated value of the products of the farms a *decrease* of $3,070 11. Transportation expenses have increased $1,054 13, not including transportation of insane persons to the Asylum, which is this year included with *support* at the Asylum; and the total of the items of annual expense of maintaining the poorhouses is greater than last year by $15,395 40.

TABLE V.

Showing, by Counties, the amounts paid to Superintendents of the Poor, Supervisors, Justices of the Peace, Directors of the Poor; for Funeral Expenses and Medical Attendance outside the Poorhouses, and for the Support and Care of Indigent Insane Persons at the State Asylum at Kalamazoo; with Totals for the State, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	To Superintendents of the Poor.	To Supervisors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Funeral Expenses outside the Poorhouses.	Medical Attendance outside the Poorhouses.	Transportation to and from, and support of the Insane in Asylum at Kalamazoo.
Alcona	$132 00	----------	----------	----------	$56 25	$109 00	*a* $204 05
Allegan	602 25	$315 60	----------	----------	*b*	811 33	*c* 2,848 05
Alpena	500 00	----------	----------	----------	*d* 200 00	*e* 786 55	----------
Antrim	109 50	4 50	----------	----------	----------	80 00	----------
Barry	305 00	46 35	----------	----------	126 00	402 57	*f* 1,269 11
Bay	450 00	----------	----------	----------	*g*	*h* 653 50	----------
Benzie	----------	6 00	----------	----------	15 00	142 25	326 35
Berrien	230 04	290 91	----------	----------	233 82	*i* 1,653 09	110 00
Branch	282 50	52 55	----------	----------	76 24	17 07	*j* 1,353 40
Calhoun	892 00	51 93	----------	----------	204 39	958 74	*k* 2,869 30
Cass	239 95	19 95	----------	----------	61 18	230 30	1,803 33
Charlevoix	----------	----------	----------	----------	9 00	----------	*l* 62 63
Cheboygan	185 34	----------	----------	----------	26 50	207 00	----------
Chippewa	150 00	----------	----------	----------	30 50	25 00	----------
Clare	----------	----------	----------	----------	44 78	77 20	----------
Clinton	*m*	----------	----------	----------	18 75	256 88	*m*
Delta	150 00	----------	----------	$25 00	81 00	180 00	----------
Eaton	475 00	83 50	----------	----------	200 00	273 06	1,470 34
Genesee	520 00	----------	----------	----------	62 00	681 36	2,375 50
Gr. Traverse	200 00	150 00	$150 00	----------	19 00	119 85	----------
Gratiot	----------	2 25	5 05	----------	49 50	255 39	----------
Hillsdale	210 00	65 00	----------	----------	109 00	163 90	1,073 74
Houghton	800 00	----------	15 00	----------	75 00	583 20	----------
Huron	165 60	----------	----------	----------	----------	96 50	----------
Ingham	417 45	23 35	----------	----------	244 50	258 97	----------
Ionia	221 95	16 00	----------	----------	28 00	198 00	*n* 2,284 53
Iosco	----------	----------	----------	----------	84 00	549 69	416 79
Isabella	90 00	34 00	----------	----------	26 00	46 00	127 00
Jackson	760 00	21 00	----------	----------	----------	195 00	1,561 08
Kalamazoo	700 00	10 00	----------	----------	----------	327 35	2,959 83
Kalkaska	*i* 71 32	----------	----------	----------	----------	255 75	----------
Kent	737 00	59 40	----------	----------	127 50	223 15	109 15
Keweenaw	750 00	----------	----------	----------	98 98	227 00	454 73

a Transportation, $80.
b with "Temporary Relief Acc't."
c Transportation, $15 25, probably.
d Includes funeral expenses at poorhouse.
e Includes medical attendance at poorhouse.
f Transportation, $17 75.
g Estimated to be about $236; included with funeral expenses at poorhouse.
h Includes medical attendance at poorhouse, which is estimated to be about $160.
i "Including medicine."
j Transportation, $6 55.
k Includes $75 paid for transportation of insane to Washington, D. C.
l Transportation only.
m Amount not reported.
n Transportation, $11 65, probably.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	To Superintendents of the Poor.	To Supervisors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Funeral Expenses outside the Poor-houses.	Medical Attendance outside the Poor-houses.	Transportation to and from, and support of the Insane in Asylum at Kalamazoo.
Lake	$87 50	$14 50	.....	.....	.....	$5 00	$205 59
Lapeer	531 04	50 00	.....	.....	$180 00	909 50	1,826 58
Leelanaw	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 00	200 00
Lenawee	.....	541 81	.....	.....	.....	2,291 35	.....
Livingston	47 42	6 75	.....	.....	85 00	514 44	*a* 520 58
Mackinac	40 00	.....	.....	.....	28 50	.....	.....
Macomb	232 80	168 65	.....	.....	60 00	1,267 00	*a* 681 26
Manistee	340 00	.....	.....	.....	103 00	179 50	.....
Marquette	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	302 50	560 85	*b* 76 30
Mason	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 00	283 48	.....
Mecosta	320 00	*c*	.....	.....	86 00	285 25	.....
Menominee	359 00	.....	.....	.....	18 00	*d* 545 00	506 02
Midland	300 00	24 00	.....	.....	149 87	91 00	25 00
Monroe	275 00	18 75	.....	.....	198 19	595 95	1,671 53
Montcalm	300 00	31 20	.....	.....	45 00	729 00	*e* 150 00
Muskegon	1,100 00	42 25	.....	.....	178 50	919 94	1,674 37
Newaygo	249 71	.....	.....	.....	33 00	58 53	270 24
Oakland	276 00	288 50	.....	.....	170 57	1,038 50	100 50
Oceana	173 50	.....	.....	.....	85 00	250 00	34 35
Ontonagon	200 00	.....	.....	.....	35 00	291 00	*f* 160 00
Osceola	515 05	.....	.....	.....	21 00	495 00	1,089 86
Ottawa	316 89	73 74	.....	.....	95 50	1,055 88	1,865 72
Presque Isle	44 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
Saginaw	*g* 100 00	3 00	.....	.....	82 50	886 65	35 00
Sanilac	*h*	5 75	.....	.....	23 00	196 00	*i* 104 60
Schoolcraft	261 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 00	.....
Shiawassee	107 00	24 75	.....	.....	44 00	420 00	*j* 912 24
St. Clair	850 00	106 63	.....	.....	145 30	511 35	1,608 23
St. Joseph	*k*	14 00	.....	.....	60 50	786 35	86 50
Tuscola	275 74	107 50	.....	.....	60 00	888 63	.....
Van Buren	226 50	75 00	.....	.....	198 50	901 45	*a* 2,019 61
Washtenaw	197 29	489 37	.....	.....	407 22	2,164 62	27 75
Wayne	420 00	62 00	$124 25	$394 15	1,296 60	78 00	4,718 63
Wexford	.....	.....	2 50	.....	46 00	182 67	.....
Total	$19,691 74	$3, 350 44	$296 80	$419 15	$6,560 14	$30,715 45	*l* $43,135 77

a Wholly for support.
b To "Asylum at Milwaukee."
c Reported $1,500, but it is explained that it was for relief in the townships.
d Estimated to be about $236; included with funeral expenses at poorhouse.
e At Detroit.
f Name of asylum not reported.
g For "Secretary of the Board."
h "Board adjourned without paying them."
i At Detroit; expenses at Kalamazoo (about $1,000) not paid.
j At Detroit, $362 55; the rest ($549 69) at Kalamazoo.
k Could not be obtained; paid by supervisors, Jan. 1st, annually.
l Of this amount $767 85 was expended in transportation to and support at other asylums than Kalamazoo, and for $100 more the name of the asylum was not reported.

Three counties only do not appear in Table V., viz: Emmet, Manitou, and Missaukee, and these probably expended nothing which should be shown in the table.

There appears an increase over last year of $1,570 46 in the sum paid to superintendents of the poor, of $65 68 in the sum paid to justices of the peace, of $4,841 07 in the funeral expenses outside the poorhouses, of $1,368 63 in the cost of medical attendance outside the poorhouses, and of $40,675 57 in the column headed Transportation and support of Insane at Kalamazoo, and a *decrease* of $271 01 in the sum paid to supervisors, and of $11 33 in the sum paid to directors of the poor.

The large increase which appears in funeral expenses, medical attendance, and support of insane is not wholly a *real increase* but is the result of a more perfect separation of the first two items from the temporary relief accounts by the superintendents, and as to the latter, the addition, this year, of *transportation* to Asylum, and special efforts of the Department to obtain the information where the Superintendents had nothing to do with it.

The following exhibit shows for the years ending Sept. 30, 1872, 1873, and 1874, the several items of expense contained in Table V., and will be found convenient for comparison:

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1872.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1874.
Amounts paid to Superintendents of the Poor...	$18,258 96	$18,121 28	$19,691 74
Amounts paid to Supervisors.....	3,424 68	3,621 45	3,350 44
Amounts paid to Justices of the Peace.....	1,024 00	231 12	296 80
Amounts paid to Directors of the Poor	1,504 81	430 48	419 15
Amounts paid for funeral expenses outside the Poorhouses.....	591 79	1,719 07	6,560 14
Amounts paid for medical attendance outside the Poorhouses.....	24,003 66	29,346 82	30,715 45
Amounts paid for support of insane at Asylum at Kalamazoo	3,709 88	2,460 20	a 43,135 77

a Transportation to and from and support of the insane in the Asylum at Kalamazoo.

TABLE VI.

Showing by Counties the amounts expended in the Purchase of County Poor Farms; in the Erection of New Buildings; for Repairs of Buildings; for Stock, Tools, Furniture and Improvements on such Farms, with Totals for the State, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	In the Purchase of Farms.	In the Erection of New Buildings.	For Repairs of Buildings.	For Stock.	For Tools.	For Furniture.	In Improvements on Farms.
Allegan	.....	.....	$185 01	*a*	.....	*a*	*a*
Alpena	.....	*b* $450 00	60 00	$40 00	$30 00	$310 00	$300 00
Antrim	.....	.....	72 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berrien	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 00	98 07	100 00
Branch	.....	*c* 220 14	.....	.....	.....	67 20	150 00
Cass	.....	.....	372 68	80 00	115 18	39 45	85 00
Sheboygan	$1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 40	.....
Eaton	.....	4,150 00	.....	225 00	107 00	.....	.....
Gr. Traverse	.....	6 75	.....	.....	5 00	4 00	16 00
Gratiot	.....	809 01	103 38	.....	.....	.....	34 00
Hillsdale	.....	257 74	20 00	175 00	87 00	36 09	60 00
Houghton	.....	.....	207 20	400 00	73 44	57 00	200 00
Ionia	714 02	.....	.....	25 00	145 05	26 60	160 00
Iosco	.....	.....	148 00	.....	.....	69 17	*d* 370 68
Isabella	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	9 00	130 00	39 08	100 00
Kalamazoo	.....	.....	350 70	150 00	.....	50 00	160 00
Kent	.....	1,500 00	159 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer	.....	70 00	35 00	.....	25 00	140 00	.....
Livingston	.....	810 72	25 35	207 90	29 25	8 98	394 08
Macomb	.....	.....	50 00	375 00	85 00	110 00	130 00
Manistee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 96
Marquette	.....	6,112 43	256 40	.....	79 78	1,589 06	*e* 746 77
Mason	450 00	975 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecosta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	510 50
Menominee	.....	75 00	.....	52 00	23 55	45 50	36 00
Midland	.....	1,517 00	50 00	245 00	101 00	57 38	277 55
Monroe	.....	.....	243 89	.....	188 17	36 50	366 02
Montcalm	.....	.....	10 00	91 50	15 00	18 75	235 00
Muskegon	.....	.....	145 11	.....	.....	85 50	55 65
Newaygo	.....	*f* 174 44	.....	125 00	139 49	14 00	.....
Oakland	.....	2,164 62	191 51	53 00	73 54	59 55	287 48
Oceana	.....	.....	62 17	.....	63 44	35 84	20 15
Ontonagon	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 66	10 65	.....
Osceola	315 75	571 11	40 00	.....	.....	.....	111 24
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 00	30 00	330 65
Saginaw	.....	1,329 75	213 36	12 00	126 10	275 44	.....
Sanilac	.....	.....	12 00	146 00	16 50	8 40	*g* 76 50

a "To Poorhouse account."
b Of this $250 was for *old* bills.
c "Improvement on house."
d Clearing land, $340; lumber and fencing, $30 68.
e Includes $548 for fence.
f "Building barn."
g "For fencing and apple trees."

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	In the Purchase of Farms.	In the Erection of New Buildings.	For Repairs of Buildings.	For Stock.	For Tools.	For Furniture.	In Improvements on Farms.
Shiawassee	----------	----------	----------	----------	$39 62	----------	$46 55
St. Clair	----------	*a* $236 07	$8 47	$151 00	37 00	$10 00	426 85
Tuscola	----------	----------	----------	----------	368 48	----------	----------
Van Buren	----------	218 00	12 00	39 60	112 00	15 75	----------
Washtenaw	----------	28 70	568 42	15 00	134 64	38 40	----------
Wayne	----------	----------	3,756 57	----------	47 65	1,154 02	----------
Wexford	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	50 00
Totals	$2,479 77	$21,717 11	$7,358 79	$2,567 00	$2,491 54	$4,551 28	$6,010 58

a "Not completed."

Twenty-four counties are omitted. Of these, sixteen have no poorhouses or farms, the names of which can be obtained by consulting the foot-notes and remarks to Table I.; eight,—Barry, Bay, Calhoun, Clare, Genesee, Ingham, Lenawee and St. Joseph have poorhouses and farms, but report no expenses of the kinds shown in the table, though in the statement of amount of expense of maintaining the poorhouse, Ingham includes farm improvements, without stating the cost of such improvements.

But four counties expended money in the purchase of farms, and the amount of such expenditures is $10,945 99 less than the year before. In the erection of new buildings $3,241 89 more was expended than in 1873, but for each of the other items in the table, except for improvements on farms, less was expended than in 1873; the aggregate decrease for the four items being $9,963 67. The amount of the increase in the expenditure for improvements on farms is $4,483 70.

TABLE VII.

Showing, by Counties, the Estimated Value of the County Poor Farms (exclusive of buildings), of all Buildings, Live Stock, Farming Implements, and all other Property on such Farms, with Totals for each County, and for the State, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Value of Farms and Appurtenances, Itemized.					
	Farms, Exclusive of Buildings.	Buildings.	Live Stock.	Farming Implements.	All Other Property.	Totals.
Allegan	$7,000 00	$6,400 00	$997 00	$356 64	$2,878 12	$17,631 76
Alpena	1,000 00	2,200 00	50 00	30 00	500 00	3,780 00
Antrim	800 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00
Barry	4,500 00	1,500 00	685 00	250 00	1,100 00	8,035 00
Bay	9,000 00	1,500 00	375 00	200 00	.....	11,075 00
Berrien	4,600 00	14,000 00	1,067 00	215 00	1,200 00	21,082 00
Branch	9,800 00	5,000 00	925 00	170 00	.....	15,895 00
Calhoun	11,600 00	5,800 00	954 00	260 00	600 00	18,654 00
Cass	8,400 00	15,000 00	1,600 00	450 00	3,000 00	28,450 00
Cheboygan[1]	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
Clare	3,500 00	[a] 500 00	200 00	175 00	150 00	4,525 00
Clinton	4,000 00	3,850 00	305 00	300 00	500 00	8,955 00
Eaton	4,800 00	10,000 00	1,150 00	400 00	150 00	16,500 00
Genesee	5,000 00	10,000 00	900 00	350 00	100 00	16,350 00
Gr. Traverse	7,500 00	500 00	445 50	186 50	260 75	8,892 75
Gratiot	3,000 00	3,500 00	[b]	[b]	.....	6,500 00
Hillsdale	12,000 00	7,700 00	1,660 00	450 00	600 00	22,410 00
Houghton	3,000 00	5,000 00	700 00	300 00	100 00	9,100 00
Ingham	7,500 00	2,500 00	1,380 00	570 00	770 00	12,720 00
Ionia	6,400 00	11,000 00	700 00	253 00	.....	18,353 00
Iosco	[c] 3,800 00	1,200 00	.....	30 00	230 00	5,260 00
Isabella	6,000 00	2,000 00	400 00	200 00	200 00	8,800 00
Jackson	11,200 00	3,000 00	790 00	360 00	1,250 00	16,600 00
Kalamazoo	14,000 00	3,500 00	1,350 00	500 00	1,000 00	20,350 00
Kent	10,000 00	7,000 00	400 00	200 00	1,000 00	18,600 00
Lapeer	4,000 00	4,500 00	925 00	275 00	100 00	9,800 00
Lenawee	10,000 00	25,000 00	900 00	300 00	700 00	36,900 00
Livingston	7,500 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	325 00	600 00	13,425 00
Macomb	6,000 00	15,000 00	1,000 00	475 00	2,000 00	24,475 00
Manistee	3,000 00	5,000 00	278 00	245 00	.....	8,518 00
Marquette	10,000 00	7,000 00	300 00	150 00	2,000 00	19,450 00
Mason[2]	[d] 800 00	[e] 975 63	.....	.....	.....	1,775 63
Mecosta	2,000 00	1,000 00	85 00	50 00	40 00	3,175 00
Menominee	1,000 00	1,200 00	75 00	20 00	.....	2,295 00
Midland	2,000 00	3,500 00	400 00	200 00	200 00	6,300 00
Monroe	20,300 00	2,500 00	2,241 00	825 10	1,117 95	26,984 05
Montcalm	6,000 00	4,000 00	592 00	194 50	.....	10,786 50
Muskegon	700 00	2,500 00	300 00	200 00	300 00	4,000 00
Newaygo	500 00	600 00	200 00	150 00	.....	1,450 00
Oakland	10,650 00	21,810 00	1,303 75	393 50	1,000 00	35,157 25
Oceana	4,000 00	3,200 00	561 00	231 75	350 00	8,342 75
Ontonagon	2,000 00	500 00	300 00	175 00	.....	2,975 00

[1] No poorhouse. Farm purchased during the year.
[2] Poorhouse built and $450 00 paid for land during the year. See Schedule A.
[3] County has a farm but no poorhouse.
[a] Log buildings.
[b] "Owned by keeper."
[c] The farm is new and only partly cultivated.
[d] Probably does not include value of one acre in Ludington, purchased within the year, on which poorhouse was built.
[e] Value of buildings was not reported, but $975 63 was expended in the erection of new buildings.

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARMS AND APPURTENANCES, ITEMIZED.					
	Farms, Exclusive of Buildings.	Buildings.	Live Stock.	Farming Implements.	All Other Property.	Totals.
Osceola	$2,500 00	$1,000 00	.....	$35 00	$125 00	$3,660 00
Ottawa	9,500 00	5,500 00	$940 00	650 00	1,000 00	17,590 00
Saginaw	5,500 00	9,000 00	800 00	250 00	225 00	15,775 00
Sanilac	4,200 00	4,200 00	485 00	325 00	330 00	9,540 00
Shiawassee	5,000 00	3,000 00	185 00	100 00	.....	8,285 00
St. Clair	5,000 00	800 00	767 00	200 00	.....	6,767 00
St. Joseph	6,000 00	2,000 00	683 00	190 00	400 00	9,273 00
Tuscola	7,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	563 48	.....	13,563 48
Van Buren	6,800 00	3,400 00	1,123 50	717 00	350 00	12,390 50
Washtenaw	9,000 00	19,000 00	1,207 00	550 00	2,900 00	32,657 00
Wayne	19,000 00	30,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	59,000 00
Wexford 1	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00
Totals	$229,750 00	$307,735 63	$36,679 75	$14,986 47	$36,326 82	$725,428 67

1 County has a farm but no poorhouse.

Sixteen counties are omitted in Table VII., none of them having farms or poorhouses.

Cheboygan purchased a farm within the year, and Mason county, having reported a farm without buildings last year, has since bought a lot in the city of Ludington, and built a poorhouse upon it.

Ionia and Osceola report land purchased, and Marquette has built a new poorhouse at an expense of over $6,000, and repaired the old building.

Alpena, Branch, Eaton, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Kent, Livingston, Midland, Newaygo, Oakland, Osceola, Saginaw, St. Clair, and Van Buren have also been engaged in building, more or less, during the year. The difference between the values reported the past year and in 1873 is shown in the following exhibit, marked "B."

Seven counties that do not appear in this Exhibit, because they report values the same as last year, have spent considerable sums of money in buildings, repairs, and improvements on farms. These counties are Allegan, Cass, Gratiot, Kalamazoo, Monroe, Ottawa, and Washtenaw.

Twelve counties report farms at less value than last year. In Jackson, where the same men are Superintendents of the Poor, the difference is very great. Mason reports value of farm less than last year, though an additional lot was purchased within the year, and gives no reason for the decrease in value. In Muskegon, where the difference is very great, there seems to have been an exchange of farms.—See Schedule A, Muskegon county.

It was requested last year that when, for any reason, the valuation was changed from that of the preceding year, except from natural annual increase, reasons for the change should be stated.

B.

EXHIBIT showing, for comparison, the Estimated value of County Poor Farms and Buildings for 1874 and 1873, in those Counties for which the reports show a difference in the valuation, with Totals showing the difference for the State.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Value of Farms.		Estimated Value of Buildings.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Alpena	$1,000 00	$500 00	$2,200 00	$1,500 00
Antrim	800 00	900 00	400 00	400 00
Bay	9,000 00	4,860 00	1,500 00	1,800 00
Berrien	4,600 00	5,000 00	14,000 00	15,000 00
Branch	9,800 00	9,870 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Calhoun	11,600 00	11,600 00	5,300 00	5,200 00
Cheboygan	1,000 00			
Clare	3,500 00	4,000 00	500 00	300 00
Clinton	4,000 00	4,000 00	3,850 00	4,200 00
Eaton	4,800 00	6,500 00	10,000 00	2,500 00
Grand Traverse	7,500 00	5,000 00	500 00	700 00
Hillsdale	12,000 00	12,000 00	7,700 00	7,500 00
Houghton	3,000 00	2,500 00	5,000 00	4,000 00
Ionia	6,400 00	4,200 00	11,000 00	11,000 00
Iosco	3,800 00	3,500 00	1,200 00	1,500 00
Isabella	6,000 00	7,600 00	2,000 00	1,000 00
Jackson	11,200 00	19,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
Kent	10,000 00	10,000 00	7,000 00	5,000 00
Lapeer	4,000 00	4,500 00	4,500 00	4,500 00
Livingston	7,500 00	7,500 00	4,000 00	3,500 00
Macomb	6,000 00	6,000 00	15,000 00	14,500 00
Manistee	3,000 00	3,000 00	5,000 00	7,000 00
Marquette	10,000 00	10,000 00	7,000 00	2,500 00
Mason	800 00	960 00	975 63	
Mecosta	2,000 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,400 00
Midland	2,000 00	2,000 00	3,500 00	2,000 00
Montcalm	6,060 00	4,800 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Muskegon	700 00	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,000 00
Newaygo	500 00	500 00	600 00	400 00
Oakland	10,650 00	9,675 00	21,810 00	20,325 00
Oceana	4,000 00	3,000 00	3,200 00	3,400 00
Osceola	2,500 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Saginaw	5,500 00	5,500 00	9,000 00	7,700 00
St. Clair	5,000 00	4,000 00	800 00	600 00
Van Buren	6,800 00	11,050 00	3,400 00	3,100 00
Wayne	19,000 00	14,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00
Wexford	400 00	320 00		
Totals	$206,350 00	$206,335 00	$197,435 63	$176,525 00

SCHEDULE A.

Showing the statements of the Superintendents in relation to the condition of the Poorhouses and other buildings, the facilities for bathing, warming, and ventilation; the treatment, food, and clothing of the paupers, the care of the sick, the accommodations for and treatment of the insane and idiotic, and the education of the children.

Alcona.—No poorhouse [or farm] in the county.

Allegan.—Buildings of wood, painted; well of good water; two cisterns; large front yard with shade-trees. Out-houses painted. One barn built last year, and one horse-barn. Large wooden tubs for bathing. Furnace for warming main building; parlor and cook-stoves for the wing. For ventilation, windows raise and drop, transom sash over doors in the hall. Treatment of paupers: No corporal punishment; when disobedient placed in a cell; if very obstinate, kept on bread and water until a disposition to obey is manifested. For food, wheat, graham, and corn bread; pork, beef, and mutton; also vegetables and fruit. Usual way of cooking. Flannel and cotton under-clothing, mostly made at the poorhouse; coats, pants, and vests usually bought ready made; for winter, all wool; for summer, jeans and twilled cotton. The sick are under the care of experienced and faithful nurses, who give the medicine under the direction of their medical attendants, and prepare such food as they may relish; also, see that their clothing and the bed clothes are clean and well aired. Accommodations for, and treatment of the insane and idiotic: Out-door exercise in good weather; a clean cell, well ventilated for nights and bad weather, warmed from the furnace. The badly idiotic have a comfortable room in an out-building, with a yard for out-door exercise. The children are sent to a district school a part of the year.

The "amount paid for keeping the insane at Kalamazoo" is taken from the county treasurer's book. The "amount paid to Superintendents" is taken from the county clerk's record; both paid out of general fund.

Alpena.—The poorhouse is new, and in good condition. The facilities for bathing are only such as may be found in any good boarding-house. Buildings warmed by wood stoves. For ventilation, windows let down from the top. No persons have been sent here, except single men and women, when sick and destitute. Food, such as is required by sick persons, or others, for that matter; bread, fresh meat, butter, fish, vegetables, tea, coffee, and all well cooked and prepared. The clothing, such as is usually worn by the poor, good, substantial, and warm, suitable for our climate. Care of the sick, good. On this head, we chalange comparison with any similar institution in the State. Our poorhouse is kept perfectly clean, light, and well warmed. Have had about twelve persons very sick during the year, and only one death, and that from consumption. We have no insane, and no accommodations for such. We have no children as yet to educate.

Our farm (so-called) consists of five acres near the city of Alpena, intended for the accommodation of single persons, when sick and destitute, usually a large class in places like this, where many men come from abroad to labor in the mills and lumber camps.

The past year we have been clearing our lot and preparing it for cultivation. Next year we expect to raise quite a large supply of vegetables for use in the poorhouse, and for distribution among the poor.

Antrim.—The poorhouse farm is not used by the county, as it is more economical to support the poor outside than at the farm.

Barry.—The poorhouse and one barn not in first rate condition; another barn nearly new. Bath-tubs are used for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves. Ventilation of building, by lowering the sash. Paupers are treated with kindness and care. For food: meat at morning and noon meals; tea for breakfast and supper, with bread, fruits, and such food as is usually served by farmers. Clothing: good, plain, and comfortable, according to the season; flannel under-clothing in winter.

The care of the sick is very good; none allowed to be neglected or to suffer for want of care. We have no insane or idiotic requiring special treatment. The children are sent to the district school, when there are any of a proper age to go.

Bay.—Poorhouse and other buildings mostly in good condition, though a portion of the poorhouse proper is in want of considerable repairs; there is also more barn room needed. Facilities for bathing, none other than for ordinary dwellings. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and kept comfortable. Ventilation of buildings, none, except by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers: they are under the care of the keeper, and are kindly treated. Good, wholesome food is furnished in abundance. Clothing is purchased for paupers as needed, and they are kept comfortably clad. The sick are attended by a county physician whenever needed. No accommodations for insane and idiotic. A good district school is located within half a mile of the farm, where the children are sent.

Benzie.—We have no poorhouse or farm. Our poor are supported as occasion requires.

Berrien.—The main building is of brick, 52x62 feet, two stories, twelve feet each, and a basement nine feet high, and in good condition. All other buildings of wood, and in fair condition. No special facilities for bathing. The main building is warmed by steam; others by stoves. Ventilation by air-flues and transoms over all the doors in the main building; also, a free passage of air from the halls, up through the entire building into the cupola. Paupers governed by moral suasion mostly. The food consists of bread, made from wheat raised on the farm; pork and beef, both fresh and salt, mostly raised on the farm; potatoes and all kinds of vegetables, raised on the farm. Meals three times a day in summer, and twice a day in winter. Clothing comfortable; all made in the house, except men's coats and vests. The sick are treated by a physician, called when necessary. One or more of the inmates are detailed for nurses; and if very sick, the keepers atttend to them; their treatment and food such as the physician prescribes. For the accommodation of the insane and idiotic, there are three cells in the main building, warmed by steam, and four in separate buildings, warmed by stoves; attached to each cell, yards, enclosed with high board fence. The children were sent to the district school until last June; they were then removed to the State School at Coldwater, prepared for dependent children.

We recommend that the Legislature pass a law requiring the Superintendents of the Poor to make their reports to the Secretary of State, after the annual meeting of the board of supervisors, that they may not necessarily be compelled to violate the law.

Branch.—Poorhouse and other buildings all in good condition. No especial facilities for bathing. Buildings are warmed by stoves. Ventilation by win-

dows. Paupers are all kindly treated. The food used is about the same as is found in a well-to-do farmer's family; in fact, we keep the poorhouse as near like a common family as possible. The clothing is in all cases good. The sick are well cared for. There are temporary cells for the insane, and the free use of the house for the idiotic, and they are kindly cared for. Children are sent to the district school near the poorhouse.

Calhoun.—The condition of the poorhouse and out-buildings is the same as in our last two reports. Facilities for bathing are as last year. Warming of buildings the same as last reported. Ventilation is complete. Treatment of paupers: they are subject to wholesome discipline, without corporal punishment; required to labor according to their condition and ability. Food is made up of wheat bread, corn and other puddings, and milk, butter, salt fish, pork, bacon, fresh beef, mutton, tea and coffee, and the various garden vegetables. Clothing, substantial and suitable to the various seasons of the year. The sick are well cared for in medical attendance and nursing. The insane and idiotic are kept in quarters especially erected for their accommodation, and are as comfortable, as to warmth and cleanliness, as possible. All children who are of suitable age are sent to the district school near by.

The dry weather the last two seasons reduced the quantity and quality of some of the crops; we employ an overseer and matron, who understand the conducting of a farm and family, and all departments are well managed.

Cass.—General condition of building is good; contains about thirty rooms, which are large, high, and airy. The barn and out-buildings are in good condition. No special facilities for bathing. Warming of buildings entirely by stoves; ventilation of buildings only by the windows, by raising or lowering the sash. Treatment of paupers is mild and kind, corporal punishment being resorted to only in extreme cases. Common plain, substantial food, to wit: light wheat bread, pork, potatoes, garden vegetables and fruits, fresh beef occasionally (and for the sick such delicacies as are recommended by a physician), and a good supply of milk and butter from cows kept on the farm. Clothing warm and substantial, and the past year kept clean and neat. The sick are attended by a regular physician, and the family attend to the giving of the medicine, and see that they are properly nursed. For the insane and idiotic we have an asylum building separate from the main building; kind consideration for their physical wants is about all the treatment. Education of the children is at the common district school; since the Coldwater orphan school was ready to receive children, there have been no children at the poorhouse that would be benefited by sending to school.

Our county house has sufficient capacity to accommodate comfortably all the paupers at present, and all that will likely be sent there for several years. The farm of 280 acres is well managed by the keeper.

Charlevoix.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Cheboygan.—We have rented a farm for the poor for one year, with a comfortable log house and about fifteen acres of improvements.

Chippewa.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Clare.—The poorhouse is of logs and boards, and for such a building is comfortable. The facilities for bathing, an ordinary bath-tub. The building is warmed by stoves, and poorly ventilated. Treatment of paupers good; the food substantial; clothing coarse, but comfortable; care of the sick, good. We have a building for the purpose of keeping the insane, if necessary. We have no children to educate.

We rented the farm on the first of April last, for $150, and hire the paupers boarded by the week for the balance of the year. We have twenty acres of improvements.

Clinton.—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, good. No bath-tubs, common wash-tub used, and paupers are required to bathe once a week. Stoves for warming buildings. Doors with transoms over, in part; windows with fixtures for letting down from top. Treatment of paupers, humane. Food: farmers' fare. Clothing good and substantial. For sick: first class medical talent employed, and good nursing. For insane and idiotic: have building for their use detached from main building. All children that can learn are sent to district school a portion of the year.

Delta.—Delta county has no poor-house or farm; send the poor to boarding-houses; it is often difficult to find a place, and are obliged to board them at the county jail.

Eaton.—When the new building is completed, which will be in a few days, we shall have a very good house. The other buildings are in good condition. They are all of brick. The facilities for bathing will be very good, when we can occupy the new building. All sleeping-rooms are warmed by furnaces, with registers in the hall, which we think will be ample for all purposes. Ventilation of buildings: good. Paupers are treated kindly—classified. Good wholesome food furnished, and no punishment allowed. Food: good, and an ample supply. Clothing: warm and comfortable. The sick are well cared for. We have a separate building for the violently insane, and most cases of idiocy—warm, safe, and comfortable, and the treatment according to the dictates of humanity and safety. No children are kept at the county house, except one infant there now with her mother; but we find places for all as far as possible; we have four now at the State Public School.

We have an excellent overseer; and the superintendents give the care, management and treatment of the paupers, much personal attention.

Emmet.—[There are no superintendents of the poor in the county, nor any poorhouse or farm.]

Genesee.—House in very good condition; barns and out-buildings need some repairs, which have been ordered by report and resolution of Board of Supervisors. Facilities for bathing: none, except tubs. Warming of buildings: by stoves, in which wood is used wholly. Ventilation of buildings: by registers in chimneys, and by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers: probably, as good as the average. Food: wheat and corn bread, beef, pork, and mutton, fresh and salt; all kinds of vegetables, soups, butter, tea, coffee, pies and cake occasionally; three meals per day in summer, and two meals in the shortest days in winter. Clothing: heavy woolen and cotton in winter, and lighter cottons in summer; underclothing for all who need it in winter. Care of sick: by county physician, and by the overseer and his wife. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic same as for others. District school, winter and summer, on the farm, about 40 rods from the house.

Grand Traverse.—Condition of poorhouse and other buildings: not very good. No facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves. Ventilation by windows. Treatment of paupers: good. Food, from the farm, with fresh meats occasionally. Clothing: cheap cotton. Care of the sick: medical attendance from town. No accommodation for the insane and idiotic. No children to educate.

Gratiot.—The poorhouse is a wooden building consisting of upright, or

main building, and wing. The wing was built in 1866: size 28 by 36 feet, 1½ stories high, containing ten rooms, occupied by keeper and female paupers. The main building is 22 by 50 feet, two stories high (20 feet posts), containing sitting-room, dining-room, a room for insane, bath-room, and four bedrooms below, and hospital-room, six bedrooms, and store-room above. Barn and outbuildings, in good condition. For bathing purposes we have a good bath-room, well ceiled and lighted, but have no special facilities for bathing, except tubs. The buildings are warmed by stoves, of which we have four, and may use more, if necessary. Ventilated by doors and windows, the latter being constructed to raise or lower. The paupers are well and kindly treated; no corporal punishment; being under the care of a conscientious, Christian man, as keeper. The keeper furnishes food for the paupers under contract, which consists of bread, butter, meat, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables raised on the farm, with tea or coffee, twice a day; meals three times a day. Clothing good and worm, mostly woolen, kept clean and whole and furnished by the keeper, under contract. Good accommodations for the sick, medical attendance furnished mostly by keeper, under contract, we furnishing medical attendance for three months after date of admission. No special accommodations for the insane or idiotic, except one good room with grated window, for insane. Having but one child to send to school, we send to the district school, which is about one mile from the poorhouse.

We let the poor farm, and the keeping of the poor, for twelve hundred dollars per year, and the products of the farm, the keeper furnishing food, clothing, medical attendance, etc.; (except the first three months we furnish medical attendance), we paying $1 50 per week additional for each one when the number of paupers exceeds ten, and deducting the same per week, for each one under ten.

Hillsdale—Buildings all of wood, and all kept in good condition. The family and the females live in one house, and the men in a new house about eight rods distant. There are two bath-rooms at the men's house, and one wash room in the house for the women. The buildings are warmed by stoves and dummies,—nine stoves, and dummies above. The ventilation of the buildings, by raising or lowering the windows, all of which are well attended to. Treatment of paupers: They are carefully cared for by the keeper and his lady, and often seen by the superintendents. We raise everything in abundance raised by any good farmer. We raise the best white wheat, and use the best flour and an abundance of vegetables. Use on an average thirty good hogs, two beeves, ten and fifteen sheep, and raise about 200 hens. We use nothing but good healthy food; have two meals in winter, and three about nine months of the year. Clothing: for the old or infirm we furnish flannels; for others, the men usually have hickory shirts, denims for pants and coats, denims for dresses for the hardest women; calico for the others; underclothing of cotton. In winter we dress the men in heaviest cottonades, lined with heaviest muslins; good boots and shoes. The sick are well and kindly cared for. We have no hospital, but use rooms as convenient. For the insane and idiotic we have safe, comfortable cells, airy, and so as to be warmed and ventilated. Many of them work very well and are only shut up occasionally. Most of them are incurable. Children are sent to the district school; we have none now.

O that the law could be so amended that this report could be made after the report at the annual meeting of supervisors. Amen! all superintendents would say.

Houghton.—All buildings are in first rate condition. For bathing, wash-tubs are used. Buildings warmed by large stoves for burning wood. Ventilation of buildings through tin ventilators in windows. Paupers are treated kindly. For food: three meals per day, vegetables and meat; tea twice per day. Sick ones attended according to the county physician's orders. Clothing: warm and heavy to suit the climate. The hospital at the poorhouse is under care of county physician. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic: there is none here. For the education of children: four months school through the winter months.

Huron.—No poorhouse [or farm.]

Ingham.—Condition of buildings: female department fair; male department very poor; each well kept for cleanliness. No facilities for bathing. Stoves are used for warming buildings. For ventilation: windows or doors, *or none.* Treatment of paupers good, unqualifiedly. Food: beef, pork, mutton, fish, wheat; not as much corn bread or indian puddings as desirable or beneficial; good variety of vegetables; potatoes, cabbage, beets, bagas, etc. Good comfortable clothing, more or less adapted to the seasons. Care of the sick: very good. No accommodations at all suitable for the insane or idiotic. A good school 60 or 80 rods from county house.

Remove all intoxicants, and the pauper and criminal business would be about ruined, and the millions now expended for them, for judges, sheriffs and deputies, for constables and police, loss of property and life,—would be saved and the world made happy.

Ionia.—Our poorhouse is a good brick building, in good condition, but not entirely finished; other buildings in good repair. Facilities for bathing, none except tubs and pails. Warming of buildings, with furnace and stoves. Ventilation: Ruttan's system. Paupers have humane treatment The food consists of wheat bread, butter and milk, pork, beef, mutton, potatoes, with most kinds of garden vegetables; the food is well prepared, and is equal to the food usually furnished by farmers for their families. Plain, but comfortable clothing is furnished; clothing for males (except under-clothes), are purchased ready-made; the materials for female clothing are purchased, and made up in the house. We employ a skillful physician to attend the sick; the male sick are kept in a hospital room, and attended by an experienced male nurse. The most of the females occupy each a room by themselves, and when sick, are nursed in their own rooms, by the matron and her assistants. We have cells, in which we can confine insane, when necessary; when not dangerous or inclined to run away, they are allowed their liberty; and we have none so idiotic as to be necessary to confine them. Children are sent to district school.

Iosco.—Our poorhouse is about one year old; size, 24x36, two stories, with an addition 12x20, one story, six rooms on ground floor; five rooms on the second floor; has been painted the past year; plastering needs repair. No special facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by five stoves. Ventilated by five stoves. Treatment of paupers, kind. Food: bread and butter, coffee or tea, pork and potatoes every meal, garden vegetables, sometimes fish, and sometimes fresh beef, about once in two weeks, occasionally cake and pie, eggs, and custard. Paupers generally eat with the keeper's family, and are well and warmly clothed; give them good nursing and care in sickness. There are no special accommodations for the insane, and have been no cases during the past year. Children attend the district school.

Isabella.—Poorhouse and other buildings in good condition. Facilities for

bathing, well and tubs. Warming of buildings, stoves. Ventilation of buildings, good. Treatment of paupers, excellent. Food, of good quality, well cooked and plenty of it. Clothing good. Care of the sick is good, and have the best of medical attendance. There is a good, comfortable lockup for the idiots and those violently insane; the incurable, or chronic cases, are sent to the asylum. Education of the children is accomplished in the common schools.

The farm is now rented; the lessee taking the paupers at $2 per week; the products of the farm afford an ample supply of vegetables, poultry and meats.

Jackson.—The buildings on the county farm have been built a number of years, and not convenient, yet comfortable. The poorhouse is a building part of brick and part of wood, with a small stone building separate from the rest, for the use of male paupers exclusively. We have one room for bathing, with bathing tub in use; the paupers are obliged to use as often as it is necessary. The building is warmed by stoves, in the different rooms, by the use of wood. Ventilation: nothing constructed in the building for that purpose. The paupers are humanely treated; no corporal punishment is allowed. Their principal food is wheat and brown bread, salt pork and beef, salt fish, occasionally fresh meat, butter, and plenty of vegetables, with tea or coffee twice a day. They are all comfortably clothed, with all necessary clothing. We have a physician employed by the year to attend the sick; the nursing is under the immediate charge of the keeper of the house. All of the insane that can be benefited by treatment are sent to Kalamazoo; those at the county house receive the same treatment as the rest of the paupers, except they are kept by themselves when it is necessary. The children are sent to the district school near by, and have all its advantages.

Kalamazoo.—The poor house is barely comfortable; too good to throw away, and not so good as Kalamazoo county ought to have. Barns and other outbuildings are good, and of sufficient capacity for the size and business of the farm. For bathing: no arrangements especially adapted for that purpose. A part of the pauper department is warmed by a furnace; the rest by stoves. Ventilation of buildings without system and imperfect. Treatment of paupers: humane; for vicious behavior, confinement in cells is occasionally resorted to. There is annually consumed by the paupers something over three tons of pork, one or two beeves, and some mutton, which, with bread and vegetables, is served twice a day; the third meal is usually pudding, or bread and milk, with tea twice a day. The very best flour is used for bread. The old and infirm, and all who have health and strength to render any service in farm work, have flannel underclothes in the winter, and all are supplied with such necessary clothing as is adapted to their situation, and in amount to make them comfortable. Care of the sick: such as is demanded by our civilization, and what we deem our official duty. Having confidence in the value of the State asylum for the insane, and in its management, we have uniformly sent all our pauper insane to the asylum, where there was any hope of improvement, and also all insane that were deemed at all dangerous. Those that are kept at the county house are confined to their rooms, nights, and allowed the freedom of the house during the day. No school has been kept at the county house, as the number and mental condition of the children did not require or even justify the expense incident to the support of a school.

Five children have been sent to the State School at Coldwater. The children remaining in the poorhouse are nearly all idiotic, insane, or so demented that they are unfit subjects for a district school or State school.

Kalkaska—This county has no poorhouse [or farm].

Kent—Condition of buildings, first-rate. Facilities for bathing: wash tubs. Warming of buildings, by common stoves. Ventilation, by raising and lowering windows and transoms over all the doors. Treatment, kind and good, no harsh treatment being required. Food, as common farmer's, plain, but substantial. Clothing, as the season requires. Care of the sick first-rate. No accommodations for the insane. A good house for the idiots. Education of children, have none; all sent to the State Public School at Coldwater.

Keweenaw—(No farm or poorhouse belonging to the county, keeper furnishes house room). The poorhouse is a large frame, originally built for a hotel, and capable of giving single rooms to all the poor. No bath-rooms or other means of bathing, except such as are always found in dwellings. Wood stoves in sufficient number to keep the house always comfortably warm. No ventilation, except by doors and windows, and none other necessary at present. A physician is employed to make frequent visits, and if necessary daily. Food: good, and sufficient in quantity, such as is found in boarding houses; no complaint of paupers about food. Well clothed; ordered by superintendents, whenever necessary. Care of the sick: keeper employed also to act as nurse, and is assisted by such paupers as are efficient; this is the only service required, as all are unable to do out-door work. All insane are sent to the asylum where there is hope for treatment resulting in recovery. All we have are old cases and of a mild type. Keep no children in the house, but give them out-door relief; or send such as are entirely destitute, to Coldwater school.

We let by contract; the keeper to supply house, food, washing, sewing, and nursing, at a specified rate per month; giving bonds for the faithful performance.

Lake—We have no poorhouse.

Lapeer.—Buildings are all nearly new and in good condition for use; house and out-houses well painted. Facilities for bathing: are by using tubs made for the purpose. Buildings warmed by stoves. Ventilation: by numerous ventilators in the lower part of the chimneys. The treatment of paupers, allowing us to judge, is good. The food consists of wholesome bread, meat, fruit, milk, butter, and a variety of vegetables; tea and coffee alternately, with more tobacco than we think is good for mankind. Clothing: such as is suitable for the season, if we do not err. Care of the sick: a physician when the matron thinks it necessary, with good nursing by a kind matron. We have a separate building for the insane and idiotic, warmed by stoves, where they are confined in cells, when unmanageable. Have no children in the County House.

Leelanaw.—We have no poorhouse [or farm] in this county.

Lenawee.—The poorhouse, and all the buildings, are in good repair. Ample facilities for bathing, by bath-rooms, for each of the sexes. The buildings are warmed by steam; ventilated by flues in the chimneys, and by the windows. The treatment of the paupers, is uniformly kind and humane. Good substantial food is provided in sufficient quantities for all. Clothing: plain, but substantial and sufficient. The sick have such care as any sick person needs. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, and their treatment: the disturbed are kept in cells, and those not disturbed are allowed to mingle somewhat with the other paupers. The children are sent to the State Public School.

Livingston.—Condition of buildings: paupers' department clean and comfortable; other buildings same as farm building. Facilities for bathing: use

ordinary buckets or pails. Buildings warmed by stoves, burning wood as fuel. Ventilation by windows. Treatment, kind and humane, good beds, and wholesome food. Food: meat and vegetables, with tea and coffee. Clothing: cotton, in warm and wool in cold weather; nothing extra. Sick cared for by the physician of the county house, and a hired nurse; accommodations very good; treatment as good as could be expected. Children attend district school, distance three-quarters of a mile.

Mackinac.—No poorhouse. There are but three paupers, who are a regular charge to the county, at an annual cost of $96 per year each; the balance only requiring temporary relief; the three are, one Irish, one Frenchman, and one Indian, blind.

The poor are under the supervision of superintendent of the poor, only one, he acting under orders, and by direction of Board of Supervisors.

Macomb.—House and buildings all in good condition. No facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by wood stoves. Ventilation: by doors and windows. Those that are able, are required to labor on the farm, and in the house; they are all provided with reading matter, and those who can and wish to pass away their time reading, can do so. The rules are strictly enforced in every respect, and we think our keeper is the right man in the right place. Food: is wheat bread, largely; pork, beef, fish, and all kinds of vegetables, fruit, etc., cooked in good order under the supervision of the matron; meals: three times a day for about eight months in the year, remainder of the time, two meals a day. Milk is largely used in summer time; tea or coffee, once a day. Clothing: good and comfortable, as the seasons require. The sick are removed to the hospital, and attended by the county physician, who is employed by the year, at ten shillings a visit—called by the keeper when he thinks it necessary. The insane are kept in a separate department; the violent ones are confined when really necessary, but with very few exceptions, they are allowed to have their liberty about the premises; quite a number have recovered entirely. Education of the children in district school.

As many of the supervisors delay their reports until the October session of the Board, we therefore delay this, as we could not fully report, and favor a change in the time of making reports, and would respectfully ask the legislature to make the change.

Manistee.—The general condition of the poorhouse is good; the building is of brick, two stories in height, with a basement, and is in good repair; the building for the insane, and the barn, are of wood, painted, and all necessary repairs made as needed. A room in the basement of the main building is used as a bath-room, in which is a bathing-tub and stove. The rooms are warmed by stoves. No special appliances for ventilation, the rooms are mostly of good size, and ceilings of good height. The inmates are treated kindly; the rules and discipline of the house are firmly enforced, and no serious cause of complaint has been made to us. Good, wholesome food is provided, and sufficient of it; fresh meats are used twice a week, or as the judgment of the keeper dictates. Suitable clothing is provided, as the wants of the inmates require. The county physician is expected to visit the house twice each week, and oftener if required in case of sickness. A separate building is used for the insane; it is not arranged as well as it might be for the purpose, but fortunately, we have not had occasion often to use it. But one child, of suitable age to attend school, has been in the house during the year, and the district school is used for the purpose.

Manitou.—[No report.]

Marquette.—The Board of Supervisors have caused to be erected, since the last annual report, a good frame building, of three stories, with a stone basement, 30x60 feet, especially designed for County house and hospital, which we shall occupy next month. The old building has had some repairs, and was whitewashed twice during the year. We have had a large hydraulic ram placed, which supplies us with an abundance of water, carried directly to the house from a living brook near by. We have a bath-room and tub in the new house, with hot and cold water. The new house is warmed by steam, with radiators in all the rooms and halls; the old building is warmed with hard coal stoves. The new building is provided with ventilating shafts in the walls, with open registers; the old building is dependent upon the doors and windows. Treatment of paupers: they are well cared for, and are required, as far as able, to aid in the housework, and about the garden, and to saw the wood. We shall be able to separate the men and women now, and have a nursery for the children. The meals are furnished three times a day, consisting of fresh and salt meats, and fish, with vegetables twice a day; the sick have such special diet as they need. We have no *uniform system* of clothing, but furnish all that is needed for comfort. We have two large wards especially for the sick, in the new house. Of the 70 inmates, 48 were invalids, of whom 9 died. The iron mines furnish us with the most of our patients; as the men are profligate, they are compelled, when sick and disabled, to enter the County house; each patient receives the care the special case demands. We have large cells for the confinement of the insane when necessary, and which they use for their sleeping rooms; they are allowed their full liberty when their condition will warrant it. When we have children of a suitable age they are sent to the public school.

The cost of the new County house, and the sum paid to the Superintendents of Poor, and County Physician, amounting to $8,420 43, came from the contingent fund.

Mason.—Buildings, so far as completed, good. No facilities for bathing as yet. Buildings warmed by stoves. Ventilation: up stairs by windows that swing on a pivot; down stairs from the top and bottom of windows. We have heretofore housed the poor at private houses, by paying a certain price for their board, care, &c., but now we have a family in the poorhouse, who are to board and care for the poor at $3 50 per week. We have to furnish clothing and medical attendance; our medical attendance for the next year is contracted at $298 for the year.

We have recently purchased a one-acre lot in the city of Ludington, and erected a building thereon, which is nearly completed, and we have just removed a few paupers into it, but so recently that we do not report them as living in poorhouse; we have also 160 acres with no buildings, and unimproved.

Mecosta.—The condition of buildings good. Bathe in tubs. The buildings are warmed by stoves. Ventilation by windows. The paupers live with the family, like boarders. Good, wholesome food, such as potatoes, bread, pork, vegetables, &c. Clothing, fair. Care of the sick, good. We have no insane so bad as to require any particular different treatment. No children.

The town and county poor have been cared for separately. The Supervisors set apart from poor fund $1,500. We have not only subtracted medical assistance and transportation already enumerated, but amount paid to Supervisors ($1,500), funeral expenses outside the poorhouse ($86.) The other Superintendent is absent.

Menominee.—Building: a comfortable farm house. Facilities for bathing: none. For warming building: two box stoves and one cook stove. For ventilation: doors and windows. Treatment of paupers: good. Food: good, and plenty of it. Clothing: all that is required. The sick are well attended to. No accommodations for insane and idiotic. No school house within five miles.

The number of persons temporarily relieved is fifty-two, which includes families from three to eight persons.

Midland.—Condition of buildings: good. Facilities for bathing: none. The buildings are warmed by stoves. Ventilation: by doors and windows. Paupers are well treated. Good, hearty food, and plenty of it. Clothing: Cotton in summer, and woolen in winter. Care of sick: good. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic; as good as can well be provided at the county house—six cells well warmed and ventilated. Children sent to the district school.

Missaukee.—No poorhouse [or farm], and no need of any as yet.

Monroe.—The county poorhouse is a wooden building, with two wings. The main building is two stories, occupied by the keeper; the wings are one and a half stories, occupied by the paupers. The barns and outbuildings are in very good condition. No facilities for bathing, except tubs: all are required to bathe once a week, and oftener, when necessary. Stoves are used for warming, with pipes running through the hall, which make the rooms comfortable. Ventilated by windows and doors. When a person is received in the county house he is washed, and when necessary, his clothes changed. Their rooms are washed once a week and oftener when necessary. No corporal punishment allowed. Food: wheat and corn bread, salt pork and beef, salt fish; fresh meat once a week through the summer, and three times a week through the winter; soup, four times a week, mush and milk, potatoes and other vegetables of the season, which are raised on the farm; tea and coffee, butter and pies; the food is well prepared, and taken three times a day in summer, and twice a day, with a lunch, in winter. Clothing: for men, strong cottonade in summer, and woolen in winter; females, cotton denims and prints, with warm under-clothes in winter. We have a county physician who is paid by the visit. The sick are put under his care, and treated in their rooms. We have no separate apartments for the insane; we have rooms with grated doors where we can lock them in for a short time. The idiotic are able to wait upon themselves. There is a common district school within one-half mile of the poorhouse, where the children are sent.

All the grain and food for the stock and used in the house, is raised on the farm; we have no means of ascertaining the amount consumed by each.

Montcalm.—Building is good; house frame and well painted, large and commodious; good sleeping rooms, dining-room, kitchen and sitting-room; barn new, and large enough to hold all produce grown. The facilities for bathing in the house are nothing, conveniences of a farm house only, plenty of soft water and a nice flowing stream of water running across said farm. The house is warmed by stoves and drums, well arranged to warm all sleeping rooms and all parts of the house, and plenty of seasoned fuel. The house is as well ventilated as can be for one of the kind, by windows to drop from above and to raise from below, and stands on elevated land. Treatment of paupers is good and kind; not often compelled to treat them in any other manner, and hear no complaints from inmates or keeper. The food is as good as farmers usually give their hired help; bread and butter, pork and potatoes, sometimes fresh meat, tea and coffee twice a day, and pie or cake once a day, and plenty of

garden sauce. Clothing comfortable and respectable to be seen at any time and by any one; flannel under clothing for very old persons and for small children, and boots and shoes for all. Care of the sick is good; house provided with sick room, and as good a physician as the county has got, by the year, and watchers when needed, and a kind keeper and wife to care for them. We have two rooms prepared purposely for the insane, and have no difficulty with them, although for years we have had no bad case of the kind, only at intervals. Have had no trouble with the idiotic; we approve of kind treatment to them necessary for their good behavior. We have no small children to school since the opening of the Coldwater Institute, but the accommodations are as good as a common district school can give, being half a mile away, and where the children are well received.

Muskegon.—Buildings are nearly new and in a good state of repair, reasonably well adapted to the use to which they are applied, perhaps not as convenient as they might have been had they been built for their present use; within the past year the former poor farm, which was located twelve miles from the county seat, has been exchanged for one about ten miles nearer. Facilities for bathing: no special appliances; ordinary domestic utensils are used. Buildings are warmed by stoves, using wood for fuel. No special ventilating apparatus. The superintendents believe that the inmates of the poor house have been treated well, justly and humanely. Food: ordinary fare,—the plain, substantial "staples,"—bread, meat and vegetables, with such additional variety as is deemed to be right; special diet for invalids, according to their circumstances. Good, plain clothing is supplied as needed; no special system of supply. The sick are cared for under the immediate attention of the keeper and his family, and have the attendance of a physician when necessary; we believe they have had all requisite attention at all times. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic and their treatment: no special accommodations for these classes; no case of well defined insanity within the year; no idiotic, except one youth for several years an inmate, partially imbecile, and does not require special arrangements for his case. Children are taught in the public school, situated about half a mile from the poorhouse; have had few children that remained long with us.

Owing to exchange of farm late in the spring, and subsequent peculiarities of the season, the items, "Products" and "Labor," are for this year, practically of no account. Insane expenses cannot be stated accurately; will be about $600.00.

Newaygo.—The poorhouse is in good repair; the barn needs siding up. No facilities for bathing, except pails and tubs. Buildings warmed by stoves and wood fires. Ventilation, by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers: kind and humane. Food, the best the market affords. Clothing, good as needed for comfort. Our matron is a good nurse, and the sick have good care. No special accommodations for the insane and idiotic; good treatment is the rule in all cases. Children are sent to the Union School. We need a larger house, and better accommodations for bathing, ventilation, and accommodations for the insane and idiotic.

Oakland.—Our buildings are kept in good order, and painted and repaired when necessary. We have two good bath-rooms, with bath tubs and shower bath, arranged for men and women, in the new building erected last fall for the accommodation of the insane and idiotic. The main building is warmed by three furnaces, and the other buildings are warmed by stoves. To keep the fur-

naces in good working order, a constant supply of fresh air is indispensable; the smaller buildings are ventilated by the doors and windows. Treatment of paupers: all who are able to labor, are required to do so. The sick, aged, and infirm, are regarded as "the wards of the county," and provided for accordingly. Food plain, hearty, and wholesome, properly cooked and served, is furnished three times a day, for about eight months, and twice daily for the remainder of the year. Suitable and comfortable clothing and bedding is provided for all. The physician in charge directs the care, nursing, and treatment of the sick, and his orders are obeyed. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic: last fall we erected a brick building thirty by fifty feet, one story high, containg twelve rooms, in which the sexes are kept separate; it is plainly and substantially built, and is really the most comfortable building on the farm. But few children are sent to the county house, and these are immediately placed in good families, if tractable and healthy.

Oceana.—Poorhouse good, warm, and comfortable. No facilities for bathing except tubs. Buildings warmed by stoves. Ventilation by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers, good. Food, general farm diet. Clothing, good and comfortable. The sick are well taken care of. For the insane and idiotic, we have a separate building, two cells, warmed by stoves. Children attend district school.

We have chopped and logged and cleared twenty acres of land, and sown the same to wheat.

Ontonagon.—The general condition of the poorhouse is good, but the barn and out-houses are poor. There are no facilities for bathing. The warming of buildings is by stoves, and ventilation of the same by windows. Paupers are well and kindly treated. The system of outside relief has been practiced here almost entirely, and with the result of encouraging and increasing pauperism. The food consists of fresh and salt meats, vegetables, &c., in their season, and tea and coffee. The clothing is appropriate for paupers, warm and comfortable. The care of the sick is good. No special apartment for the insane. Children are sent to the common school.

Whole amount paid from fund is $4,269.74, and out of that the supervisor in Rockland township paid $1,647.35. $100.00 for medical attendance, balance for relief. Supervisor in Greenland township paid $783.20. $82.00 for medical attendance, balance for relief. Supervisor in Ontonagon township paid $115.10. $100.00 for medical attendance, balance for relief. Superintendents Poor paid for relief $99.30. Each township takes care of its own poor.

Osceola.—Condition of buildings good. Facilities for bathing, none. Warming of buildings, by stoves. Ventilation of buildings, none. Paupers fed and served as farmers. Food, flour bread of good quality, pork, fish, milk, butter, tea, coffee, sugar, and spices. Clothing, well adapted for farmers. Sick carefully and kindly attended. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, none. Children attend district school.

The keeper of the poorhouse gets the use of the poor farm as a compensation for his services, and three dollars per week for board of paupers.

Ottawa.—The general condition of poorhouse and buildings good, except the furnace, and some slight repairs on house, which will be made this fall. Facilities for bathing: none but tubs. Buildings warmed mainly by furnace. Ventilation not very good, being accomplished by windows principally. Treatment of paupers: firm, but kind. Food: good and substantial, consisting of bread, butter, milk, meat, and all kinds of vegetables. Clothing: plain but

good, and suited to the season. The sick are well cared for, having good nursing and medical attendance. For the insane and idiotic, we have cells which are used for the worst cases, and other rooms in which those more mild can be confined, if necessary; they are kindly treated. The children attend public school.

Presque Isle.—Have no poorhouse [or farm].

Saginaw.—The general condition of the poorhouse is good and comfortable; it is a large two-story frame building with basement; it is well constructed for ventilation, the house and rooms are all kept clean and neat. There is one room set apart for a bath-room, with a large bathing-tub, and is ordered to be used in all cases when it is required; the inmates are obliged to wash themselves before meals. Buildings warmed by means of large stoves. Ventilation by means of windows, doors, and chimneys. The paupers are well treated; they are however, made to obey the rules adopted by the superintendents; no punishments is allowed, except temporary confinement. The food consists of wheat bread, pork, beef, and all kinds of vegetables, milk, butter, tea, or coffee; the food is well prepared as is customary in farmers' families; three meals each day. The clothing is good, warm, and comfortable; woolen for winter and cotton in the summer season. The sick have good care and attention, we employ a physician, whose duty it is to visit the sick at the poorhouse as often as necessary, and he is paid for each visit. As stated in our last report, we have now a good, substantial brick building, suitable in all respects for the detention of the insane; it is well ventilated and heated by a furnace; they receive the same food as the paupers, and are kindly treated; the idiotic have their liberty as the other inmates, so long as it is considered safe by the keeper. Children are sent to the district school, when we have any to send.

We are of the opinion that the repetition of the above general remarks from year to year, is superfluous; also that the time for making the report should be changed to a later period, say Oct. 31.

Sanilac.—Our buildings are the same as reported previous years; they are in very good condition; erected no new buildings the past year. Facilities for bathing: same as last year, tubs and wash-dishes. Buildings warmed the same as last year: stoves, and wood for fuel. Ventilation: by windows and doors. Treatment of paupers: we have some times to lock up the refractory ones, but we most always succeed in controlling them with kindness. The food is prepared in the ordinary way, over a cook stove, as farmers do, and the diet is about the same: wheat bread, some corn, vegetables, fruit, pork, beef, mutton, butter, tea, sugar, etc. Three meals per day. Clothing consists of woolen and cotton, varied for summer and winter. The sick are kindly treated; when needed a doctor is called, and any little thing they desire, they are indulged in. The insane and idiotic have their liberty out doors, in the day time, except at times when their fits are the worst; we have rooms to lock them up. We have no children.

Schoolcraft.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Shiawassee.—Buildings good. No especial arrangements for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves, wood for fuel. Ventilation only by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers, first-rate. Good substantial food three times per day, except Sundays. Clothing, good and comfortable. Care of the sick, excellent. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic and their treatment: no special arrangements, except to confine them in rooms when troublesome. A good primary school is near, and children who are in suitable condition are required to attend.

St. Clair.—Condition of buildings, the same as reported last year. It is proposed to put up new buildings during the year ensuing, provisions for so doing having been made by the Supervisors at their last meeting. Facilities for bathing, none but tubs or other vessels; during warm weather Pine River, near the house, is convenient for bathing and washing. Buildings warmed by stoves in different parts of the building; wood used for fuel. Ventilation, none except by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers, kind. Food, wholesome, wheat bread, fresh and salt meats, vegetables, butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, &c. Clothing, comfortable, such as is suitable for the season. The sick have the attendance of a competent physician, what medicine may be necessary, and such care as may be required. None but temporary accommodations for the insane and idiotic; we have none that require confinement; they are allowed their liberty through the day, and confined at night. There is but one child in the poorhouse, recently received; we propose sending him to the State school, if he can be received there, if not to the common school, near the poorhouse. We took eight children from this county to the State School at Coldwater on the 19th of August, one of whom has died since.

St. Joseph.—The house is an old wooden structure, with additions built from time to time, and is as comfortable as such a building can be made. No bath-rooms; plenty of tubs, pails, etc. The buildings warmed by stoves. No ventilation, save by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers: kind; have a generous supply of good and wholesome food. Paupers comfortably clothed. Care of the sick, good. Insane and idiotic, kept with the other paupers, and treated the same. Children sent to district school near by.

Tuscola.—Buildings are good; the poorhouse is built of brick, and located about one mile from the village of Caro, in the township of Almer. For bathing, use bath-tubs. Building warmed by common stoves. Ventilation, by windows and doors. The treatment of paupers is the very best, and probably will be so while we retain our kind and generous keeper. Have good, wholesome food, mostly raised on the farm. Cotton clothing for summer, and woolen for winter. The care of the sick has our undivided attention, with that of the keeper and his wife; our physician is always looking after the good health of the inmates; visits the poorhouse once or twice a week, so that none may suffer on account of his negligence. Separate cells and an old building for the insane, which is a very poor place for the unfortunate ones to be kept; the care and treatment is good. For the education of children, have the common district school; we sent five of the children to the State Public School, at Coldwater, where they are to remain until they are 16 years of age.

Van Buren.—The general condition of the poorhouse is good, and all the buildings on the poor farm; they are of wood, and in good repair. Facilities for bathing, none. Warming of buildings by stoves. Ventilation by windows. Treatment of paupers, good. Good, wholesome food. Clothing, plain, good and comfortable. Accommodations for insane and idiotic, rather poor; buildings not suitable; insane mostly sent to the asylum, where there are any hopes of recovery; we consider this the cheapest and best way, all things considered. Children sent to district school.

We have but two Superintendents of the Poor.

Washtenaw.—The county poorhouse and other buildings on the county farm, are in good order, and well adapted to their various requirements. We have a bathing-house on the premises, with a good supply of water, and all inmates are required to use them as often as it is thought necessary to keep them clean

and healthy. The county poorhouse is warmed by stoves; the fuel used is wood. The Insane Asylum is heated by the *Ruttan Heater*, the fuel used being coal. The county poorhouse is ventilated by the doors and windows; the insane department is ventilated by the *Ruttan Ventilator*, each room and hall in the building having a thorough circulation of hot and cold air passing through both day and night. Mild treatment of paupers is at all times required from the keeper and his assistants; no harsh treatment tolerated under any circumstances. For food: beef, pork, mutton, fish, potatoes, beans with soup, and vegetables, alternately arranged, with tea and coffee, comprise the general diet, fresh meats being served frequently during the summer months. During the winter comfortable woolen clothing and underclothing is furnished in abundance; during the spring and summer, cotton goods are furnished of various grades, but all of them suited to the season. We have a hospital in which all sick persons receive proper nursing and medical attendance, with a hospital steward at all times in attendance. We have a commodious brick building 40x90, in which the insane and idiotic are kept, the male department having a male attendant, and the female department a female attendent, with large yards attached for out-door exercise, when the weather will permit. We have no school, for the reason that we have no children of suitable age to educate.

Wayne.—The buildings during the past year have undergone extensive improvements, and are now in a better condition than last year, yet in want of still larger improvements. No improvements in bathing since last year's report. All buildings warmed by stoves as reported. In renovating and making alterations we have somewhat improved in ventilation; more is yet needed to make it what it should be; all ventilation, however, is by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers, kind, and similar to last year's report. No alteration in quantity of food, or the preparation, since last year's report; the food is good and wholesome, and inmates have sufficient of it. Clothing, the same as in 1873. Care of the sick, the same care and kind treatment as heretofore reported, although the medical treatment of patients is good, and all the time improving for the better, under our regular physician. For the insane and idiotic, same as reported for the last two years. Education of children, same as heretofore; school room being in the County Poorhouse; the number of scholars is somewhat lessened on account of sending to the State Public School at Coldwater; however, the school is kept up all the year, by transient pauper children, coming and going.

Wexford.—[County has a farm but no poorhouse].

SCHEDULE B.

Showing the Names of the Superintendents of the Poor for the several Counties having Superintendents, as signed officially to their reports.

Alcona—Geo. H. Blush, Colin Campbell.
Allegan—C. W. Calkins, Oka Town, N. Jewett.
Alpena—James A. Case, Charles B. Greely.
Antrim—James P. Brand, Z. T. Swan, S. B. Davis.
Barry—J. M. Nevins, D. B. Pratt, S. J. Bidelman.
Bay—J. B. Hart, F. A. Myers.
Benzie—F. R. Axtell, William Steele.
Berrien—A. E. Perkins, Wm. Chamberlain, Silas Ireland.
Branch—D. Corson, R. K. Twadell, A. S. Glessner.
Calhoun—A. O. Hyde, T. W. Hall, E. H. Johnson.
Cass—C. C. Nelson, A. Garwood.
Charlevoix.—Byron See, William Harris.
Cheboygan—Chancy Stevenson, E. A. Dodge, William Stewart.
Chippewa—Augustine Gager, O. Robbins, John Cota.
Clare—E. M. Pitcher, S. B. Barker, E. B. Evans.
Clinton—W. L. Hicks, James Kipp, Lynds S. Conn.
Delta—Emil Glaser, David Oliver.
Eaton—T. D. Green, G. T. Rand.
Genesee—J. B. Covert, A. Withee, R. W. Dullane.
Grand Traverse—John T. Beadle, T. H. Clyde, L. S. Hoxsie.
Gratiot—A. W. Russell, Wm. Marlow.
Hillsdale—John W. Falley, Bani Bishop.
Houghton—Phil. Schwerman, Wm. H. Hendrick, Will A. Childs.
Huron—Chas. F. Hazen, A. C. Pierce.
Ingham—J. I. Mead, B. Leek, Tobias Holden.
Ionia—Thomas Cornell, Sanford A. Yeomans, Benjamin H. Preston.
Iosco—Cornelius Deitz, B. M. Earl, Jas. F. Markin.
Isabella—C. Bennett, J. W. Long, Ricd. Hoy.
Jackson—F. G. Larzelere, D. O. Barnard.
Kalamazoo—J. T. Cobb, Thos. C. Brownell, O. F. Burroughs.
Kalkaska—D. P. Beebe, Allen D. Tile.
Kent—William Leppig, John Steketee, Riley Smith.
Keweenaw—Wm. B. Wright, T. D. Bradfield, George Rice.
Lake—Henry Saunders, Cassius M. C. Ross, George R. Peet.
Lapeer—Orson Ingalls, H. D. Rood, Levi McArthur.
Leelanaw—Johnathan Dewing, John Porter, William Voice.
Lenawee—H. S. Russell, Thos. F. Moore, Chas. Brown.
Livingston—Wm. J. Hazard, C. Wilcox.
Mackinac—Dominick Murray. [There seems to be but one superintendent.]
Macomb—Henry Fries, C. P. Hooker.
Manistee—C. B. Lewis, W. B. Horton.
Marquette—George J. Northrop, Edward C. Anthony, Julius Ropes.
Mason—Fayette Johnson, Delos Holmes, Richard W. Baxter.
Mecosta—Horace Ellsworth, Parley M. Brown.

Menominee—Miles Shepard, Salmon P. Saxton.
Midland—S. C. Carpenter, John E. Willard.
Missaukee—Ira Van Meter, Otto Herreweyer.
Monroe—Isaac Lewis, Franklin Moses, Levi Buck.
Montcalm—J. Griffith, R. C. Miller, B. B. Crawford.
Muskegon—E. H. Wylie, L. Knowles, G. F. Outhwaite.
Newaygo—John Brotherton, A. P. Day.
Oakland—A. W. Hovey, W. M. McConnell, J. W. Leonard.
Oceana—E. D. Richmond, Orrin Deming, V. E. Clark.
Ontonagon—John G. Parker, John Chynoweth.
Osceola—Alex. McFarlane, Smith Hawkins, Samuel C. Jones.
Ottawa—Benj. Lillie, R. K. Heald, W. F. Storrs.
Presque Isle—August Barabas, Frederich Merz.
Saginaw—H. Miller, Thos. L. Jackson, W. Shattuck.
Sanilac—R. J. Arnot, N. Cameron, Alexander McRae.
Schoolcraft—Robert H. Ellson, James Park.
Shiawassee—Cortes Pond, A. B. Chipman, R. Haviland.
St. Clair—Uriah Hayden, John Grinnell, Arnold Saph.
St. Joseph—David Knox, Phineas Farrand, D. M. Bateman.
Tuscola—James D. Sutton, J. R. Hooper.
Van Buren—Willis W. Hodge, A. Van Auken.
Washtenaw—Edward Duffy, Geo. C. Arms, F. H. Rexford.
Wayne—J. A. Patrick, Edmund Visgee, Wm. Dyson.
Wexford—Solomon C. Worth, John N. Hanna.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

FOR

DEPENDENT CHILDREN,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

FROM APRIL 17, 1871, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1874.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

OF THE

MICHIGAN STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

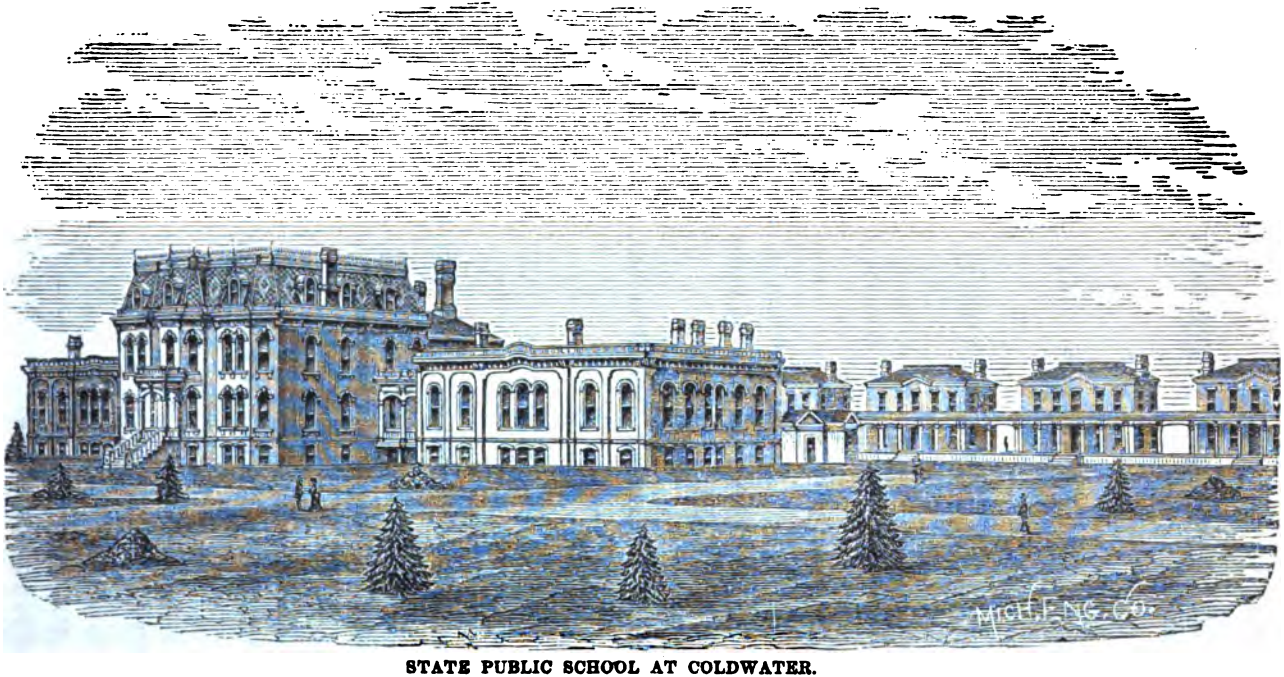
BOARD OF CONTROL.

GOV. JOHN J. BAGLEY (*ex officio*), PRESIDENT, . .	DETROIT.
CHARLES E. MICKLEY, ...	ADRIAN.
S. S. CUTTER, ...	COLDWATER.
C. D. RANDALL, SECRETARY AND TREASURER, . . .	COLDWATER.

OFFICERS, TEACHERS, AND COTTAGE MANAGERS,

And former residence.

ZELOTES TRUESDEL, SUPERINTENDENT, . .	FLINT.
MISS EMMA A. HALL, MATRON, . . .	DETROIT.
D. G. BLACKMAN, CLERK AND STEWARD, . .	COLDWATER.
MRS. OLIVIA SAFFORD, COTTAGE MANAGER, .	COLDWATER.
MRS. SARAH F. LORD, " " . .	OHIO.
MRS. MARY A. CROSS, " " .	KALAMAZOO.
MISS MATTIE A. WELCH, " " . .	XENIA, OHIO.
MISS ALICE WELCH, " " . .	GREENVILLE, OHIO.
MISS OLIVE E. PETTIT, " " .	JACKSON.
MISS ELLA P. IRISH, TEACHER, ...	ADRIAN.
MISS ABBIE M. ATCHINSON, TEACHER, . .	FLINT.
MISS VALLETTA M. JOHNSON, " . .	COLDWATER.



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL AT COLDWATER.

REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The Board of Control of the State Public School respectfully submits the first annual Report of that Institution; being an account of its affairs from its organization by an act of the Legislature approved April 17th, 1871, to the close of the present fiscal year, September 30th, 1874.

By the act of establishing this institution for dependent children, the Governor was authorized to appoint three Commissioners who, with himself, who was made one of the board *ex officio*, were empowered to select a suitable location, and with the funds appropriated, $30,000, and such as might be donated for the object, purchase land if necessary, and erect buildings for the reception of one hundred children, between four and sixteen years of age, that were healthy and of sound mind. In making the location, the Commissioners were authorized to receive proposals from localities for the donation of land, money, or other securities, in behalf of the State for the benefit of the School, and to consider the same as offers to secure the location and the site, and then to locate the same at such point as should best answer the interests of the State.

After the completion of the buildings, these Commissioners were to have the same duties and authority as the permanent Board of Control, to organize and conduct the Institution with a superintendent and other employes to be engaged, until the close of the session of the Legislature succeeding the completion of the buildings.

The children provided for, were those who were dependent on the public for support, preference being given to the children of soldiers and sailors, and those who were in the county poor-houses. If the capacity of the building was sufficient for all such children, it was made unlawful to retain any in the county poor-houses. Until the capacity was sufficient for all, the admissions were to be divided *pro rata* among the counties in proportion to the number of dependent children in each. It was declared in the act that the especial object was to provide temporary homes only for the children until they could be placed in good families under a contract ensuring them good treatment and a fair elementary education. While the children remained in the school they were to be educated in the branches usually taught in the common schools, and were to have proper physical and moral training. After they were sixteen years of age, they were not to be retained except by consent of the Board.

The law was amended in 1873, requiring that all admissions be made through the Superintendent of the Poor on the certificate of the Judge of Probate of the proper county. The child is taken by them before the Judge, who hears the testimony submitted, and decides thereon whether the child is dependent on the public for support. He enters his finding in his journal, with the

material facts ascertained as to the age, residence, mental and physical health, dependence, etc. If he finds the child dependent, he records his decision and makes a certified copy of the same which accompanies the child to this School, and the facts stated in the certificate are entered in the record kept here, showing the history of the child, and this record is to be continued as to any other important matter which may afterward occur to the child, so that its career may always be fully traced.

The amendatory act authorizes the Board to employ some person connected with the School who shall act, under instructions of the Board, as agent of the School, whose especial duties shall be to find suitable homes for children; to visit them in their homes, to apprentice them and to return them to this School when they are not being treated as the contract requires. At present the Superintendent is authorized to act as the agent.

To the act of 1871 and 1873 there is an auxilliary one, in act No. 171 of the the laws of 1873. By the latter act the Governor is authorized to appoint in each county a person, one of whose duties is to find suitable persons to adopt, take charge of and educate children belonging to this School, and to notify the officers of the School of the places found. He is authorized to visit these children, and when he finds them improperly treated to report the same to the officers of this School, who thereupon are required to cancel the indentures. In all counties where there is such an agent, all indentures are to be made with his approval. That in case of any discharge of any child from this School—(children over sixteen years of age)—notice shall be given such agent, whose duty it shall be to assist him or her in procuring suitable employment and a good home free from immoral or evil influences.

The Board would here suggest that the notice given by the county agent that he has found a child in an unsuitable home, should not require this Board to remove him, but this Board, or its agent, should be allowed to use its discretion after ascertaining all the facts.

So far only a few appointments have been made under Act No. 171 of 1873, but if they are made, in most of the larger counties especially, and the law is found to be practical, it will doubtless prove a material aid to this Institution.

What has been stated above is but an outline of the law organizing and governing this School. In the Appendix to this Report is given the sections of the law of 1871 now in force, the act of 1873, and Act No. 171, so far as it applies to this School, to which, for fuller information, reference is made. The attention of the Superintendents of the Poor and the Boards of Supervisors is particularly called to this law, for the reason that some counties having children in their poor-houses admissible by law to this School, have not forwarded them as requested, and consequently they remain to be supported by the counties, and a tax is levied by the Boards of Supervisors for that purpose, while the State has provided a place to support them at State expense. Of course the county not sending children is taxed as well as those sending, for the maintenance of this School. But the good of the child should have the first consideration, and there can be no doubt but this is a better place for children than the county poor-houses, however well their keepers may work for their welfare.

The first Board of Commissioners was composed of the following gentlemen:

Gov. H. P. BALDWIN, *ex officio*, Detroit.
JOHN J. BAGLEY, Detroit.
C. E. MICKLEY, Adrian.
N. G. ISBELL, Lansing.

This Board held its first meeting in Lansing September 26th, 1871, and appointed Gov. Baldwin, President, and John J. Bagley, Secretary and Treasurer. It was then resolved to advertise immediately in Detroit and Lansing papers, requesting proposals for the donation of land or money from cities, towns, and villages, to secure the location of the School, such gifts to be applied towards the erection of the buildings. The advertisement accordingly appeared in the papers, and in response the following offers were received:

Coldwater city offered 20 acres of land and $25,000.
Jackson city offered 10 acres of land and $25,000.
Flint city offered 20 acres of land and $10,000.
Albion city offered 10 acres of land and $8,000.
Adrian city offered 25 acres of land and $5,000.
Lansing city offered 40 acres of land.
Holly village offered 10 acres of land and $5,000.
Brooklyn village offered 20 acres of land and $5,000.
Northville village offered 20 acres of land and $4,500.
Grand Haven village offered 20 acres of land and $3,000.
Plymouth village offered 13 acres of land and $2,000.
St. Johns village offered 44 acres of land and $2,000.
North Lansing offered 20 acres of land.
Portland village offered 22 acres of land.
Jonesville village offered 20 acres of land.
Monroe village offered 10½ acres of land.

The policy of locating our State institutions in such places as offered inducements by donations of land and money, was not a new one. It had been pursued in most of the others, and the Legislature in 1873 repeated that kind of legislation in locating the new Insane Asylum and intermediate prison. But no locality has ever offered so much for the location of any institution, as was offered for the State Public School. The Board visited several of the places offering the largest sums and most land, and after a full consideration of the matter decided unanimously to locate the School at the city of Coldwater, requiring that the citizens should donate 27 acres of land instead of 20 as offered, and secure the payment of the $25,000, which was promptly done to the satisfaction of the Board. This land cost the citizens $5,000, making the donation of Coldwater $30,000. But this liberal donation of Coldwater was not the only inducement which had weight with the Board in fixing the location. The particular site selected is a choice one. While the larger portion of the land consists of level, rich prairie, farming or gardening land, that part on which the buildings are erected, consists of a tract of table land about fifty feet above the city, declining to the south. It overlooks the city, which lies about one mile to the south, and much of the surrounding country, giving a fine prospect. Again, Coldwater is a peculiarly healthy place, being quite free from malarious or other diseases. The water is pure, excellent, and abundant. It is readily accessible from all points by the railroads. Again, the citizens of the place were warmly interested in the enterprise, and their liberal donation gave good evidence of their interest, liberality and public spirit. The $30,000 subscription has been fully and honorably paid.

Considering the location, the excellent soil of the site for farming and gardening, the good health of Coldwater, the interest of its citizens in the enterprize, the liberal offer received being larger than from any other locality, the

Board believe no better location for the interests of the State and welfare of the children could have been made.

The location having been made, the work of perfecting the plan for the buildings was next undertaken. Of the some 400 orphan asylums in the United States, probably there is not over ten but that are in single or connected large buildings of three and four stories in height. But after a full consideration and extended investigation, the "Cottage System" was adopted as not only the most economical, but much the best adapted for a children's institution. The cottage system is that having two story separate buildings for the homes of the children, with one or more larger central buildings for general purposes, such as the residence and office of the Superintendent, teachers, matron, and other employes, for general work-rooms, school-rooms, kitchen, dining-rooms, laundry, etc., etc. This was the kind of plan adopted. Specifications and plans were perfected by an architect, and in September, 1872, proposals for the erection of the buildings were solicited by advertisement in Detroit, Lansing, and Coldwater papers. In answer to the same, the following were received to construct the main building and seven cottages:

M. H. Parker	$89,500
Whitcomb & Saxton	87,000
S. J. Gidday	77,000
Palmer Brothers	73,000
Balls & Shires	71,340
Richards & Mickle	69,792
A. G. Campfield	63,000

The contract was made with the last named gentleman, a resident of Springfield, Illinois, he being the lowest bidder by $6,792, and he giving satisfactory security for the faithful execution of the work. By subsequent arrangement, the contract was qualified to the building of four instead of seven cottages, and $3,150 deducted for each one omitted, with the privilege reserved by the Board to require their being built, if afterwards desired, at the same price. The Legislature, in 1873, having made further appropriations in aid of the enterprise, five cottages in all were erected by the contractor. The Act of 1873 authorized the construction of three additional cottages, but the appropriation was believed to be insufficient to do this and provide the furniture and other construction necessary to put the school in operation.

The main building and cottages were completed, so far as the undertaking of the contractor extended, in a manner satisfactory to the Board in November, 1873, after which the work of heating, lighting, means of cooking, and furnishing had to be attended to. For safety and economy, such buildings to be occupied by some two hundred children and employes, could not have all the rooms heated with stoves and fire-places, and lighted by candles and kerosene lamps. The risk—the dangers of fire and accidents could not be taken. So the Board adopted heating by steam and lighting by gas as all other State institutions in this State, and generally in others are provided with. As it is over one mile to the street mains of the city gas company, that company declined to extend its mains to the building, as too extensive for the amount of gas to be consumed, but offered to do this for $2,000, being about one-half the expense, as near as could be estimated. The offer was accepted

and the buildings are lighted from the city gas works. Having no other safe means of lighting, the Board felt obliged to make this arrangement, and to respectfully ask the Legislature to appropriate a sufficient sum to pay the same.

The heating being of considerable expense in the construction work, full plans and specifications were drawn, and propositions solicited based on heating the main building and five cottages. The following offers were received:

Holmes & Webster, Detroit	$13,585
Detroit Metal and Plumbing Works	13,114
Detroit Novelty Works	11,500

The undertaking was let by contract to the last-named company. The work has been done in all respects to the entire satisfaction of the Board. Experience has proven that the heating of all the buildings, including the more remote, are done admirably and very successfully.

Along with this, the cooking apparatus, furnishing, etc., was attended to, including bedsteads, bedding for children and employes, chairs, tables, kitchen and dining-room utensils, etc. A barn and outhouses were built, and many other things necessary were done to put the Institution in order. This work of heating, lighting, and furnishing occupied the winter and spring of 1874. The cooking apparatus is of the most recent style, and is similar to that in our other State institutions, and works satisfactorily. It is from Mr. E. Whiteley, of Boston. The furniture procured is simple, substantial, and economical. Nearly all the furnishing has been done on competition, and all at wholesale prices.

A brief description of the amount of building done and the arrangement of the rooms is given in explanation of the plan. The main central buildings, the cottages, and out-buildings, excepting the barn, ice-house, and hen-house, are of brick. The main building is three stories high, including the Mansard roof story. This building is for the purpose above mentioned. The wings are one story high. Entering the main hall in the center, to the right is the principal office, 26x32 feet, off from the front of which is a small office, 7x15 feet. To the left of the hall is the public reception room for visitors and general use for Superintendent, matron, and teachers. This room is 20x27 feet, and back of it and connected by sliding doors is the library, 16x20 feet. On the second floor are the rooms of the Superintendent and family, the matron and teachers. The rooms on the third floor are used for dormitories for other employes and for guest rooms. The east and left wings are connected with the main building by a long hall in the rear of the main building. The east wing is divided into three rooms, and is used for the school proper. One room is 28 x56 feet, which is the principal assembly room, and two rooms are in the rear of this, 27x28 feet each, and connected with the larger room by sliding doors. The west wing is 36x56 feet, and so far has been used for a work-room for the manufacture of clothing and bedding. In the rear of the main building, and connected with it, opening from the east and west hall, is the kitchen, 29x40 feet. The second floor to this part is used for the dormitories for the kitchen and dining-room employes. To the north of the long hall and east of the kitchen is a small dining-room, used by the Superintendent's family. North of the kitchen, and adjoining, is the main dining-room, one story high, 50x80 feet. From the dining-room, north, runs a covered passage way, 100 feet, to the five cottages. A continuous veranda in front of these cottages (which are

separated about 30 feet) connects them together and protects the children from the storms while passing to and from the school or dining-rooms. The cottages are alike, each being two stories. A hall runs through the center. On the left is the cottage manager's room, 13x14 feet, with a bed-room in the rear of the same size. On the right is the children's room, 14x20 feet, with a bath-room 7x14 feet in the rear. The second floor has two dormitories, 14x27 feet each, with one clothes-press 5x14. The children have generally single beds, and each cottage is provided to receive 30 children each. A basement 8 feet high extends under all the main building. In this are the store-rooms, the bakery, laundry, boiler and engine-rooms, and under the dining-room 50x80 feet is used for storing wood and coal. Wood, however, is used for boilers and engine. It costs here for maple and beech $3 to $3.50. The coal is used for fire-places, there being such in the main office, reception room, library, small dining-room, and in the children's rooms, and the manager's room in the cottages. In front of and about 20 rods from the main buildings, by the street, is a white wooden cottage which is used partly for a hospital and partly for a larger boys' cottage. It would accommodate about 25 children. It is too remote, however, for hospital purposes, and the way to it over the elevated land exposes the sick too much in passing to and from the cottages, especially in the winter season. In case of contagious diseases it, standing by the main entrance, would expose those passing to and from the Institution. But for a farm-house or a dormitory it answers a very good purpose, and the Commissioners have thought best not to remove it at present. The five brick cottages and this wooden one are all the buildings that can be used for the children's homes. To accomplish this work there has been paid for construction and furniture, as follows:

For main buildings, cottages, barn, out-houses, labor and material connected therewith	$67,299 10
Plumbing, gas pipe, gas fixtures, fittings, sinks	4,856 10
Grading, sewerage, labor on grounds	1,898 32
Steam heating, engine, boilers, radiators	12,083 93
Trees, fences, labor	479 73
Furniture for main buildings, cottages, school-rooms, work-rooms, carpeting	5,332 33
Cooking apparatus, oven, washing machine, stoves, coffee urn, kitchen and dining-room utensils	1,881 81
Miscellaneous material and labor, wagons, harness	569 13
Stationery, blanks, blank books, advertising	152 52
Commissioners' expenses	328 98
Land purchase	2,000 00
	$96,881 95

Duplicate vouchers for all the items making up this amount were taken, as required by law, and one of each duplicates is on file in the office of the Auditor General and one in the Treasurer's office in Coldwater, and reference is here made to them.

There has been received for construction and furniture, as follows:

Appropriation, Act of 1871	$30,000 00
Appropriation, Act of 1874	38,000 00
Coldwater City Donation	25,000 00

Sale of an old building	$175 00
Sale of gas pipe	42 33
Sale of apples in 1873	50 00
Interest on subscription note	61 45
	$93,328 78

The Board found it necessary, in order to complete the buildings and furnish them sufficiently to open the School, to exceed the appropriations, donation, and other receipts for construction and furniture to the amount of $3,553 17 up to the close of this fiscal year. Other construction and furniture, including the means for a better water supply, experience shows is indispensable to the successful and safe running of the Institution, and will probably increase this deficit to about $6,500. It has been the intention of the Board, from the first, to keep strictly within the appropriation and other receipts, so there would be no necessity to ask the Legislature to provide for a deficit, and, under all the circumstances, that object has been attained as near as possible. It had been confidently expected that an ample supply of water would be found on the high ground near the buildings, as it is readily found in inexhaustible quantities on the prairie land, a few rods below, at only about 18 feet from the surface. But on sinking three wells, one to the depth of 65 feet, no water of any important amount was reached, and the work was discontinued where it began in the clay. Another cistern was built which holds 1,000 barrels, but the amount of water obtained in the past dry season left the Institution without water, a matter of very serious inconvenience in regard to washing, and danger in case of fires. A well is now being made on the lower ground, about 500 feet from the engine-room. A steam pump is to be placed over it, under cover, which is to be worked by steam through a pipe from the engine-room, and the water forced into a 300-barrel cistern near the engine-room. This is no experiment, and will furnish any quantity of water. The expense of heating, lighting, plumbing, furnishing, grading, and other necessary work and material, could not be very closely estimated, and with the utmost care and experience all such estimates could be only approximate. Hence, as has been suggested, the Board considers the views of the Legislature, so far as expressed by the amount appropriated, have been executed as near as could be expected.

In this connection the Board takes pleasure in calling attention to the results of these expenditures. With the means furnished there have been completed the main buildings, including the wings, with a frontage of 198 feet, and projecting in the rear, including the dining-room and kitchen, about 160 feet, five brick cottages, a barn, ice-house, hen-house, and other outhouses, considerable grading has been done, the main buildings and cottages furnished, heating and lighting provided for, and all other necessary work done, and the Institution prepared for the reception of at least 200 inmates, including employes. This is less than $500 *per capita* for construction and furniture for each inmate. So far it is believed our State institutions have cost much more for the purposes named. The economy of the buildings will be more apparent when it is considered that the main buildings have a sufficient capacity for employes' rooms, dining-room, work-rooms, kitchen, laundry, engine and boiler rooms, store-rooms, and for all general purposes, in case the number of cottages were increased to receive 400 to 500 children, a number probably larger than

the State will ever have to provide for. The cottages were built for $3,150 each, for 30 children. If the cottages were increased to receive say 400 children, the expense of building and furnishing, *per capita*, would be decreased to about $300, an expense *per capita*, it is believed, unprecedented in the erection of any of our penal, reformatory, or charitable institutions. In adopting the plan of buildings, the Board have had not only the economy of the method in mind, but their adaptation for the purposes of a children's home. In some respects the buildings would have been better if more expense had been put in their construction, but generally they are sufficiently well made. As was said in the beginning of this Report, the larger number of institutions for children are in large, high buildings. But the Board could not fail to appreciate that those most competent to judge, our best physicians and educators of this day, most earnestly condemn the erection of high buildings for the homes or education of children. That children should not be required to ascend and descend high flights of stairs day after day and year after year, to their physical injury, when it was more economical to provide for them in lower edifices. Hence these cottages, the homes for the children, are only two stories high, the second floor being used for sleeping-rooms only, and the school-rooms are on the first floor.

In preparing for the opening of the School, it was found necessary to ascertain more fully the number and condition of the dependent children in the State, the law providing that the admissions should be divided *pro rata* among the counties in proportion to the number in each. The published reports of the Superintendent of the Poor to the Secretary of State gave the number only and nothing of their condition, nor of those between four and sixteen years of age. The manner of ascertaining the number was not fixed by the act establishing the School, and the Board decided to address the Superintendent of the Poor directly to ascertain the facts. Circular instructions and blanks were prepared by the Secretary of the Board and sent to each county for returns. The Superintendents generally responded promptly and correctly, and from these reports more full and satisfactory information is received than from any other source. The answers in the report show the names of the children under sixteen years of age, the age of each, whether a child of a United States soldier or sailor (they having preference in admissions) whether healthy or diseased, the kind of disease, whether insane, idiotic, blind, or deaf mutes. These reports show fifty-nine dependent children in the counties under four years of age. It is discretionary with the Board to provide for them, and there have been a number of requests from counties that the Board should receive them. But it has not been deemed prudent to provide for this class with the limited means at hand. Should the State see proper to provide one or more cottages for the purpose the Board would be pleased to provide for those under four years of age.

It appears from these returns that there were then in the State 339 dependent children between four and sixteen years of age that were admissible by law to this School. But as the capacity of the building is limited to not exceeding 180, no more than that number could be received.

And here it would naturally be asked, why not place these children in families by adoption, or apprentice them, as the law provides, and make room for others? That work has already been commenced, and that feature of the law will be executed to its most practical extent. From present applications there

is little doubt but that good homes for children will be readily found. But it must be borne in mind that many of these children enter the School physically in a low state, many without any knowledge of the simplest rudiments of a primary education, many by reason of bad associations and evil influences unfitted for good homes. Experience has already shown that such children, placed in this Institution, given plain but wholesome food, comfortable clothing, good mental and moral culture by those well qualified for the difficult work, soon prepares them for admission to good homes. They most certainly should be placed in no other than good homes, unless the State is to receive them again in reformatory or penal institutions. This work is considered necessary for many of the children. But while this is being done, and while children are being apprenticed as rapidly as good applications are made, it will be remembered that other children in the poor-houses that were under four years of age, have arrived at that age and are asking admittance, and that otherwise the number of those entitled to admission is increasing. Also, it is a fact that the ratio of the poor to the population in all countries increases more rapidly than the population. The population of the State is increasing rapidly. These are some of the reasons why the Board would state that in its opinion the capacity of the School should be increased. A large increase, however, is not recommended. Provision for 225 children might be sufficient for many years to come. That while the number of dependent children will increase pro rata more rapidly than the population, yet the facilities for placing them in good families will increase as rapidly, if not more. A better knowledge of this Institution among the people, and especially when the improvement given children here is known, these children will more readily find good homes. Therefore the erection of only three cottages is recommended.

Some of the counties, and among them some of the largest in the State at the date of the reports, as shown in the abstract herein, had no dependent children. Some have since reported children to send. All the counties in the abstract where it is blank opposite the name of the county report they have no children under 16 years, dependent on the public, excepting some of the last organized counties, which made no report. The last column gives the number admissible from each county, making 339 in all. As there is room for only 180 here, it leaves 151 unprovided for, part of whom, however, can be received from time to time, as homes are found for the present inmates. In the report of the Superintendent will be found a statement of the number received from each county. The following is an abstract of the returns received by the Secretary from the Superintendents of the Poor of the several counties:

COUNTIES.	AGES OF CHILDREN.															No. in County.	S. or S. Children.	Healthy.	Diseased.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Blind.	Deaf Mutes.	Boys.	Girls.	Colored.	No. Admissible.
	Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15											
Alcona	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Alpena	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allegan	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	11	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	5	6	..	11
Bay	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Barry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Benzie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berrien	..	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	8
Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2
Calhoun	2	3	4	3	2	4	2	5	1	5	3	5	4	4	..	..	47	17	45	2	..	..	..	1	24	23	4	33
Cass	..	1	2	1	1	4	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	18
Charlevoix	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheboygan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chippewa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Eaton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Emmet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Genesee	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	2	1	3
Grand Traverse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gratiot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hillsdale	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	3
Houghton	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	11
Huron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ingham	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	..
Ionia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Iosco	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Isabella	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson	..	1	2	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	13	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	9
Kalamazoo	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	10	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	8
Kent	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	5
Kalkaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keweenaw	..	..	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	6	3	5	..	..	..	32	..	31	1	..	..	..	..	20	12	..	28
Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lapeer	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	18	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	2	6
Leelanaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lenawee	3	..	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	17	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	14
Livingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mackinac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macomb	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	1	5	..	6
Manistee	..	2	1	4	..	3	1	4	..	4	2	3	2	2	1	2	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	..	24
Manitou	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marquette	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Mason	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mecosta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Menominee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midland	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	2
Missaukee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monroe	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	..	4
Montcalm	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	..	4
Muskegon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Newaygo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2
Oakland	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1
Oceana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1
Ontonagon	1	..	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	4	1	3	..	2	1	29	7	29	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	..	25
Osceola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	2
Ottawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presque Isle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saginaw	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sanilac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schoolcraft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shiawassee	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2
St. Clair	..	..	3	4	6	9	5	6	6	6	4	3	3	3	1	5	64	8	57	6	..	1	..	..	34	30	..	44
St. Joseph	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Tuscola	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	9	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	8
Van Buren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washtenaw	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Wayne	3	4	3	1	3	5	4	2	3	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	45	..	39	4	..	3	..	..	23	22	..	22
Wexford	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4
Total	16	18	25	23	30	43	36	48	34	37	40	32	31	27	21	17	468	42	423	25	..	16	3	1	265	208	10	339

These reports show there are at least 468 children, under 16 years of age, dependent on the public for support. This, however, does not include many

children, counted, probably, by hundreds, that are in the larger cities, who receive occasional assistance from the public, but whose names do not appear on the records of the Superintendents of the Poor. Many of these, no doubt, would be proper candidates for this School, and if they could be sent here would save them from a worse fate, and help them to good homes.

Again, some Superintendents have reported only those who are entirely dependent; some report only those that are in the poor-houses. Hence it is probable that the entire number totally and partially dependent on the public for support is much larger than here shown, and must be at least about 600, as shown in the published reports to the Secretary of State.

When the site was chosen, the plan of buildings had not been decided on. When it was settled that they should be constructed on the cottage plan a survey of the land was made, when it was ascertained that more room was required on the higher ground for the buildings than had been at first donated, the larger part of that land being level prairie. The title to the land donated, though in the control of the Board, had not been perfected, and an arrangement was made whereby twelve acres of the lower ground was disposed of and six acres more in the high ground, more valuable and having a large bearing orchard, was secured. To do this the Board also paid $2,000. This gave sufficient room for the buildings in the northeast corner, though it brought them too near the east and north lines. As a single building would require much less room, the cottage plan much more, the necessity of the additional room could not have been foreseen. Afterwards the Legislature appropriated $5,000 to purchase fifteen acres west of and adjoining the lands already owned. As the appropriation was made for the purchase of that land it could not be used properly to secure land more needed to the north and east. The Board, however, made the purchase of the fifteen acres, as authorized, and the addition is an excellent one for gardening and farming purposes. It adds very much to the appearance of the grounds. The sum mentioned does not appear in the account rendered herein, for the reason that by the Act the money was paid direct by the State Treasurer to the grantors, not passing through the Treasurer of this Board. In time a small addition to our lands on the east and north would be highly beneficial to the Institution, as it would afford proper places for a hospital, cottages, and other necessary buildings, that for appearance, convenience, sewerage, and, consequently, good health, cannot be placed on the level grounds below, and there is no room for them on the east and north. Still to this matter, without special recommendation, the Board would call the attention of the Legislature, trusting in this, as in all other matters, the interests of the Institution will receive proper consideration.

Having nearly completed the work of furnishing the buildings, the Board employed the Superintendent and other officers and employes, and the following notice, as required by law, was given by the Governor:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LANSING,
27th April, 1874.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Section 8, of Act 172, of the Session Laws of 1871, that the State Public School will be ready for the reception of inmates on the 18th day of May next. Superintendents of the Poor of each county will be notified by the Secretary of the Board on what day children may be brought to the Institution.

JNO. J. BAGLEY,
Governor.

The admissions were divided among the counties as near as could be accord-

ing to the number admissible in each, and notices sent each county, stating how many could be received from the county notified. Nearly every county sent the number given in the notice, and many counties that sent the full quota have applied to send others.

The number of children sent from each county in response to this notice, is given in the report of the Superintendent.

With the opening of the School the current expenses began. The appropriation for 1874 for this purpose was by act of 1873 ..... $20,000 00
Expended to September 30, 1874 ..... 11,398 91

Cash on hand $8,601 09

Included in these disbursements are several that would not be ordinary in running the School. For instance, in the subscriptions to secure the location of the School at Coldwater was one of $1,000 by the Coldwater Gas Light Company. A contract has been made with the Company to furnish $1,000 in gas, and the Company's voucher for the payment of $1,000 in advance is in this account, and appears as a disbursement, when in fact it is the subscription of the company. Besides the most of the bedding, cows, crockery, some hardware, utensils, etc., making in all some $2,500 to $3,000 unusual current expenses, all of which were necessary to purchase in starting the School, but which would not often have to be replaced. The actual current expense is shown in the Superintendent's Report. The following abstract shows the amount of current expenses and the objects for which the payments were made. Vouchers for each item are on file as required by law in the office of the Auditor General, and the office of the Treasurer of this Board, they having been taken in duplicate, and to them reference is made. The accounts of the School and of the Treasurer of the Board are divided into as many as this Abstract:

Bedding	$ 1,162 17
Butter and eggs	159 77
Clothing	494 59
Flour and meal	179 81
Furniture	803 40
Fuel	655 80
Farm and barn	511 33
Groceries	708 07
Hospital stores	126 15
Lights (including the subscription)	1,002 84
Meat and Fish	265 54
Milk	196 77
Miscellaneous	372 69
Officers and employes	4,083 33
Repairs	207 57
Stationery, postage, printing	103 93
School	110 81
Vegetables	249 34
	$11,398 91

The Superintendent in his Report will give an account of the running of the School since its opening, and what success has attended the work of him-

self and his assistants. But the Board cannot forbear in this connection from giving testimony to the faithfulness, zeal, and ability with which the officers and employes of the Institution have discharged their several duties. The Board would further state that this Institution, in its opinion, has already proven a decided success, as shown in the large number gathered here by that general improvement that has marked all the children, mentally, morally, and physically, furnishing, as it does, in that way, the best evidence that these unfortunate children, taken from influences that would tend to dependence and crime, will become good citizens of a generous and noble State that has taken them in her arms and saved them.

The laws of 1871 and 1873, drawn as they were without precedents, there being no such system as this in any other State or country; it might be expected, that experience would show from time to time, that changes therein would be expedient. One or two are suggested. Though all admissions are made through the Judges of Probate by the Superintendents of the Poor, they in many cases assume no responsibility, and in some cases leave children in the poor-houses and have taken those from the jail, by reason of pressure it may be from the police authorities. The Board would recommend that the law be amended requiring the application for examination of the dependence of the children be made in writing by the Superintendents, and that they state in such application that in their opinion the child is dependent on the public for support, and that they have first taken from the county poor-houses all children there that are admissible to this School before taking those in families or elsewhere.

Shortly after the location of the Institution, Mr. Isbell resigned, and J. S. Barber of Coldwater was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On the election of Mr. Bagley to the office of Governor, a vacancy was created thereby, and C. D. Randall of Coldwater was appointed by Gov. Bagley. In December, 1873, Mr. Barber resigned, and S. S. Cutter of Coldwater was appointed.

The Board, as now constituted, is as follows:

Gov. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *ex officio*, President, Detroit.
C. D. RANDALL, Secretary and Treasurer, Coldwater.
S. S. CUTTER, Coldwater.
C. E. MICKLEY, Adrian.

The following appropriations are respectfully recommended:

Current expenses for 1875	$25,000 00
For the purchase of cows	300 00
For library for the children	500 00
Trees, fencing, and grading	700 00
Furniture,	1,000 00
To pay Coldwater Gas Light Company for extending pipe to the grounds	2,000 00
For team, harness, and sleigh	500 00
For deficit in construction account	6,500 00
For 1875	$36,000 00

Current expenses for 1876, based on keeping 225 children	$32,000 00
For library	250 00
Improving grounds, trees, and fencing	250 00
Amount for 1876	$32,500 00

In view of the facts given in this Report, the Board would suggest the following appropriations, to enable the Institution to receive those who are admissible from the counties that are asking to send them:

Three cottages, furniture, heating, and lighting	$13,000 00
Raising the wings one story to give more school room and dormitories for employes	8,500 00
Furnishing, heating, and lighting the second stories of the wings	1,500 00
For establishing mechanical industries	1,000 00
	$24,000 00

These appropriations are suggested in case the Legislature shall see proper to increase the capacity of the Institution to receive about 225 children. It is believed that if that number could be received, with what could be placed in families, it would relieve the poor-houses throughout the State of nearly all, if not the entire number of dependent children. In the opinion of the Board this is a result very desirable to obtain, not only for the welfare of the children, but for the interest of the counties, the State, and this Institution. The fact is also here suggested that the general expenses of the Institution is not much increased by adding to the number of children, and that hence it would be economical to receive a larger number.

While the Board does not urge on the Legislature making the last named appropriations, it cannot forbear giving an expression in their favor, and would call attention to all the facts and ask for them favorable consideration.

For convenient reference the law now in force organizing and controlling this Institution is put in an Appendix to this Report, together with sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Act 171 of 1873.

The Board has also adopted a plan of government as required by the law, which includes regulations for the employes and children, and the manner of apprenticing children, with the forms used for admitting and placing out children. These regulations and forms will be found in the Appendix to this Report. They are not considered perfect Experience will doubtless prove some unnecessary, and show the adoption of others to be expedient. But time is required to fully develop the Institution and the laws and regulations governing it.

This Report is already longer than the Board would desire, but it will be remembered that it covers nearly four years' work, and many different subjects that should be brought to the attention of the Legislature, and through them to the people. But the Board cannot close this Report without adding a few words in expression of what it believes to be the special objects and aims of this new State charity. This is done in part to correct some misapprehensions. Many enquiries have been made which do not show correct information.

In the first place, it is deemed proper to say this is not a reformatory institution, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, as some evidently have thought.

Magistrates have no authority to send children here, directly or indirectly; not even the Judge of Probate, as he simply decides on the question of dependence. When there is a vacancy here for a county, then the only material questions for the Judge to decide is, Is the child dependent on the public for support, and is he healthy mentally and physically? There is nothing penal about the procedure from the first to the last. Misdemeanors, crimes, or vagrancy do not open the doors of this School for any.

The dependent child, through the manner prescribed, is sent here to a temporary home, which is a public school, where he is for the time he is here, maintained and educated by the State.

There is no taint of crime attaching to any child by reason of his being an inmate of this School. There is no law under which a magistrate may even recommend that a child arrested for the commission of crime be sent here. A law that would allow children to be sent here, charged with crime, and under suspension of sentence, would tend to change the mission of this School. It would cease to be other than penal in character, and as such would affect every child brought here. It would seriously affect placing children in families. All would be alike tainted with crime, and the applicant for a child would always distrust the one he took, if any, and would always look upon him with more or less suspicion. As there are now at least 339 admissible to this School, and provision is made by the State for only about half that number, it would seem most reasonable that this class should first be provided for before those who are already admissible to another beneficent State Institution expressly established for them. This Board has thought proper to give this expression of its opinion, for the reason that serious efforts have been made to authorize magistrates to send children here under suspension of sentence,—a policy which would be inimical to the welfare of this Institution. The special object, then, of this School is to provide a home for the homeless children of the State; to provide it first in this Institution, where they can be maintained and educated until another and a good home can be found in the family. It is an institution to restore the child what it has lost through the misfortune or the offenses of its parents. From the organization of this School to the present day there has been only this policy that was shadowed forth in the report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House in 1871, as follows: "In view of these facts, of the sad condition of these helpless and indigent children, your Committee earnestly and unanimously recommend the passage of the accompanying bill, by which the State will become the guardian of those children, and taking them as wards into its control, will provide for them suitable homes in good families, and until that can be done will maintain and educate them in a State Public School. While recommending this course, your Committee desire it to be distinctly understood that it does not recommend this for a permanent but a temporary home for these children. That the children and any one interested in their behalf should only recognize this proposed establishment as a temporary house of refuge while the child is on its way to its natural place in the family."

That the system as thus laid down, and as found in the law, is the right one there can be no doubt, and this Board will work for the execution of this plan to its most practical extent. And in the success of this plan this Board has the most implicit confidence.

Institutional life, however near a home it may be made, under the cottage system or otherwise, can never be as well for the child as the home in a good

family, under parental influence. Hence the work of placing children in good families will have the especial attention of the Board, and no child will be retained a day when a good family home is open for it.

A few words in regard to the change of support of these children from the county to the State. The reasons for it are given fully in Legislative reports, showing clearly why they should be removed from county poor-houses to a State home and school where their care and education would have especial attention. That while in some few the children had good care, in the many their associate inmates were such that the child brought up there would always remain in the pauper or criminal class. But in establishing this School the Legislature did not lose sight of the question of finance. It was believed and argued that if in a State institution the actual expense of a child's support would be more than in a county-house, still, the difference would not be large, and if it was some more, the difference would be largely overcome by the necessary decrease in dependence and crime brought about by making the children good and exemplary citizens, instead of the State's supporting them in its penal and reformatory institutions, which it would have to do in many if not in a majority of the cases if they were left in the county poor-houses. When all this is considered, it would seem the change was for the State a financial advantage. Believing the new system proposed to be more humane, more economical, Michigan has, in the development of civilization, moved to the front, and is the first government in history that establishes the grand principle that the State should provide for and educate all of its dependent children. While other States have established homes for the dependent children of soldiers and sailors, this State, radical in doing right, while it gives the children of the soldier and sailor preference, does not stop there, but opens the doors of this new State charity to children of all classes alike. A great interest is already awakened in the success of this children's school, both at home and abroad. Many letters of congratulation have been received, and earnest wishes for its success, from good and noble men and women engaged in educational or reformatory work in this country, in England, and on the Continent.

It is certainly a most noble charity, and its ultimate and full success will be most earnestly desired, equally by the Christian philanthropist and statesman.

JNO. J. BAGLEY,
S. S. CUTTER,
C. E. MICKLEY,
C. D. RANDALL,
Board of Control.

C. D. RANDALL, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO EMPLOYES.

[ESTABLISHED BY THE BOARD.]

1. The law establishing this School and the amendments thereto are a part of these rules, and especial reference is made thereto, and all connected with this Institution are expected to work together in executing faithfully the letter and spirit of both the law and these regulations. The "Family Plan" shall prevail as near as may be, each cottage being a separate family, and then the whole Institution, including all children and employes, to constitute one family.

2. The Superintendent is the head of the family. He is the chief executive officer, and has general charge and control of the entire management, to execute the law and the orders, rules and regulations of the Board of Control. He shall, under direction of the Board of Control, employ, control and discharge all employes.

3. The Matron shall be the housekeeper, and shall have especial charge of all domestic matters.

4. The Clerk and Steward shall have especial charge of making and keeping all records and accounts, the purchase of supplies and the charge of outdoor employes.

5. The Cottage Managers shall have control of the management of their several cottages and the children in their charge, subject to the directions of the Superintendent. Each one is expected to perform her work impartially as a mother, to the best of her ability, and in such a way as to best promote the mental, moral and physical culture of the children.

6. Employes are not allowed to invite visitors without permission of the Superintendent, and then for only such time as shall be stated in the permit. Excepting the Superintendent's family, paid employes, children admitted pursuant to law, guests invited as above stated, and persons on business, no persons are to be retained about the Institution.

7. Employes can resign, after giving four weeks' notice. The teachers and cottage managers are entitled to two vacations of two weeks each, in each year from the time they began work, at such time as their places can be best supplied.

8. Employes are especially enjoined that the good government of the Institution requires that they should not enter complaints to each other or to persons not connected with the Institution in regard to subjects connected with the management. They should bring all matters they consider require attention to the knowledge of the Superintendent or to any member of the Board of Control.

9. Employes desiring to leave the premises temporarily, must procure some person satisfactory to the Superintendent to take charge of their work in their absence. They are all required to exercise a strict economy in their several departments. All rooms must be quiet after 10 o'clock P. M., and all lights turned off by that time, excepting in rooms where the sick are being treated. Each employe will be held responsible for the condition of his or her respective department.

10. All cases of punishment shall be reported in writing by the person administering the same, stating the kind and extent of the punishment and the reasons therefor, which report shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent and be accessible for inspection by the Superintendent and the Board of Control.

11. The directions of the physician in the treatment of the children are to be followed with the greatest care.

12. All requisitions by cottage managers for articles, material, or labor, which they may deem necessary in their several cottages, and other requests or suggestions they choose to make, shall be made on blanks to be provided for that purpose, and in case any such requests are denied by the person to whom they are addressed, the reason for the refusal shall be endorsed thereon, and all requisitions and suggestions shall be filed daily in the office of the Superintendent.

13. There shall be held at least once in each month a meeting of the cottage managers and teachers, which shall be presided over by the Superintendent. The exercises shall be devoted to a free discussion, orally or in writing, by any who shall choose to participate therein, on the work in which they are engaged.

14. The Superintendent is authorized to give such directions as shall be necessary to execute these regulations and the law referred to, and to prescribe all regulations in addition to these he shall deem necessary to the proper government of this Institution, all of which, however, must conform to these regulations, and if for permanent regulations, must be submitted to the Board for approval.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The resident members of the Board of Control shall constitute an Executive Committee, and are especially charged with the execution of the orders, resolutions, and standing rules and regulations made by the Board. That in the absence of the Board all directions given by the Executive Committee to the Superintendent are to be followed as though given by the full Board.

THE CHILDREN.

The children, while connected with the Institution, shall all receive equal instruction in the School. All capable of learning shall be taught how to labor at such work as, by sex, strength, and age, they are best adapted. They shall not be allowed to leave the grounds except by consent of the Superintendent. Those of suitable age may attend Sabbath morning services in the city churches, and some suitable person shall be provided to accompany them. They shall be allowed to correspond with their relatives or friends at least once in three months. The Superintendent shall make such regulations as shall be necessary for the proper physical, mental, and moral training of the children, all of which, if for permanent rules, before being operative, shall be submitted to the Board for approval.

APPRENTICING CHILDREN.

1. It shall be the special duty of the Agent of the State Public School to procure good homes for children in families, but not to leave the Institution for that purpose except as directed by the Board. No child shall be allowed to be taken from the School into any family except on the written contract required by law, and no child shall be placed in any family except by consent of the Board, endorsed on the contract by the Secretary.

2. Applicants for children shall apply in writing, and shall be recommended by the Agent provided by Act No. 171 of the laws of 1873, when there shall be any in the county where the applicant resides, and if not then by any county officer, or at least by two respectable citizens of that county. No child shall be placed in any family unless as herein provided. All such recommendations shall be filed with the contract, if any is made, in the office of the Superintendent.

3. The following is suggested as a form of application:

To the Board of Control of the State Public School:

I hereby make application to have *James Brown*, an inmate of your Institution, and one of your wards, indentured to me during minority, pursuant to the law governing said School. I am a resident of *Batavia*, in the county of *Branch*, and my postoffice address is *Coldwater, Mich.* My occupation is farming. My home consists of *eighty acres of land and buildings which I own.* My family consists of *myself and wife, one daughter ten years of age and one son eighteen years of age, all living at home.*

The district school house is *one mile* from my residence.

Dated January 1st, 1875.

(*Signed*) *RICHARD JOHNSON.*

I hereby certify that I have made investigation, and that I advise granting the above application, for the reason that the family of the applicant is a good one in which to bring up the said child, and that I believe the said applicant will faithfully execute such contract of apprenticeship as he will make.

Dated January 1st, 1875.

(*Signed*) *ROBERT THOMPSON,*

Agent in the County of Branch of the Board of Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions. [*Or signed by others, as required.*]

4. The following is the form of contract to be used:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

IN DUPLICATE.

This Indenture witnesseth that the Board of Control of the State Public School, by authority of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children," approved April 17, 1871, and all other acts amendatory thereto, giving authority on the premises, by these presents do apprentice and bind out *James Brown*, an inmate of said Institution and ward of said Board, unto *Richard Johnson* of the town of *Batavia*, in the county of *Branch*, until the *15th day of June, 1878*, when said child will be

twenty-one years of age, by him to be employed and him to serve from the date hereof, principally in the occupation of *farming*. That the said Richard Johnson hereby agrees to teach said child said business, and he hereby agrees that said child shall be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the other branches usually taught in the common schools, and that he agrees said child shall attend the district school where he resides at least three months in each year during the time aforesaid.

And the said *Richard Johnson* does hereby further promise, covenant, and agree that he will provide said child with sufficient and suitable apparel, both for working days and for attending public religious worship, and with suitable food and all other necessaries, both in sickness and in health, during the time aforesaid, treating him kindly, and exercising over him parental care and control, as a member of the family. That if said child remains with him until the expiration of said time, he will pay him the sum of *one hundred dollars*, and furnish him two full suits of clothes of the kind above described. That in case this contract shall be canceled for the reason that the said Richard Johnson does not faithfully execute his agreements and covenants herein, then he shall forfeit and pay said Board for the use of said child, the sum above mentioned, in proportion to the time served.

That the said *Richard Johnson* further agrees that when requested by the Agent of said School he will report in writing to said Agent such facts in regard to said child as he shall request, and that he will furnish said child with materials and opportunity to correspond with said Agent.

The said Board of Control reserves the right to cancel this indenture and remove said child from the said *Richard Johnson* whenever in the opinion of this Board the conditions of this contract are not faithfully executed by the said Richard Johnson, or otherwise the interests of the child require its removal.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Board of Control, by the Agent of said School, acting in behalf of said Board, hereby sets its name and seal, this *10th* day of *January, 1875*.

---------- [L. S.]
Agent of the State Public School.
RICHARD JOHNSON. [L. S.]

5. That the Agent of the State Public School shall visit, or cause to be visited, each child apprenticed, once in each year. That where there shall be such a County Agent, as provided by Act 171 of the Laws of 1873, such Agent shall be requested to make such visit. The person visiting shall make a careful examination into the condition of the child, and in each case a report in writing shall be made on blanks to be provided, which shall be substantially as follows:

(*Forms.*)

1. What is the child's physical condition?
2. How many months has the child attended school?
3. What studies have been pursued?
4. What progress is made in school?
5. Does the child attend church and Sabbath-school, and how often?
6. Is the child obedient?
7. Is the child industrious?
8. Is the child accustomed to hear and use profane language?

9. Are the child's associates good?
10. How are the child's evenings spent?
11. What is the child's occupation, and is it suitable?
12. What has been the child's general treatment?
13. Does the child sleep alone?
14. Is the bed suitable?
15. Is the child's clothing suitable and proper?
16. Does the child take its meals with the family?
17. Is the food suitable and proper?
18. Are ardent spirits used in the family?
19. Does the head of the family complain of the child's conduct, or the child of its treatment?
20. Are there any other children in the family? If so, give sex and age of each.

6. That the Agent of this School may, in his discretion, require a similar report on said blanks, once in each year, from the person to whom said child is apprenticed, six months from the time of the Agent's report.

7. That when on such examination it shall be found by either of said agents that the interest of the child requires it, said child shall be removed from the person to whom he is apprenticed, and in case the removal is necessary by reason of fault on the part of the child, he shall be retained in this Institution at least three months before placing him in another family.

ADMITTING CHILDREN.

1. That hereafter, when any notice is sent to any county, that any child or children can be admitted from the county named, the Judge of Probate shall be requested to have the applications of the Superintendents of the Poor for examination into the dependency of the child to be in writing, and signed by at least two of said Superintendents, such application to state that in the opinion of said Superintendents the child named is dependent on the public for support. The following is suggested as a form of application:

(*Form.*)

To the Judge of Probate of the County of Wayne, ss:

The undersigned, Superintendents of the Poor of said county, hereby apply to said court, and request an examination of the dependency of *James Brown* on the public for support, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 144 of the laws of 1873, with a view to have said child admitted into the State Public School at Coldwater. That in the opinion of the undersigned the said child is dependent on the public for support, and that he has no parents of sufficient means that can be required to maintain him as provided by law.

Dated, January —, 187–.

(Signed) .....

.....

2. That hereafter, on all such examinations, the Judges of Probate shall be requested to ascertain and report on the following inquiries in addition to what is now required by law:

ENQUIRIES IN REGARD TO THE PARENTS.

1. What education have they?
2. What is their pecuniary condition?

3. Are they paupers are not?
4. Intemperate or not?
5. Have either Epilepsy, Insanity, or any other disease disabling from labor?
6. Criminals or not? Under sentence where, and how long?
7. How many children have they living, and have they deserted any?
8. Are the parents living together; abandoned each other or divorced?
9. Native or foreign birth, and which?

AS TO THE CHILD.

1. Was he reared in the family?
2. Was he reared in the School?
3. Was he reared in the city or country?
4. Was he reared in the practice of religious observances?
5. What are the child's associates at home and in the neighborhood?
6. Has the child committed any offense against the law, and if so, what offense and how punished?
7. What is the child's physical condition?
8. What is the child's mental condition?
9. What is the child's moral condition?

ACT ESTABLISHING A STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE ACT to establish a State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children, approved April 17th, 1871, as amended by the Act approved April 24th, 1873.

SECTION 11. There shall be received as pupils in such school those children that are over four and under sixteen years of age, that are in suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction, who are neglected and dependent, especially those who are now maintained in the county poor-houses, those who have been deserted by their parents, or are orphans, or whose parents have been convicted of crime. The said board of control shall have power to receive any child under the age of four years or over sixteen years of age, and may reject any between the ages of five and sixteen years of age, whom they may for any cause deem improper inmates of such school. No pupil shall be retained in said school after arriving at the age of sixteen years, unless by consent of said board of control.

SEC. 12. The children in such school shall be maintained and educated in the branches usually taught in common schools, and shall have proper physical and moral training.

SEC. 13. It is declared to be the object of this act to provide for such children only temporary homes until homes can be procured for them in families. It shall be the duty of such board of control to use all diligence to provide suitable places in good families for all such pupils as have received an elementary education; and any other pupils may be placed in good families on condition that their education shall be provided for in the public schools of the town or city where they may reside. That said board of control are hereby made the legal guardians of all the children who may become inmates of said school, with authority to bind out any child to a pursuit or trade during minority, under a contract insuring the child kind and proper treatment and a fair elementary education.

SEC. 14. That whenever there shall be sufficient room for the reception of the class of children described in this act, in such State Public School, no such children shall hereafter be maintained in county poor-houses. That in receiving such children into such school, preference shall be given first to dependent and indigent orphans or half-orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors of this State.

SEC. 15. As soon as the State Public School buildings are ready for the admission of inmates, and thereafter semi-annually, and whenever inquired of by the superintendents of the poor, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of control, to notify the superintendents of the poor of each county, how many children of the county notified can be received in said school. That the admission for dependent children in said school shall be, as near as practical, divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of dependent children in each. That it shall be the duty of the superintendents of the poor of each county to forward to said school any dependent and neglected children that are entitled by this act to admission thereto in the manner herein provided. All expenses attending the forwarding of such children and of the examination herein provided for, and of returning to the counties where they belong children not entitled to admission, shall be defrayed by the county to

which they belong, by the county treasurer, out of the funds appropriated to the support of the poor belonging to such county, after being allowed and certified by the county superintendents.

SEC. 16. Before the superintendents of the poor shall send any child to said school, they shall cause him to be brought before the judge of probate in the county where the child belongs, for examination by the judge of probate as to his alleged dependence; and it shall be the duty of the superintendents of the poor of each county, in the case of children in the poor-houses, or other children which shall be found in a state of want or suffering, or being abandoned or improperly exposed, or children in an orphan asylum where the officers thereof desire to surrender them to the care of the State, whenever there shall be a vacancy for their county in said school, to bring such children before the said judge of probate for said examination; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said judge of probate to investigate the facts in each case and ascertain whether such children are dependent; their ages, names, and residence of parents, and in what county, poor-house, or orphan asylum they have been kept, if any, and for how long a time; and said judge of probate shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and may in his discretion request the attendance of the prosecuting attorney on such examinations, and, if so requested, it shall be the duty of such prosecuting attorney to attend in behalf of the county. The parents or any friend may appear in behalf of any child, and in his discretion the said judge of probate may request any supervisor of any town or ward to appear in behalf of any child; and if, on such examination, the said jude of probate shall find that any child is dependent and neglected, he shall enter such finding by a proper order in the journal of the probate court in his office, and shall deliver to the superintendent of the poor procuring such examination, a certified copy of such order, which shall contain, besides said findings, a statement of the facts so far as ascertained, as to the age of the child, names and residence of parents, the name of county poor-house or orphan asylum where the child has been maintained, and the length of time of such maintenance; and in the case of the examination of two or more children at the same time, only one order need be made; and said certified copy of said order shall be delivered, with the child at said school, to the superintendent thereof.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of said board of control to provide and always keep open for inspection of all persons desiring to examine it, a book in which shall be registered the names and ages of the children received in said school, and the residence of parents as near as can be ascertained, in which book shall be recorded the date when the child is received and when the child left the school, and whether the child was apprenticed, placed in a family, or otherwise, and if placed in a family, the name, residence, and occupation of the head of such family, and if apprenticed, to whom.

SEC. 18. The board of control is authorized to designate some officer, teacher, or other employe connected with said school to act as the agent thereof, and who shall act in that capacity during the pleasure of said board of control, and shall be known as the agent of the State Public School; and his duties as such agent shall be prescribed by said board, and shall include the visiting as often and at such times as said board of control shall determine, any and all children placed in charge of any person by said board of control, to inquire into the condition of such children and make such investigation as may be necessary in relation thereto, and report the same to said board of control; to investigate all applications to take such children, by adoption or otherwise, to such suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of, or otherwise take and keep any children sent to said school; and to enter into a contract in writing in behalf and under the instructions of said board of control, with the persons taking such child; and all such contracts shall contain a clause reserving to said board of control the right to withdraw the child from any person having him when in the opinion of the board the welfare of the child requires it. The said agent, while acting a such, shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses by the treasurer of said board of control, after being allowed and certified by said board of control.

PART OF ACT 171 OF THE LAWS OF 1873.

SEC. 3. Said agent shall as often as once in each year visit all children, resident in the county for which he is appointed, who shall have been indentured or placed in charge of any person therein by any State board or officer of the State, and shall inquire into the management, condition, and treatment of such children, and for that purpose may have private interviews with such children at any time; and if it shall come to the knowledge of such agent that any child thus placed in charge of any person as aforesaid, is neglected, abused, or improperly treated by the person having such child in charge, or that the person holding the child is unfit to have the care thereof, he shall report the fact to the board or officers of the institution by which such child was indentured, and such board or officers shall cancel the contract and cause the child to be returned to the institution from whence he or she was taken, or indentured to some other person, or to be discharged, in the discretion of the board or officers. In all contracts or indentures for binding out children from any State

institution, the officers making the same shall expressly reserve the right to cancel the contract whenever in their judgment the interests of the child are not properly cared for.

SEC. 4. No child shall be indentured, adopted, or taken during minority, by any person not of kin thereto, from a State institution until notice of an application therefor has been given to the agent aforesaid residing in the county from which such application is made, and until his report in writing, made after an investigation into the propriety thereof, has been made and filed with the officers of such institution. And all applications for the release or discharge of any children so indentured or placed in charge of persons in such county, shall be given to said agent for his report in like manner.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of said agents in their respective counties, to seek out suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of, educate, and maintain children arrested for offenses, committed to any State institution, or abandoned and neglected children in charge of any State institution or officers, and to give notice thereof to the boards or officers having authority to dispose of such children. And said agents shall from time to time make report of their doings under this section, to the board of which they are the agents.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Reform School, and the principal officer of any State institution for the care or reformation of juvenile offenders now or hereafter to be established, upon the discharge of any boy or girl received therein, forthwith to notify the agent of the Board of State Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions residing in the county from which such child was sent, of such discharge; and if the boy or girl so discharged shall return to such county, the agent shall, as far as possible, assist him or her in procuring suitable employment and a good home free from immoral and evil influences. Said agent shall also keep a brief history of each child within his county discharged as aforesaid, in a manner and form to be prescribed by the board of which he is agent, and report the same from time to time to said board as it may require, to the end that the effect of the treatment and discipline of the several institutions of the State for the care and reformation of juvenile delinquents upon their discharge therefrom may be better known and understood.

SEC. 7. This act shall not apply to any county of the State in which no agent shall be appointed by the Governor under and by virtue of the provisions hereof.

3. The following is suggested as the form of order and certificate to be used by judge of probate:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF..... }

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of.....holden at the Probate Office at the.....of.....in said County, on the.....day of.....in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.....

Present, Hon.....
Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER OF.....dependent and neglected children. .....Esq.,.....Esq., and.....Esq., ...Superintendents of the Poor of said County, having brought before me the above named child....for examination as to.....alleged dependence; and upon hearing the testimony of.....witness..., produced for that purpose in accordance with provisions of *section sixteen*, as added to *chapter one hundred and forty* of the Compiled Laws of 1871, entitled "State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children," by act number *one hundred and forty four* of the Session Laws of 1873; and upon investigation of the facts, it satisfactorily appearing to me that said child.... belong to said County of.....and that.....he.....dependent and neglected, and as such..... entitled to admission to the "State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children," at Coldwater, under the chapter and act hereinbefore mentioned.

And upon said examination I do further find, so far as I can ascertain the facts, that said.....was of the age of.....years on the .....day of.....187...; that the name of the father of said child is..... .....; that he resides at.....in the County of....., in the State of..... .....; that the name of the mother of said child is.....; that she resides at ....., in the County of....., in the State of.....; and that said child has been maintained at[1].....for the period of.....years and..... months last passed. And further, that said[2].....

[1] NOTE 1.—State whether in County Poor House, Asylum, home or elsewhere.
[2] NOTE 2.—Continue same account for each child and sign at the end of the last statement.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF..... }

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original order and findings by me made in the above entitled matter, and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my official signature, and affixed the seal of the Probate Court of said County, at the.....of.....in said County, on this.....day of....., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.....

.....

Judge of Probate of said County.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the Michigan State Public School for Dependent Children:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor, as Superintendent, to submit to you my First Annual Report of the transactions of the State Public School for the education and care of dependent children for the official year ending September 30th, 1874.

It affords me great pleasure to state that this Institution has opened with very flattering prospects for success and future usefulness.

Michigan, distinguished above her sister States for her educational institutions, has also taken the lead in providing for her unfortunate and dependent classes.

The State Public School takes the friendless, destitute, helpless, and frequently abused and perishing dependent children from the several counties of our State, trains, sustains, and educates them in families as in a father's house, teaches them to labor, and when sufficiently developed, finds places for each one of them to learn some useful pursuit in life, as well as to receive at least three months' tuition each year at school, exercising a guardian care over the girls until eighteen, and over the boys until twenty-one years of age. The wants of the children while here are provided for, their healthfulness promoted, their education, mental, moral, and physical, carefully directed, and suitable places procured for those sufficiently matured to be indentured. This is not intended as a permanent residence for children, but a temporary home where they are to be kept and trained until they can be placed in good families.

The State Public School was opened for the reception of children on the 21st day of May, 1874.

We have received in all 159 children, forty-seven girls and 112 boys; one girl having been found to be inadmissible under the law, was returned to the county from which she came; three children have been apprenticed, and five have died of diphtheria, leaving in the Institution at the close of the official year 150 children.

TABLE Showing the Number Received each Month.

MONTHS.	Girls.	Boys	Total.
In May	12	29	41
In June	12	30	42
In July	7	11	18
In August	9	32	41
In September	7	10	17
Total	47	112	159

TABLE Showing the Number Received from each County.

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegan	2	3	5	Lapeer	1	..	1
Alcona	1	2	3	Lenawee	5	3	8
Bay	..	1	1	Livingston	1	..	1
Barry	1	..	1	Manistee	5	3	8
Berrien	7	3	10	Marquette	2	1	3
Branch	3	..	3	Mason	1	..	1
Calhoun	10	2	12	Midland	4	..	4
Cass	6	2	8	Montcalm	2	1	3
Eaton	1	1	2	Muskegon	2	..	2
Genessee	1	1	2	Newaygo	2	..	2
Grand Traverse	..	1	1	Oceana	..	1	1
Gratiot	1	..	1	Ontonagon	1	..	1
Houghton	3	3	6	Oceola	2	..	2
Ingham	4	..	4	Shiawassee	1	3	4
Ionia	..	1	1	St. Clair	3	..	3
Jackson	4	3	7	St. Joseph	5	..	5
Kalamazoo	4	1	5	Tuscola	2	4	6
Kent	7	1	8	Washtenaw	3	..	3
Keweenaw	2	2	4	Wayne	7	4	11
Total					112	47	159

TABLE Showing the Ages of the Children when Received.

AGES.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Number between 4 and 5	2	5	7
Number between 5 and 6	4	9	13
Number between 6 and 7	3	9	12
Number between 7 and 8	4	18	22
Number between 8 and 9	7	18	25
Number between 9 and 10	3	12	15
Number between 10 and 11	3	10	13
Number between 11 and 12	4	13	17
Number between 12 and 13	10	8	18
Number between 13 and 14	3	7	10
Number between 14 and 15	4	3	7
Total	47	112	159

Average age 8 9-10 years.

Number of foreign birth	5
Number of foreign parentage	81
Number who came from poor-houses	98
Number of orphans	21
Number of half orphans	79
Number deserted by parents	86
Number whose parents have been convicted of crime	6
Number whose parents are insane	6
Number whose parents were soldiers	19
Number whose parents were intemperate	95
Number whose parents are in the poor-houses	24

Our children, in most cases, came to us in an uncultivated condition, many of them with pernicious habits—indolence, lying, swearing, and fighting being a common practice of many of the boys.

But with all of their imperfections they have yielded to kind treatment and the mild yet firm training and discipline of the Institution, and have become industrious, reliable, orderly, respectful, and peaceable children.

LABOR.

All of our children who are old enough to perform physical labor work three hours each day. They are employed in the dining-room, in the kitchen, in the laundry, in taking care of the cottages, in the tailor-shop, and on the farm. Ten boys and two girls are learning the tailor's trade, and it is expected that they will be able to make all of the boys' clothing the coming year. Four girls are learning the dressmaking trade, and all of our girls are taught plain sewing and all kinds of domestic labor. It is the intention to so instruct our children that those who remain here until they are 16 years of age shall acquire industrious habits and be able to support themselves by their labor.

We have raised on the farm:

Potatoes	180 bushels.
Apples	90 bushels.
Sweet corn	50 bushels.
Tomatoes	20 bushels.
Oats	50 bushels.
Beans	20 bushels.
Cucumbers	12 barrels.
Hay	2 tons.
Cornstalks	1 ton.
Winter squashes	500
Cabbages	400

The boys have also planted and cultivated 4,500 strawberry plants, which are in a flourishing condition, and give promise of a bountiful crop the coming year.

The children have made 144 comfortables for their beds, and have assisted in making the bedding and clothing.

SCHOOL.

The scholarship of the children is shown by the following tables:

Condition when Admitted.

Who could not read a word	64
Who could read on Primary Charts	25
Who could read in Word Method Primer	4
Who could read in First Reader	8
Who could read in Second Reader	38
Who could read in Third Reader	18
Who could read in Fourth Reader	2
Who could write their own letters	14
Who could not write their own letters	145
Who could not count 100	97
Who could count 100	62
Who could add practical examples	6
Who could substract practical examples	2
Who could multiply practical examples	1
Who knew the Multiplication Table	1
Who knew nothing of Geography	151
Who had studied Primary Geography	6
Who had studied Common School Geography	2
Who could read a newspaper understandingly	2

Present Standing.

Who read on Primary Charts	27
Who read in Primer	40
Who read in First Reader	20
Who read in Second Reader	23
Who read in Third Reader	25
Who read in Fourth Reader	16
Who can write their own letters	30
Who can count 100	140
Who can add practical examples	41
Who can subtract practical exaamples	31
Who can multiply practical examples	25
Who know the Multiplication Table	28
Who are studying outlines of Geography	108
Who can read a newspaper understandingly	12

The preceding tables show that the education of these children had been sadly neglected, and that they are intelligent and have at least an ordinary capacity for acquiring knowledge.

Each child attends school 4½ hours a day—2½ hours in the forenoon and two hours during the afternoon.

Our children are graded into three rooms, with one Teacher for each school. The two lower grades commence at 8 A. M., and at 1 P. M. The other grade begins at 9:30 A. M. and at 2:30 P. M.

The children are taught Reading, Spelling, Writing, Written and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Language Lessons, Singing and Drawing; and as soon as their advancement will permit U. S. History, English Grammar, Physiology and Natural Philosophy will be introduced.

We have an excellent corps of Teachers, and the Scholars have made very rapid progress in their studies, and I am highly pleased with the very satisfactory condition of the educational department of the Institution.

RELIGIOUS.

A part of the 23d Psalm is recited by the children before the commencement of each meal; instruction in the Sabbath-school lesson is given in each cottage during the evenings of the week; on Sunday morning many of the older children go with me to church, and at 3 o'clock P. M. all of them attend Sabbath-school in our school rooms. I regard the Sabbath-school as one of the most interesting and beneficial parts of our work. Our Matron, Teachers, and many of the Christian people of Coldwater, have rendered us valuable assistance in conducting these exercises. And here let me express my obligation to the citizens of Coldwater who have interested themselves in the welfare of our children.

We have received donations of papers from the citizens of Coldwater, toys and books from the Sabbath-schools of the First Congregational and Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Churches of the city of Detroit, and books from Governor Bagley. From these sources we have been supplied with reading matter for our children. New books will soon be added, which will form a nucleus for a permanent library.

We have five cottages, with thirty children in each. These are arranged

with sleeping apartments, sitting rooms, bath rooms, and clothes closets for the children, and a suit of rooms for the Cottage Manager.

Each cottage is in charge of a woman who has been selected on account of her peculiar fitness to care for and manage children.

These cottages are the homes of the children,—here they sleep, play, read, sew, and receive instruction in deportment, morals, and manners.

All of our children take their meals in the general dining hall, where each family has its own table, presided over by its Cottage Manager.

Our children, with rare exceptions, are robust and strong, giving promise of a healthy and vigorous future. Their moral and intellectual status equal their personal and physical condition. They are happy, orderly and well behaved, respectful to their superiors, and are making rapid improvement in their habits and manners.

While the diet of our children has been plain, it has been substantial, abundant, wholesome, well prepared, and good for their health. Milk has been extensively used, and fruits and vegetables in their season have been provided in abundance. Good food frequently changed has much to do with making the children contented and happy.

DIETARY FOR 154 CHILDREN FOR ONE WEEK.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd'y.	Friday.	Saturday.
Breakfast	Hominy. Coffee. Milk. Potatoes. Bread. Cream Gravy.	Rice. Coffee. Milk. Potatoes. Bread. Cream Gravy.	Cr. Wheat. Salt Fish. Coffee. Milk. Bread. Cream Gravy. Potatoes.	Hominy. Coffee. Milk. Bread. Cream Gravy. Potatoes.	Cr. Wheat. Salt Fish. Coffee. Milk. Bread. Cream Gravy. Potatoes.	Hominy. Coffee. Milk. Potatoes. Bread. Cream Gravy.	Cr. Wheat. Salt Fish. Coffee. Milk. Bread. Cream Gravy. Potatoes.
Dinner	Meat. Pickles. Potatoes. Bread. Meat Gravy.	Meat. Apples. Potatoes. Bread. Meat Gravy.	Meat. Apples. Potatoes. Bread. Meat Gravy.	Meat. Pickles. Potatoes. Bread. Meat Gravy.	Meat. Apples. Potatoes. Bread. Meat Gravy.	Meat. Apples. Potatoes. Bread. Meat Gravy.	Meat. Apples. Potatoes. Bread. Meat Gravy.
Supper	Bread. Milk.	Bread. Milk.	Mush. Milk. Ginger Bread.	Bread. Milk.	Bread. Milk.	Bread. Milk.	Mush. Milk. Ginger Bread.

Amount and Cost of Food.

60 lbs hominy @ 3¼c	$1 95
20 lbs rice @ 9½c	1 90
54 lbs cr. wheat @ 3½c	1 89
10 lbs coffee @ 11c	1 10
4 bush. apples @ 75c	3 00
12 doz. pickles @ 6c	72
12 bush. potatoes @ 62c	7 44
462 qts. milk @ 4c	18 48
752 lbs bread @ 2¾c	20 68
215 lbs meat	16 80
29 lbs flour for gravy	77
7 bars ginger bread @ 10c	70
66 lbs corn meal @ 2c	1 32
Salt, pepper, onions, and cabbage	54
40 lbs salt fish @ 7c	2 80
Sugar and syrup	1 18
Total cost of material	$81 27
Fuel and labor	18 48
	$99 77

Cost of material, per child, 52⅝ cents per week.
Cost of prepared food, per child, 64 4-5 cents per week.
Cost of prepared food, when we had 95 children was 94 cents each per week.

The capacity of our buildings is 150 children. This could easily be increased by erecting more cottages. Inasmuch as we are having continued applications for the admission of children, I would respectfully recommend that you ask the Legislature for an appropriation for the construction and furnishing of three cottages, and for raising the wings of the building another story. The rooms in the second story of the east wing are needed for school purposes, while the additional rooms of the second story of the west wing are needed for sleeping apartments for employes.

ESTIMATES FOR 1875 AND 1876—CONSTRUCTION.

For three new cottages	$13,000
For raising wings of buildings	8,500
For furnishing and heating apparatus for wings	1,500
Total for construction	$23,000
For furniture	1,000
For cows	300
For library	500
For trees, grading and fencing	700
For team and sleigh	500
For establishing industrial pursuits	1,000
For current expenses for 160 children for 1875	25,000
For current expenses for 240 children for 1876	32,000
For library, 1876	250
For trees and grading, 1876	500
Furniture, 1876	250

In asking for the above amounts for current expenses we take into consideration the fact that our children have no homes and can have no vacations, and that we are obliged to keep them the whole year and to furnish all of their clothing, and they are of that age that their earnings can be of but little if any value.

We have had more applications within the last month from persons who wished to adopt children than we had during the three previous months. Our children have improved in their personal appearance, and have become more attractive to persons who have visited the Institution.

I am of the opinion that very little difficulty will be experienced in finding good homes for all children that are sufficiently developed to make them desirable.

The State Public School has become a fixed fact, not perfect in its organization, but growing into system and destined to become an Institution to which the people of our State will refer with pride.

I feel it a gratification to accord much praise to the officers of the Institution for their efficient aid and prompt co-operation in the management and instruction of the children.

And to the Board of Commissioners I wish to acknowledge my obligations for the valuable assistance they have rendered me in opening and organizing the Institution, and for the sincere interest they have taken in its general welfare.

From March 16th to October 1st, 1874.

ARTICLES.	Amount paid by Treasurer for Current Expenses.	Amount of Outstanding Bills.	Total Expenditures for Current Expenses.	Amount of Inventory Belonging to Current Expenses.
Bedding	$ 1,162 17	143 68	$1,305 85	$1,305 85
Butter and eggs	159 77	39 56	199 33	.....
Clothing	494 59	261 18	755 77	602 30
Flour and meal	179 81	91 23	271 04	17 17
Furniture	697 18	48 84	746 02	650 00
Fuel	655 80	.....	655 80	443 25
Farm and barn	337 58	32 65	370 23	228 90
Groceries	708 07	39 21	747 28	108 78
Hospital stores	126 15	46 59	172 74	20 98
Lights	1,002 84	.....	1,002 84	885 00
Meat and fish	265 54	108 66	374 20	3 50
Miscellaneous	399 21	8 00	407 21	122 22
Officers and employes	4,168 08	.....	4,168 08	282 58
Repairs	207 57	.....	207 57	188 70
Stationery	114 43	6 24	120 67	50 00
School	105 81	.....	105 81	75 30
Vegetables	249 84	35 97	285 81	90 72
Milk	196 77	.....	196 77	.....
Live Stock	178 75	.....	178 75	168 75
Total	$11,898 91	$961 81	$12,260 72 5,239 00	$5,282 00
			$7,021 72	

Total expenditures for running expenses from opening of School March 16th to September 30, less inventory, $7,021 72.

Inventory of Property of State Public School, September 30, 1874.

36 Acres Land	$10.000 00
Main Building and Cottages	67,142 15
Barn and Outhouses	1,675 00
Steam Heating Apparatus	12,083 93
Cooking and Washing Apparatus	1,881 81
Live Stock	163 75
Furniture	5,958 33
Plumbing and Gas Fixtures	4,853 90
Bedding	1,305 85
Clothing	602 30
Flour and Meal	17 17
Fuel	443 25
Groceries	108 78
Hospital Stores	20 98
Lights	885 00
Meat and Fish	3 50
Stationery	50 00
School and School Furniture	75 30
Vegetables	90 72
Farming Implements	228 90
	$107,590 62

I respectfully submit this Report.

ZELOTES TRUESDEL,
Superintendent.

SECOND ANNUAL ABSTRACT

OF THE

REPORTS OF SHERIFFS

RELATING TO THE

JAILS

IN THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

STATE DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Lansing, January 30, 1875.

HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR—In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit herewith my Second Annual Abstract of the reports of the Sheriffs, it being for the year ending September 30, 1874.

It is much more complete and accurate than the one presented to you one year ago, but it falls far short of giving a "clear exhibit of the population of the jails." The reports as originally forwarded to me by the sheriffs were very imperfect, necessitating an extended and protracted correspondence. Letters have generally been replied to promptly, but their character, as well as the reports themselves, indicate that all have not yet learned to keep the jail records correctly. It is believed that the sheriffs have in many cases included in their reports prisoners confined under the ordinances of the village or city where the ail is located. A strict interpretation of the law may require this, yet it can hardly be wise to include them, so long as no reports are required from city and village prisons where the jails are not located. In the remarks following Table I. in the first Abstract, the sheriffs were instructed, and in this they are requested not to include this class of prisoners in the report proper, but to state the statistics concerning them in the "Miscellaneous Remarks."

The expenditures, shown in Table VI., cover only the expenditures at the jails. The traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting prisoners are frequently several times the amount expended at the jails, and all have to be borne by the counties. Under the law as it now reads, these expenses are not reported. Would it not be well to amend the law so as to require this class of expenses to be included in the reports, and thus show annually the total cost of our criminals to the State?

The Abstract contains information from all the organized counties in the State except Cheboygan and Tuscola. The most persistent efforts on the part of both my predecessor and myself have failed to draw any information from the sheriffs of these counties. As required by the third section of the act relating to jail records and reports, I have notified the prosecuting attorney of each county of the sheriff's neglect.

Besides the tables, exhibit, and schedules contained in the first Abstract, you will find an exhibit following Table IV. showing the per cent of prisoners of each nativity to population of the same nativity, and immediately preceding Schedule A a condensed statement of the condition of the jails.

Very respectfully,

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Secretary of State.

ABSTRACT.

TABLES I. TO VI., INCLUSIVE,

WITH EXHIBITS FOLLOWING TABLES IV. AND V.,

AND

SCHEDULES A AND B,

WITH REMARKS FOLLOWING THE TABLES AND EXHIBITS.

CONTENTS.

Table I.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS REMAINING IN THE JAILS SEPTEMBER 30, 1873, AND THE NUMBER IN THE JAILS OCTOBER 1, 1873; NUMBER RECEIVED AND THE TOTAL NUMBER AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR; AVERAGE DURATION OF IMPRISONMENT; WHOLE NUMBER AND NUMBER UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE OF EACH SEX, AND THE PER CENT OF EACH SEX TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOTH SEXES RECEIVED.

Table II.—WHOLE NUMBER OF PRISONERS; TOTAL NUMBER, NUMBER OF EACH SEX, AND NUMBER UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES, AND WITH MINOR OFFENSES, WITH THE PER CENT OF EACH SEX, AND OF THE NUMBER UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO THE TOTAL OF EACH CLASS; NUMBER OF WITNESSES, DEBTORS, AND INSANE AND IDIOTIC PRISONERS; PER CENT OF NUMBER CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES AND WITH MINOR OFFENSES, RESPECTIVELY, TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

Table III.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN THE STATE PRISON AS SHOWN BY THE INSPECTORS' REPORT; NUMBER SENT TO STATE PRISON, TO HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AND TO STATE REFORM SCHOOL, AS SHOWN BY SHERIFFS' REPORTS, WITH PER CENT OF EACH TO WHOLE NUMBER RECEIVED IN THE JAILS; NUMBER ESCAPED, AND NUMBER REMAINING IN THE JAILS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Table IV.—BIRTHPLACES OF WHITE, AND NUMBER OF BLACK, MULATTO, AND INDIAN PRISONERS.

Exhibit A.—PER CENT OF PRISONERS OF EACH NATIVITY TO POPULATION OF THE SAME NATIVITY.

Table V.—NUMBER WHO COULD NOT READ, AND NUMBER WHO COULD NOT WRITE, WITH PER CENT OF EACH TO THE WHOLE NUMBER RECEIVED IN THE JAILS.

Exhibit B.—PER CENT OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION.

Table VI.—EXPENDITURES: FOR BOARD AND KEEPING OF PRISONERS, REPAIRS OF JAILS, FURNITURE, OTHER NECESSARY SUPPLIES, TOTAL COST OF MAINTAINING THE JAILS, AND COST PER WEEK OF EACH PRISONER.

Schedule A.—STATEMENTS OF SHERIFFS RELATIVE TO CONDITION OF JAILS, ETC.

Schedule B.—LIST OF SHERIFFS, BY COUNTIES.

TABLES.

TABLE I.

Showing, by Counties, the Number of Prisoners in the Jails September 30, 1873, and on October 1, 1873; the Number Received, and the Total Number, and the Average Number in the Jails during the Year; the Average Duration of Imprisonment, in Days; the Whole Number, and the Number under Eighteen Years of Age, of each Sex, and the Per Cent of each Sex to the Whole Number of both Sexes Received; with Totals for the State, for the Year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	PRISONERS.											
	No. remaining in the Jails Sept. 30, 1873.*	No. in the Jails at the beginning of Year.	No. received during the Year.	Total No. in the Jails within the Year.	Av. No. in the Jails during the Year.	Av. Duration of Imprisonment, in days.	Males Rec'd During the Year.		Females Rec'd During Year.		Per Cent of each Sex to Total No. Rec'd of both Sexes.	
							Whole No.	No. under 18 yrs. of age.	Whole No.	No. under 18 yrs. of age.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Allegan	.....	1	42	43	1.98+	17.26+	39	8	3	....	92.85+	7.14+
Alpena	5	5	31	36	.16+	2.	29	3	2	1	93.54+	6.45+
Antrim	1	*a* 1	10	11	.03	2.72+	9	2	1	....	90.	10.
Barry	3	1	31	32	.56+	6.50+	29	2	2	....	93.54+	6.45+
Bay	.....	16	*b* 1,827	1,843	15. +	4. +	1,186	65	141	48	89.37+	10.62+
Benzie	.....	.....	6	6	.84+	21.	6	1	....	....	100.	.....
Berrien	2	2	28	30	3.21+	39.13+	28	3	....	....	100.	.....
Branch	7	7	53	60	.86+	5.28+	46	6	7	1	86.79+	13.2C+
Calhoun	14	*c* 11	156	167	7.48+	16.85+	150	15	6	3	96.15+	3.84+
Cass	1	3	46	49	1.71+	13.66+	45	3	1	....	97.82+	2.17+
Charlevoix	.....	.....	1	1	.05+	20.	1	.....	....	....	100.	.....
Cheboygan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Chippewa	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	44	.....	6	....	.88	.12
Clinton	3	.....	*d* 68	68	2.75+	14.79+	65	3	3	....	95.58+	4.41+
Eaton	2	*e* 3	79	82	3.36+	15.	74	5	5	....	93.67+	6.32+
Genesee	4	4	275	279	3.19	4.23	258	13	17	4	93.81+	6.18+
Grand Traverse	1	1	5	6	.12+	9.	5	1	....	....	100.	.....
Hillsdale	3	3	178	181	3.34+	6.75+	177	6	1	....	99.43+	.56+
Houghton	6	6	59	65	4.01+	22.55+	56	.....	3	....	94.91+	5.08+
Huron	.....	.....	6	6	.61+	37.66+	6	3	....	....	100.	.....
Ingham	3	3	48	51	3.47+	24.90+	45	1	3	....	93.75	6.25
Ionia	5	5	124	129	3.46+	10.19+	123	9	1	....	99.19+	.80+
Iosco	5	5	30	35	1.74+	18.22+	18	2	12	....	60.	40.
Isabella	.....	.....	*f* 3	3	.18+	17.	2	.....	1	....	66.66+	33.33+
Jackson	18	18	515	533	15.37+	10.52+	464	14	51	2	90.09+	9.90+
Kalamazoo	11	11	591	602	12.37+	7.50	561	17	30	13	94.92+	5.07+
Kalkaska	1	*g*	2	2	.14+	26.	2	.....	....	....	100.	.....
Kent	22	A	745	*i* 767	24.70	10.	690	40	65	16	91.27+	8.72+

* Copied from the Abstract for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873

a "Discharged October 1, 1873."

b Eight prisoners from Tuscola confined in the Bay county jail.

c Number remaining in the jail September 30, 1873, reported fourteen, but the sheriff says that three of these were discharged upon that day.

d Reported sixty-seven, but the total of males and females, the number used in calculating the averages and in stating birth-places, was sixty-eight.

e Sheriff says in a letter that this number is correct. (See remarks following.)

f Prisoners under sentence sent to Midland county jail.

g The one remaining in the jail September 30, 1873, was confined in the jail of Antrim county.

A Not reported.

i Includes the number remaining in the jail September 30, 1873.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PRISONERS.											
	No. remaining in the Jails Sept. 30, 1878.*	No. in the Jails at the beginning of Year.	No. received during the Year.	Total No. in the Jails within the Year.	Av. No. in the Jails during the Year.	Av. Duration of Imprisonment, in days.	MALES REC'D DURING THE YEAR.		FEMALES REC'D DURING YEAR.		PER CENT OF EACH SEX TO TOTAL NO. REC'D OF BOTH SEXES.	
							Whole No.	No. under 18 yrs. of age.	Whole No.	No. under 18 yrs. of age.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Keweenaw	1	*a*	8	*b* 4	.04†	15.	8	.....	.....	.....	100.	.....
Lapeer	2	*c*	175	175	2.88†	5.90†	168	1	12	....	93.14†	6.85†
Leelanaw	.....	.....	5	5	.10†	7.60	5	.....	.....	.....	100.	.....
Lenawee	13	*d* 14	279	293	9.00†	11.22	260	17	19	4	93.19†	6.81†
Livingston	.....	.....	45	45	.95†	7.71†	45	5	....	....	100.	.....
Mackinac	.....	2	3	5	.18†	16.66†	3	.....	....	....	100.	.....
Macomb	1	1	61	62	2.78†	16.09†	58	1	3	....	95.08†	4.91†
Manistee	.....	4	180	184	2.49†	7.	126	3	4	....	96.92†	3.07†
Marquette	16	16	*e* 220	236	11.38†	16.50	210	1	10	1	95.45†	4.54†
Mason	2	*a*	25	*b* 27	.81†	4.60	25	3	.....	.....	100.	.....
Mecosta	4	4	74	78	2.21†	10.37†	65	1	9	....	87.83†	12.16†
Menominee	.....	3	62	65	1.27†	7.50	61	3	1	....	98.38†	1.61†
Midland	1	1	*f* 80	81	2.52	11.50	75	5	5	1	93.75	6 25
Monroe	3	3	95	98	2.62†	9.76†	89	5	6	....	93.68†	6.31†
Montcalm	.....	.....	28	28	1.13†	17.78†	23	3	1	....	95.65†	4.34†
Muskegon	13	13	330	343	4.	4.25	323	5	7	....	97.87†	2.12†
Newaygo	.....	.....	85	85	.41†	4.84†	85	.....	.....	.....	100.	.....
Oakland	5	5	204	209	6.00†	10.49†	197	40	7	1	96.56†	3.43†
Oceana	1	*a*	5	*b* 6	.79†	57.80	5	.....	.....	.....	100.	.....
Ontonagon	.....	.....	5	5	.42†	81.20	5	1	.....	.....	100.	.....
Osceola	.....	.....	*g* 23	23	1.25†	19.86†	19	2	4	1	82.60†	17.39†
Ottawa	.....	.....	81	81	4.29†	19.33†	77	4	4	1	95.06†	4.93†
Presque Isle	.....	.....	1	1	.02†	10.	1	.....	.....	.....	100.	.....
Saginaw	28	25	*h* 293	318	22.	27.	268	20	25	....	91.46†	8.53†
Sanilac	.....	.....	17	17	1.16†	25.	15	.....	2	....	88.23†	11.76†
Shiawassee	5	5	63	68	2.55†	14.79†	59	3	4	2	93.65†	6.34†
St. Clair	4	4	48	52	2.20†	17.	48	4	....	....	100.	.....
St. Joseph	4	4	*i* 84	88	2.19†	28.52†	83	3	1	....	97.65†	2.34†
Van Buren	4	4	85	89	2.80†	24.	82	6	3	1	91.42†	3.57†
Washtenaw	4	4	250	254	4.96†	6.38†	274	9	6	....	97.85†	2.14†
Wayne	30	30	1,779	1,809	42.68†	8.61†	1,682	*j*	197	*j*	89.32†	11.07†
Totals	259	248	9,022	9,296	*k*247.06†	*k* 9.75†	8,331	377	691	100	92.34†	7.65†

*Copied from the Abstract for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878.
a Not reported.
b Includes the number remaining in the jail September 30, 1878.
c The two prisoners remaining in the jail September 30 were discharged upon that day.
d Sheriff says in a letter that this number is correct. (See remarks following.)
e Includes one prisoner from Schoolcraft county.
f Includes four prisoners from Clare, and three from Isabella county.
g Probably includes two prisoners from Lake county.
h Prisoners from Gratiot were confined in Saginaw county jail.
i Report does not state whether the prisoners from Branch county are included or not.
j No record kept.
k Exclusive of Chippewa county, from which the averages were not reported.

Eleven counties, viz.: Alcona, Clare, Delta, Emmet, Gratiot, Lake. Manitou, Missaukee, Schoolcraft, Tuscola, and Wexford, are not included in Table I. Alcona, Manitou, and Missaukee, have neither jails nor prisoners.

Clare, Gratiot, Lake, and Schoolcraft have no jails. Lake had two prisoners who were confined in the Osceola jail, and the statistics concerning them are included in the report from that county. The prisoners of Clare were con-

fined in the Midland jail; those of Gratiot in the Saginaw jail, and those of Schoolcraft, in the Marquette county jail.

No reports have been received from Cheboygan and Tuscola, but the sheriff of Bay county states that eight prisoners from Tuscola were confined in the Bay county jail, and these are probably included in the Bay county report.

The sheriff of Delta, through the clerk of that county, reports that he held the office by appointment, and not knowing that a report was required of him, his books were not in shape to make one.

Emmet and Wexford report no prisoners detained within the year. The jails of both these counties are unfinished.

Referring to the counties represented, Branch again reports no permanent jail, and that prisoners are confined in the St. Joseph county jail. Prisoners are detained in the jail of Isabella county for trial or examination, but those under sentence are transferred to the Midland jail. In Kalkaska county the jail is unfinished, and in Monroe, Sanilac, and Shiawassee, the jails are considered unsafe. (See Schedule A.)

Cheboygan is represented for the purpose of including the prisoner reported remaining in the jail, Sept. 30, 1873.

Column 1, the "Number remaining in the jails Sept. 30, 1873," is inserted for the purpose of comparison with column 2, the "Number in the jails at the beginning of the year" (Oct. 1, 1873). The numbers in these columns should be the same for each county, but discrepancies appear in eighteen counties, including four that have made no report of the number in the jails at the beginning of the year, and excluding Cheboygan, from which no report has been received. Letters were written these counties, asking that the discrepancies be corrected or explained, but only five, viz.: Kalkaska, Calhoun, Lapeer, Eaton, and Lenawee, have replied satisfactorily. In one of these, Kalkaska, the prisoner reported remaining in the jail September 30, 1873, was confined in the Antrim jail, there being no jail in Kalkaska at that time, and three of the fourteen in Calhoun, and the two in Lapeer, were discharged on September 30. The sheriffs of Eaton and Lenawee each state that the number in the jails at the beginning of the year is correctly reported. It is hoped that in the future, the sheriffs will bear in mind that the year for which their reports are made, closes at midnight on September 30, and that all prisoners confined in the jails at that time, and no others, are to be reported "remaining in the jail at the close of the year," and these are also the prisoners to be reported in the jails on the first of October, or at the beginning of the next year.

The sheriffs of Lapeer and Oakland counties state that prisoners confined for the violation of city ordinances, are included in their reports. The jails of several counties are used as lock-ups for the detention of city or village prisoners, and from evidence at hand, especially the large number of female prisoners and prisoners under eighteen years of age, it is believed that city and village prisoners are included in many of the reports; at all events it will hardly be amiss to repeat the remarks following Table I, in the abstract issued one year ago: "As no report is now by law required of the keepers of city and village prisons or lock-ups, when not in connection with county jails, it is desirable that in the sheriffs' reports of those counties where the county jail is used as a city or village lock-up, those confined temporarily under city or village ordinances, without process, be not included in the report proper, but the statistics concerning them stated in the "Miscellaneous remarks."

The "Average number in the jails during the year," and the "Average duration of imprisonment, in days," are perhaps more accurately reported than last year, but in many of the counties the sheriffs have erroneously taken as a basis in calculating them, the number of prisoners received in the jails during the year, instead of the total number detained within the year, or the sum of the number received and the number in the jails at the beginning of the year. In a few instances, also, fractions were dropped, and the averages stated in whole numbers. It is desired that hereafter the numbers be carried out at least two decimal places. The total number of prisoners detained in the jails within the year, as shown in column 4, is 9,246. This is 1,183 more than the number detained during the year ending September 30, 1873, as shown in the abstract for that year; but this increase is only apparent, as several of the reports for 1873 were for fractional parts of the year; and in some cases, also, the number in the jails at the beginning of the year may not have been reported.

TABLE II.

Showing, by Counties, the Whole Number of Prisoners received in the Jails; the Total Number, the Number of each Sex, and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age charged with High Crimes; the Per Cent of each Sex and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age to the Total Number charged with High Crimes; the Total Number, the Number of Each Sex and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age charged with Minor Offenses; the Per Cent of Each Sex and the Number Under Eighteen Years of Age to the Total Number charged with Minor Offenses; the Number of Witnesses, Debtors, and Insane, and Idiotic Persons confined in the jails; and the Per Cent of the Total Number charged with High Crimes and Minor Offenses, respectively, to the Whole Number committed to the Jails; with Totals for the State for the year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. received in the Jails during the year.	NUMBER CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES.				Per cent of each sex and of the Number under 18 years of age, charged with High Crimes, to the Total Number charged with High Crimes.			NUMBER CHARGED WITH MINOR OFFENSES.				Per cent of each sex, and of the Number under 18 years of age charged with Minor Offenses, to the Total Number Charged with Minor Offenses.			Number of Witnesses.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Insane Persons.	Number of Idiotic Persons.	Per cent of the Total Number charged with High Crimes to the Whole Number committed to the Jails.	Per cent of the Total Number charged with Minor Offenses to the whole Number committed to the Jails.
		Total Number.	Males.	Females.	Number under 18 years of age.	Males.	Females.	Number under 18 years of age.	Total Number.	Males.	Females.	Number under 18 years of age.	Males.	Females.	Number under 18 years of age.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Allegan	*a* 42	14	12	2	4	85.71†	14.28†	28.57†	24	23	1	4	95.83†	4.16†	16.66†	--	--	--	--	33.33†	57.14†
Alpena	*b* 31	4	4	--	----	100.	------	------	30	28	2	3	93.33†	66 66†	10.	--	--	1	--	12.90†	96.77
Antrim	10	------	------	--	----	--------	------	------	10	9	1	2	90.	10.	20.	--	--	--	--	------	100.
Barry	*c* 31	12	12	--	----	100.	------	------	4	2	2	2	50.	50.	50.	--	--	1	--	38.70†	12.90†
Bay	1,327	119	115	4	4	96.63†	3.36†	3.36†	1,191	1,054	137	109	88.49†	11.50†	9.15†	4	5	4	4	8.96†	89.75†
Benzie	6	4	4	--	1	100.	------	25.	2	2	----	----	100.	------	------	--	--	--	--	66.66†	33 33†
Berrien	28	9	9	--	1	100.	------	11.11†	19	19	----	2	100.	------	10.52†	--	--	--	--	32.14†	67 85†
Branch	53	16	15	1	----	93 75†	6.25†	------	36	30	6	7	83 33†	16.66†	19.44†	--	--	1	--	30.18†	67 92†
Calhoun	156	88	86	2	5	94.73†	5.26†	13.15†	117	114	3	13	97.43†	2 56†	11.11†	--	--	1	--	24.35†	75.
Cass	*d* 46	16	16	--	1	100.	------	6 25†	29	28	1	2	96 55†	3.44†	6.89†	2	--	--	--	34.78†	63.04†
Charlevoix	1	------	------	--	----	--------	------	------	1	1	----	----	100.	------	100.	--	--	--	--	------	100.

a Four more than the total of columns 2 and 9.
b Four less than the total of columns 2, 9, and 18.
c Fourteen more than the total of columns 2, 9, and 18.
d One less than the total of columns 2, 9, and 16.

TABLE II.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. received in the Jails during the year.	NUMBER CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES.				Per cent of each sex and of the Number under 18 years of age, charged with High Crimes, to the Total Number charged with High Crimes.			NUMBER CHARGED WITH MINOR OFFENSES.				Per cent of each sex, and of the Number under 18 years of age charged with Minor Offenses, to the Total Number Charged with Minor Offenses.			Number of Witnesses.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Insane Persons.	Number of Idiotic Persons.	Per cent of the Total Number charged with High Crimes to the whole Number committed to the jails.	Per cent of the Total Number charged with Minor Offenses to the whole Number committed to the jails.
		Total Number.	Males.	Females.	Number under 18 years of age.	Males.	Females.	Number under 18 years of age.	Total Number.	Males.	Females.	Number under 18 years of age.	Males.	Females.	Number under 18 years of age.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chippewa	50								50	44	6		.88	.12							100.
Clinton	a 68	14	18	1	5	92.85†	7.14†	35.71†	53	52	1	3	98.11†	1.88†	56 60†			2		20.89†	77.94†
Eaton	79	26	26		2	100.		7.69†	52	47	5	3	90.38†	9.61†	5.76†			1		32.91†	65.82†
Genesee	275	10	10			100.			259	244	15	17	94.20†	5.79†	6.56†			6		3.63†	94 18†
G. Traverse	5	2	2		1	100.		50.	3	3			100.							40.	60.
Hillsdale	178	26	26		2	100.		7.69†	148	147	1	4	99 32†	.67†	2.70†	2		2		14.60†	83.14†
Houghton	59	27	27			100.			28	26	2		92.85†	7.14†		1		3		45.76†	47.45†
Huron	6	2	2			100.			4	4		3	100.		75.					33 33†	66 66†
Ingham	48	18	15	3	1	83.33†	16.66†	5.55†	24	24			100.				5	1		37.50	50.
Ionia	124	39	39		2	100.		5.12†	79	78	1	7	98 73†	1 26†	8 86†		1	b5		31.45†	63 70†
Iosco	30	1	1			100.			29	17	12	2	58.62†	41.37†	6.89†					3.33†	96 66†
Isabella	3								2	1	1		50.	50.				1			66.66†
Jackson	515	7	7			100.			506	455	51	16	89.92†	10.07†	3 16†		2			1 35†	98.25†
Kalamazoo	c 591	66	62	4	8	93.93†	6.06†	12.12†	525	499	26	22	94.92†	5.07†	4.29†	d4	e9			11.16†	86 63†
Kalkaska	2	1	1			100.			1	1			100.							50.	50.
Kent	745	226	213	13	24	94.24†	5.75†	10.61†	496	445	51	32	89.71†	10.28†	6.45†	2	13	7	1	3.03†	66.57†
Keweenaw	3								2	2			100.				1				66 66†
Lapeer	175	7	5	2	1	71.42†	28.57†	14 28†	164	154	10		93.90†	6.09†				4		4.	93.71†
Leelanaw	5								4	4			100.				1				80.
Lenawee	279	54	50	4	4	92.59†	7.40†	7.40†	219	205	14	17	93.60†	6.39†	7.76†	3		3		19.35†	78.49†

Livingston ...	45	5	5	--	----	100.	------	------	38	38	----	5	100.	------	13.15†	1	--	*f*	--	11.11†	84.44†
Mackinac	3	------	------	--	----	------	------	------	3	3	----	----	100.	------	------	--	--	--	--	------	100.
Macomb	61	7	6	1	1	85.71†	14.28†	14.28†	52	50	2	----	96.15†	3.84†	------	--	--	2	--	11.47†	85.24†
Manistee.....	130	18	18	--	----	100.	------	------	112	108	4	3	96.42†	3.57†	2.67†	--	--	--	--	13.84†	86.15†
Marquette....	*g* 220	71	69	2	2	97.18†	2.81†	2.81†	149	141	8	----	9.46†	5.36†	------	1	4	--	--	32.27†	67.72†
Mason	25	4	4	--	3	100.	------	75.	21	21	----	5	100.	------	23.80†	--	--	--	--	16.	84.
Mecosta	74	10	10	--	----	100.	------	------	58	49	9	1	82.75†	15.51†	1.72†	1	1	4	--	13.51†	78.37†
Menominee ..	63	10	10	--	----	100.	------	------	51	50	1	3	98.08†	1.96†	5.88†	--	--	1	--	16.12†	82.25†
Midland	*h* 80	13	12	1	3	92.30†	7.69†	23.07†	63	63	3	3	95.45†	4.54†	4.54†	1	--	1	--	16.25†	82.50†
Monroe	95	32	29	3	----	90.62†	9.37†	------	61	58	3	5	95.08†	4.91†	8.19†	--	--	2	--	33.68†	64.21†
Montcalm ...	23	9	9	--	2	100.	------	22.22†	14	13	1	4	92.85†	7.14†	28.57†	--	--	--	--	39.13†	60.86†
Muskegon ...	320	32	31	1	3	96.87†	3.12†	9.37†	298	292	6	2	97.98†	2.01†	.67†	--	--	--	--	9.69†	90.30
Newaygo	*i* 35	4	4	--	----	100.	------	------	31	31	----	----	100.	------	------	--	1	--	--	11.42†	88.57†
Oakland	204	48	48	--	13	100.	------	27.08†	155	149	6	28	96.12†	3.87†	18.06†	--	--	1	--	23.52†	75.98†
Oceana.....	5	1	1	--	----	100.	------	------	3	3	----	----	100.	------	------	--	1	--	--	20.	60.
Ontonagon...	5	3	3	--	1	100.	------	33.33†	2	2	----	----	100.	------	------	--	--	--	--	60.	40.
Osceola	*j* 23	3	2	1	3	66.66†	33.33†	100.	20	17	3	1	85.	15.	5.	--	--	1	--	13.04	86.51†
Ottawa.....	81	12	12	--	1	100.	------	8.33†	64	68	1	3	98.43†	1.56†	4.68†	2	--	3	--	14.87	79.01†
Presque Isle..	1	------	------	--	----	------	------	------	1	1	----	----	100.	------	------	--	--	--	--	------	100.
Saginaw	*k* 293	85	80	5	----	94.11†	5.88†	------	179	159	20	16	88.82†	11.17†	8.93†	10	1	2	--	29.00†	61.09
Sanilac	*l* 17	3	2	1	----	66.66†	33.33†	------	13	13	----	----	100.	------	------	--	--	--	--	17.64†	76.47†
Shiawassee ..	*m* 63	28	28	--	2	100.	------	7.14†	35	31	4	8	88.57†	11.42†	20.28†	--	2	2	--	44.44†	55.55†
St. Clair.....	48	1	1	--	----	100.	------	------	45	45	----	4	100.	------	88.88†	--	--	2	--	2.83†	93.75†
St. Joseph ...	34	9	8	1	---	88.88†	11.11†	------	25	25	----	3	100.	------	12.	--	--	--	--	26.47†	73.52†
Van Buren ..	*n* 35	19	16	3	3	84.21†	15.78†	15.78†	16	16	----	4	100.	------	25.	--	2	1	--	54.28†	45.71†
Washtenaw ..	*o* 280	3	3	--	----	100.	------	------	277	271	6	9	97.83†	21.66†	3.24†	--	1	*f*1	--	1.07†	98.92†
Wayne	1,779	274	257	17	*p*	93.79†	6.20†	------	1,479	1,307	172	*p*	88.37†	11.62†	------	19	4	3	--	15.40†	83.13†
Totals.....	9,022	1,462	1,390	72	103	95.07†	4.92†	7.04†	7,379	6,781	598	377	91.89†	8.10†	5.14†	53	54	70	5	16.20†	81.78†

a Reported sixty-seven, but total of males and females, birth-places and the number used in calculating averages is sixty-eight, and total of columns 2, 9 and 18 is sixty-nine.
b Includes two "insane soldiers or marines transferred to the Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo."
c Thirteen less than the total of columns 2, 9, 16 and 17.
d Confined for drunkenness and held to testify where they got their liquor.
e Put in for drunkenness, failing to pay fine, detained as debtors.
f "Insane soldier or marine transferred to Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo."
g Five less than the total of columns 2, 9, 16 and 17.
h One less than the total of columns 2, 9, 16 and 18.
i One less than the total of columns 2, 9 and 17.
j One less than the total of columns 2, 9 and 18.
k Sixteen more than the total of columns 2, 9, 16, 17 and 18.
l One more than the total of columns 2 and 9.
m Four less than the total of columns 2, 9, 17 and 18.
n Three less than the total of columns 2, 9, 17 and 18.
o Two less than the total of columns 2, 9, 17 and 18.
p No record kept.

Twelve counties are unrepresented in Table II. Eleven of these are the same that are omitted in Table I., and are omitted for the same reasons, and from one, Cheboygan, no report has been received. The totals of columns 2, 9, 16, 17, 18, and 19, that is, *the whole number committed to the jails for all causes*, should equal the whole number received in the jails (column 1); but discrepancies appear in fifteen counties, as is shown by the foot notes. In four, Allegan, Barry, Saginaw, and Sanilac, the whole number received is thirty-five more, and in eleven it is thirty-six less, than the number committed for all causes.

The totals of the foregoing table, and of the corresponding table published in the abstract for the year ending September 30, 1873, are reproduced below for convenience of comparison. It must not be forgotten in comparing, that in the former abstract, the reports from several counties were for only fractional parts of the year, and that the total number of prisoners reported committed for any cause, may have been considerably less than the number actually committed, but this would not necessarily make the *per cent* in any case incorrect.

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1874.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.
Whole number received in the jails during the year	9,022	8,068
Total number charged with high crimes	1,462	1,102
Number of males charged with high crimes	1,390	1,041
Number of females charged with high crimes	72	61
Number under 18 years of age charged with high crimes	103	35
Per cent of males charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes	95.07+	94.46
Per cent of females charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes	4.92+	5.54
Per cent of the number under 18 years of age charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes	7.04+	3.18
Total number charged with minor offenses	7,379	6,760
Number of males charged with minor offenses	6,781	6,264
Number of females charged with minor offenses	598	493
Number under 18 years of age charged with minor offenses	877	160
Per cent of males charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses	91.89+	92.70
Per cent of females charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses	8.10+	7.30
Per cent of the number under 18 years of age charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses	5.14+	2.37
Number of witnesses	53	59
Number of debtors	54	35
Number of insane persons	70	80
Number of idiotic persons	5	1
Per cent of the total number charged with high crimes to the whole number committed to the jails	16.20+	13.67
Per cent of the total number charged with minor offenses to the whole number committed to the jails	81 78+	83.84

TABLE III.

Showing, by Counties, the number of Prisoners received in the State Prison, according to the Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1874; the Number of Prisoners convicted and sent to the State Prison, to the House of Correction, and to the State Reform School, as shown by the Sheriffs' Reports to the Secretary of State for the same time; the Per Cent of Sentences to each place of confinement to the Whole Number received in the Jails; also the Number that have made their Escape, and the Number Remaining in the Jails at the close of the year, with Totals for the State, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners rec'd in the State Prison during the year.*	CONVICTIONS.						Number Escaped.	Number remaining in the Jails at the close of year.
		Number sent to State Prison.	Number sent to House of Correction.	Number sent to State Reform School.	PER CENT TO THE WHOLE NO. REC'D IN THE JAILS. State Prison.	House of Correction.	State Reform School.		
Allegan	5	7	5	.....	16.66†	11.90†	.....	....	....
Alpena	4	4	2	1	12.90†	6.45†	3.22†	....	....
Antrim	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	20.	....	1
Barry	1	1	4	1	3.22†	12.90†	3.22†	....	3
Bay	11	12	42	2	.97†	3.16†	.15†	....	14
Benzie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Berrien	8	7	.....	1	28.57†	.....	3.57†	....	1
Branch	6	7	11	4	13.20†	20.75†	7.54†	3	....
Calhoun	5	5	35	.....	3 20†	22 43†	.....	....	2
Cass	5	5	1	1	10.86†	2.17†	2.17†	1	5
Clinton	1	1	9	.....	2.94†	13.23†	.....	1	2
Eaton	5	5	.....	2	6.32†	.....	2.53†	....	3
Genesee	2	2	7	1	.72†	2.54†	.36†	2	8
Grand Traverse	1	1	.....	.....	20.	.....	.....	....	....
Gratiot	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Hillsdale	7	7	21	2	4.49†	11.79†	1.12†	....	3
Houghton	6	6	.....	.....	10.16†	.....	.....	1	4
Huron	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	16.66†	....	....
Ingham	7	7	1	1	14.58†	2.08†	2.08†	1	3
Ionia	11	7	4	.....	5.64†	3.22†	.....	....	6
Iosco	1	1	9	2	3.33†	30.	6.66†	....	1
Isabella	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....
Jackson	5	5	33	6	.97†	6.40†	1.16†	....	18
Kalamazoo	22	22	27	2	3.70†	4.56†	.33†	....	15
Kent	43	*a* 39	5	7	5.23†	.07†	.93†	....	20
Keweenaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Lapeer	1	1	6	.....	.57†	3.42†	.....	....	....
Lenawee	14	14	64	5	5.01†	22.93†	1.79†	3	19
Livingston	.....	.....	3	2	.....	6.66†	4.44†	....	2
Mackinac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2
Macomb	2	2	1	.....	3.27†	1.63†	.....	1	1
Manistee	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3.07†	.....	....	4
Marquette	12	12	7	.....	5.45†	3.18†	.....	....	10
Mason	3	3	.....	.....	13.	.....	.....	....	4
Mecosta	4	4	4	1	2.70†	5.40†	1.35†	....	6
Menominee	.....	*b* 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2

* From the Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1874.
a Estimated. Sheriff says he is unable to give the exact number sent to State Prison.
b Sheriff says that while on his way to Jackson the prisoner jumped overboard and was drowned.

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners rec'd in the State Prison during the year.*	CONVICTIONS.						Number Escaped.	Number Remaining in the Jails at the close of year.
		Number sent to State Prison.	Number sent to House of Correction.	Number sent to State Reform School.	PER CENT TO THE WHOLE NO. REC'D IN THE JAILS. State Prison.	House of Correction.	State Reform School.		
Midland	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	6
Monroe	2	2	11	2	2.10+	11.57+	2.10+	3	6
Montcalm	1	1	2	.....	4.34+	8.69+	.....	1	3
Muskegon	2	5	2	3	1.51+	.60+	.90+	2	3
Newaygo	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	11.42+	.....	3	.....
Oakland	8	12	19	2	5.88+	93.13+	.98+	1	6
Oceana	1	1	.....	.....	20.	.....	.....	.....	1
Ontonagon	2	3	.....	.....	60.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4.34+	4.34+	.....	.....
Ottawa	9	8	6	1	9.87+	7.40+	1.23+	1	2
Saginaw	17	14	40	3	4.77+	18.	1.02+	.....	22
Sanilac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shiawassee	5	5	7	2	7.93+	11.11+	3.17+	.....	5
St. Clair	a 6	6	4	1	12.50	8.33+	2.08+	3	7
St. Joseph	4	4	1	.....	11.76+	2.91+	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren	7	7	.....	.....	20.	.....	.....	.....	3
Washtenaw	4	4	22	2	1 42+	7.85+	.71+	.....	2
Wayne	b 47	47	417	14	2.64+	65.76+	.78+	.....	53
Totals	310	309	843	75	3.43+	9.39+	.83+	29	282

* From the Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1874.
a Includes one sent by the Recorder's Court, Port Huron.
b Includes two prisoners sent by the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, and 44 by the Recorder's Court, Detroit.

Sixteen counties do not appear in Table III. One of the eleven not shown in Table I.,—Gratiot,—is represented in this for the purpose of including the prisoner "received in the State Prison" from that county. Four counties,—Charlevoix, Kalkaska, Leelanaw, and Presque Isle,—are not included, because the reports contain no information of the kinds shown in the table.

The following Exhibit shows, for the years ending September 30, 1873, and 1874, the per cent of the total number of prisoners convicted and sent to the State Prison, House of Correction, and State Reform School, to the whole number received in all the jails:

CONVICTIONS.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1874.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.
Per cent of the number convicted and sent to State Prison to the whole number received in the jails	3.43	3.08
Per cent of the number convicted and sent to House of Correction to the whole number received in the jails	9.39	7.75
Per cent of the number convicted and sent to State Reform School to the whole number received in the jails	.83	.91

TABLE IV.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, the Birthplaces of the Prisoners, exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians; the Number of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians; The Number whose Birthplaces and Sex were not reported, and the Whole Number of Prisoners Confined in the Jails, with Totals for the State, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	Whole Number of Prisoners in the Jails within the year.	Birthplaces of Prisoners, Exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians.																											Blacks.		Mulattoes.		Indians.		Birthplaces and Sex not reported.
		Males.																	Females.																
		United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Holland.	France.	Sweden.	Spain.	Norway.	Prussia.	Denmark.	Russia.	Portugal.	Italy.	Mexico.	Unknown.	United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	France.	Sweden.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Allegan	43	28	1	---	4	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Alpena	36	6	12	1	8	2	3	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Antrim	11	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	6	1	1
Barry	*a* 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay	1,343	381	300	50	200	20	100	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	74	21	---	20	---	---	---	---	---	7	8	---	---	12	18	*b* 16
Benzie	6	4	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Berrien	30	27	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Branch	60	49	---	4	.....	---	.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calhoun	167	122	---	8	18	---	8	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cass	49	17	1	1	7	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	10	---	---	---	*b* 3
Charlevoix	1	1	---	---	.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chippewa	50	4	20	5	10	2	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clinton	*c* 68	52	---	7	4	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eaton	82	66	---	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
Genesee	279	108	10	13	34	6	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81	6	3	2	4	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*b* 4
Grand Traverse	6	4	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*b* 1
Hillsdale	181	88	---	10	55	5	15	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*b* 3
Houghton	65	8	2	7	22	1	10	---	1	9	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Huron	6	4	1	---	.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a Males and females not reported separately. United States, 24; British America, 3; England, 1; Ireland, 1; Germany, 2; being one less than the number confined.

b The number in jail at the beginning of the year.

c Reported 67, but 68 is the total of males and females and the number used in calculating averages and stating birthplaces.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole Number of Prisoners in the Jails within the year.	Birthplaces of Prisoners, Exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians.																												Blacks.		Mulattoes.		Indians.		
		Males.																Females.																			
		United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	Holland.	France.	Sweden.	Spain.	Norway.	Prussia.	Denmark.	Russia.	Portugal.	Italy.	Mexico.	Unknown.	United States.	British America.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	France.	Sweden.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Birthplaces and Sex not reported.
Ingham	51	32	6	...	3	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ionia	129	48	...	15	52	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	a 5
Iosco	35	17	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Isabella	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jackson	533	169	8	94	103	32	29	2	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	6	12	...	2	...	...	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalamazoo	602	358	b33	c15	79	4	24	9	4	7	1	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	12	11	2	1	6	...	2	...	...	10	4	9	3	...	...	...	...
Kalkaska	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kent	767	384	39	18	112	10	28	53	2	11	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	d 5	52	4	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	a 22
Keweenaw	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a 1
Lapeer	175	59	31	15	36	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Leelanaw	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Lenawee	293	222	...	7	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Livingston	45	33	...	1	7	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mackinac	5	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a 2
Macomb	62	25	6	4	8	1	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	a 1
Manistee	134	21	7	7	27	8	36	...	...	8	...	8	...	4	c 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marquette	236	25	28	14	99	5	6	2	...	27	...	8	...	...	c 3	4	2	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Mason	27	8	3	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a 2
Mecosta	f 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menominee	65	10	11	1	24	1	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	a 3
Midland	81	40	26	2	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe	98	57	5	6	8	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Montcalm	23	13	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskegon	g 348	97	3	11	140	5	18	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...
Newaygo	35	15	7	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Oakland	209	65	...	24	54	15	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...

| | | |

Fifty-eight counties are represented in Table IV. Of these Barry reports the birthplaces of prisoners, but not by sex, and Mecosta and Wayne report that no record of birthplaces was kept.

Many of the sheriffs did not state the birthplaces of the prisoners confined in the jails at the beginning of the year, and the sheriff of one county, Muskegon, states the birthplace of one more prisoner than the whole number reported confined in the jail.

The statement of white prisoners born in the United States whose parents, one or both, were foreign born, is much more complete than in the reports for the year ending September 30, 1873, but it is still so imperfect that it is thought not worth while to publish it.

A.

Exhibiting the Per Cent of Prisoners of each Nativity to the Population of the State of the same Nativity; and of the Whole Number of Prisoners Confined in all the Jails, to the Total Population, for the Year ending September 30, 1874.

BIRTHPLACES AND COLOR.	Total Population. a	No. of Prisoners.	Per Cent of Prisoners to Population.
Wales	558	1	.17+
Denmark	1,354	4	.29+
United States 1	900,630	3,433	.38+
Russia	194	1	.51+
Mulattoes	6,223	35	.56+
Poland	974	6	.61+
Germany	64,143	508	.79+
British America	88,275	724	.82+
France	3,120	29	.92+
Indians	4,926	49	.99+
England	35,047	398	1.13+
Holland	12,559	164	1.30+
Scotland	8,552	160	1.87+
Norway	1,516	33	2.17+
Blacks	5,521	128	2.31+
Sweden	2,406	65	2.70+
Ireland	42,013	1,352	3.21+
Italy	110	5	4.54+
Mexico	22	1	4.54+
Spain	34	2	5.88+
Portugal	31	5	14.28+
Not reported	----------	2,194	-------
Totals	1,184,059	9,296	.78+

1 All whites born in the United States.

a Taken from the published census of the United States for 1870, except black and mulatto population, which was obtained from the "Statistics of Michigan, 1870."

TABLE V.

Showing, by Counties, the Number of Prisoners who could not Read, and the Number who could not Write, and the Per Cent of each to the Whole Number Received in the Jails, with Totals for the State, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	Could not Read.		Could not Write.	
	Number.	Per Cent to the Whole Number received in Jails.	Number.	Per Cent to the Whole Number received in Jails.
Allegan	1	2.38†	5	11.90†
Alpena	5	16.12†	6	19.35†
Antrim	9	90.	9	90.
Barry	6	19.35†	6	19.35†
Bay	16	1.20†	16	1.20†
Branch	6	11.32†	6	11.32†
Calhoun	15	9.61†	21	13.46†
Cass	2	4.34†	1	2.17†
Chippewa	20	40.	30	60.
Clinton	7	10.44†	8	11.94†
Eaton	1	1.26†	4	5.06†
Genesee	38	13 81†	44	16.
Grand Traverse	1	20.	1	20.
Hillsdale	25	14.04†	25	14.04†
Houghton	21	35.59†	21	35.59†
Ingham	5	10.41†	6	12.50
Iosco			5	16.66†
Isabella	1	33 33†	1	33.33†
Jackson	77	14.95†	84	16.31†
Kalamazoo	88	14.04†	124	20.98†
Kent	50	6.71†	55	7.38†
Lapeer	49	28.	51	29.14†
Leelanaw	2	40.	2	40.
Lenawee	28	10 03†	32	11.46†
Mackinac	1	33.33†	1	33.33†
Macomb	18	29.50†	18	29.50†
Manistee	14	10 76†	14	10.76†
Marquette	74	33.63†	103	46.81†
Mason	4	16.	4	16.
Mecosta	31	41 89†	41	55.40†
Menominee	7	11.29†	5	8.06†
Midland	18	22.50	20	25.
Monroe	19	20.	27	28 42†
Muskegon	210	63.63†	260	78.78†
Newaygo	3	8.57†	3	8.57†
Oakland	44	21.56†	63	30.89†
Ontonagon	1	20.	1	20.
Ottawa	8	9.87†	8	9.87†
Saginaw	7	2 38†	9	3.07†
Shiawassee	9	14.28†	9	14.28†
St. Clair	8	16.66†	8	16.66†
Van Buren	1	2.85†	2	5.71†
Washtenaw	25	8.92†	25	8.92†
Totals	970	10.75†	1,183	13.11†

Forty-three counties are represented in Table V. Of the twenty-five counties omitted, from which reports have been received, one, Oceana, makes no statement; two, Montcalm and Wayne, state that the information cannot be furnished; and twenty-two, that there were none who could not read or write detained within the year.

EXHIBIT B.

Showing for the Counties reporting Prisoners Received in the Jails during the year ending September 30, 1874, and for the State, the Total Population, and the Total of each Sex, as shown by the Census of Michigan for 1874; the Total Number of Prisoners, and the Number of each Sex received in the Jails, with the Per Cent of the Totals of Prisoners to corresponding Totals of Population.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.			PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			PER CT. OF THE TOTALS OF PRISONERS TO CORRESPONDING TOTALS OF POPULATION.		
	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Allegan	32,381	16,976	15,405	42	39	3	.12+	.22+	.01+
Alpena	4,807	2,808	1,999	31	29	2	.64+	1.03+	.10+
Antrim	3,240	1,816	1,424	10	9	1	.30+	.49+	.07+
Barry	23,051	11,588	10,463	31	29	2	.14+	.25+	.01+
Bay	24,832	13,657	11,175	1,327	1,186	141	5.34+	8.67+	1.26+
Benzie	2,663	1,422	1,241	6	6	....	.22+	.42+	.....
Berrien	35,029	17,942	17,087	28	28	....	.07+	.15+	.....
Branch	25,726	13,041	12,685	53	46	7	.20+	.35+	.05+
Calhoun	35,655	18,156	17,499	156	150	6	.43+	.82+	.03+
Cass	20,525	10,592	9,933	46	45	1	.22+	.42+	.01+
Charlevoix	2,360	1,280	1,080	1	1	....	.04+	.07+	.....
Chippewa	2,170	1,222	948	50	44	6	2.30	3.60	.63
Clinton	23,661	12,162	11,499	*a* 68	65	3	.28+	.53+	.02+
Eaton	26,907	13,875	13,032	79	74	5	.29+	.53+	.03+
Genesee	34,568	17,536	17,032	275	258	17	.79+	1.47+	.09+
Grand Traverse	5,349	2,801	2,548	5	5	....	.09+	.17+	.....
Hillsdale	31,566	15,971	15,595	178	177	1	.56+	1.10+	.00+
Houghton	19,030	11,013	8,017	59	56	3	.31+	.50+	.03+
Huron	11,964	6,614	5,350	6	6	....	.05+	.09+	.....
Ingham	29,193	15,204	13,989	48	45	3	.16+	.29+	.02+
Ionia	28,376	14,788	13,588	124	123	1	.43+	.83+	.00+
Iosco	4,782	2,859	1,923	30	18	12	.62+	.62+	.62+
Isabella	6,059	3,273	2,786	3	2	1	.04+	.06+	.03+
Jackson	37,988	19,853	18,135	515	464	51	1.35+	2.33+	.28+
Kalamazoo	32,284	16,583	15,701	591	561	30	1.83+	3.38+	.19+
Kalkaska	1,259	692	567	2	2	....	.15+	.28+	.....
Kent	62,671	32,576	30,095	745	680	65	1.18+	2.08+	.21+
Keweenaw	5 415	3,237	2,178	3	3	....	.05+	.09+	.....
Lapeer	25,140	13,095	12,045	*b* 175	163	12	.69+	1.24+	.09+
Leelanaw	5,031	2,692	2 339	5	5	....	.09+	.18+	.....
Lenawee	46,084	23,256	22,828	279	260	19	.60+	1.11+	.08+
Livingston	20,329	10,569	9,760	45	45	....	.22+	.42+	.....
Mackinac	1,496	765	731	3	3	....	.20+	.39+	.....
Macomb	28,305	14,367	13,938	61	58	3	.21+	.40+	.02+
Manistee	8,471	4,792	3,679	130	126	4	1.53+	2.62+	.10+
Marquette	21,946	12,893	9,053	220	210	10	1.00+	1.62+	.11+
Mason	5,361	2,971	2,390	25	25	....	.46+	.84+	.....

a Reported sixty-seven, but total of males and females, the number used in calculating averages, and the birthplaces, show sixty-eight.
b Includes one hundred and forty-three confined under village ordinances.

EXHIBIT B.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.			PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			PER CT. OF THE TOTALS OF PRISONERS TO CORRESPONDING TOTALS OF POPULATION.		
	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Mecosta	9,132	4,874	4,258	74	65	9	.81+	1 33+	.21+
Menominee	3,490	2,213	1,277	62	61	1	1.77+	2.75+	.07+
Midland	5,306	2,925	2,381	80	75	5	1.50+	2.56+	.20+
Monroe	30,111	15,302	14,809	95	89	6	.31+	.58+	.04+
Montcalm	20,815	11,311	9,504	23	22	1	.11+	.19+	.01+
Muskegon	19,375	10,761	8,614	330	323	7	1.70+	3.00+	.08+
Newaygo	8,758	4,879	3,879	85	85	----	.89+	.71+	-----
Oakland	38,082	19,446	18,636	204	197	7	.53+	1.01+	.03+
Oceana	8,360	4,581	3,779	5	5	----	.05+	.10+	-----
Ontonagon	2,406	1,276	1,130	5	5	----	.20+	.39+	-----
Osceola	6,216	3,491	2,725	23	19	4	.37+	.54+	.14+
Ottawa	29,929	15,789	14,140	81	77	4	.27+	.48+	.02+
Presque Isle	1,615	851	764	1	1	----	.06+	.11+	-----
Saginaw	48,409	25,968	22,441	293	268	25	.60+	1.03+	.11+
Sanilac	16,292	8,652	7,640	17	15	2	.10+	.10+	.02+
Shiawassee	21,773	11,265	10,508	63	59	4	.28+	.52+	.03+
St. Clair	40,688	21,181	19,507	48	48	----	.11+	.22+	-----
St. Joseph	25,906	13,267	12,639	34	33	1	.13+	.24+	.00+
Van Buren	29,156	15,062	14,094	35	32	3	.12+	.21+	.21+
Washtenaw	38,723	19,553	19,170	280	274	6	.72+	1.40+	.03+
Wayne	144,903	72,306	72,597	1,779	1,582	197	1.22+	2.18+	.27+
State	1,334,031	697,184	636,847	9,022	8,331	691	.67+	1.19+	.10+

Fifty eight counties are represented in the Exhibit. In eleven of them, viz.: Bay, Chippewa, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Manistee, Marquette, Menominee, Midland, Muskegon, and Wayne, the total number of prisoners exceeds one per cent of the population. Seven of these, viz.: Bay, Chippewa, Manistee, Marquette, Menominee, Midland, and Muskegon, may properly be called northern counties, and seven, viz.: Bay, Chippewa, Manistee, Marquette, Menominee, Muskegon, and Wayne, border on some of the large bodies of water that surround the State. In fifteen counties the per cent of prisoners to population, exceeds the per cent of the total number of prisoners received in all the jails to the total population of the State. The largest per cent is found, as in the former abstract, in Bay county, and is believed to be mainly caused by the sheriff's having again included in his report, prisoners confined under city ordinances.

TABLE VI.

Showing, by Counties, the Amounts paid by the Counties to the Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners, for Repairs to the Jails, for Furniture and for all other Necessary Supplies; the Total Cost of Maintaining each Jail, and the Cost per Week of Board and Keeping of each Prisoner, with Totals for the State for the year ending September 30, 1874.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES.					Cost per Week of Board and Keeping of each Prisoner in the Jails.*
	To Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners.	For Repairs to the Jails.	For Furniture.	For all other Necessary Supplies.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Allegan	$935 93	$15 00	.....	$33 00	*a* $983 93	$9 09
Alpena	*b* 31 91	4 63	.....	96 82	133 36	3 83
Antrim	25 00	.....	.....	26 96	51 96	6 00
Barry	38 75	25 00	.....	.....	63 75	1 33
Bay	*c* 5,074 68	.....	.....	11 00	*a* 5,085 68	6 50
Benzie	264 27	4 50	.....	5 50	274 27	1 49
Berrien	773 84	15 00	.....	10 00	845 84	4 63
Branch	258 53	12 68	$1 50	.....	272 71	5 78
Calhoun	1,888 60	25 00	10 00	50 00	1,973 60	4 85
Cass	519 65	45 35	40 00	20 08	625 08	5 84
Charlevoix	30 00	.....	.....	8 75	38 75	11 53
Chippewa	.....	1,500 00	40 00	30 00	1,570 00	.....
Clinton	1,206 18	5 75	2 80	7 65	*a* 1,222 33	8 43
Eaton	744 84	64 89	6 00	268 99	1,084 72	4 26
Genesee	1,222 22	25 00	.....	15 00	1,262 22	7 36
Grand Traverse	84 35	.....	5 58	261 70	351 63	13 51
Hillsdale	928 83	25 00	10 00	215 00	1,178 83	5 34
Houghton	1,518 50	75 60	65 00	150 00	1,808 50	7 28
Huron	169 50	7 00	.....	9 00	185 50	5 34
Ingham	1,270 00	23 09	14 52	*d* 184 98	1,466 09	7 03
Ionia	1,373 22	50 00	25 00	75 00	1,523 22	7 89
Iosco	*e* 1,169 03	5 25	.....	4 75	1,179 03	12 92
Isabella	17 86	6 00	5 50	.....	29 36	2 64
Jackson	3,284 21	167 00	23 33	1,750 00	*a* 5,174 54	4 04
Kalamazoo	2,705 14	15 00	70 00	250 00	3,040 14	4 20
Kalkaska	95 68	.....	.....	.....	95 68	13 13
Kent	3,100 23	200 00	171 68	*f* 351 02	*g* 4,822 88	2 41
Keweenaw	10 00	14 00	.....	.....	24 00	4 80
Lapeer	715 26	25 00	65 00	90 25	895 51	4 86
Leelanaw	70 30	1 00	4 80	*h* 15 30	91 40	13 51
Lenawee	2,033 10	100 00	.....	.....	2,133 10	4 34

* Computed from the average number of prisoners (column 5, Table I.), and the amount paid Sheriffs for board and keeping of prisoners (column 1, Table VI).

a Total of the preceding columns. Not reported by the Sheriffs.

b "From city and county."

c Includes the estimated cost of board and keeping of city prisoners ($1,100), and of prisoners from Tuscola county ($450).

d Includes $26 50 for medical attendance.

e Includes $700 Sheriff's salary as jailer.

f "Wood, gas, and water."

g Probably an error, as the total of the preceding columns is only $3,822 88.

h For fuel.

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES.					Cost per Week for Board and Keeping of each Prisoner in the Jails.*
	To Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners.	For Repairs to the Jails.	For Furniture.	For all other Necessary Supplies.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Livingston	$300 00	$19 00	----------	$10 00	$320 00	$6 07
Mackinac	40 00	----------	----------	5 70	*a* 45 70	5 91
Macomb	834 69	8 25	$1 00	140 00	983 94	5 87
Manistee	495 26	265 00	11 00	----------	*b* 787 56	3 82
Marquette	*c* 2,152 96	64 30	44 62	14 80	2,276 68	3 65
Mason	200 00	----------	*d*	----------	*d*	12 40
Mecosta	748 00	8 50	3 50	8 75	768 75	6 50
Menominee	412 71	32 75	3 00	75 00	523 46	6 24
Midland	*e* 567 12	----------	50 84	29 87	647 83	4 32
Monroe	806 30	200 00	10 00	25 00	1,041 30	5 91
Montcalm	425 00	----------	23 00	16 00	*f* 464 00	7 29
Muskegon	647 00	----------	----------	----------	*a* 647 00	3 11
Newaygo	57 82	4 00	80 00	15 00	*g*	2 71
Oakland	1,706 96	40 00	24 00	200 18	1,971 14	5 47
Oceana	533 25	----------	10 00	6 00	549 25	12 98
Ontonagon	109 20	80 00	----------	26 00	215 20	5 00
Osceola	*h* 403 80	22 65	46 35	----------	472 80	6 21
Ottawa	853 00	743 00	31 00	10 00	1,637 00	3 82
Presque Isle	*i*	----------	----------	9 00	9 00	------
Saginaw	6,125 41	100 25	140 11	285 16	6,650 93	5 35
Sanilac	*j*	----------	----------	50 00	*j*	------
Shiawassee	702 40	5 00	7 00	8 00	722 40	5 29
St. Clair	707 70	40 00	----------	----------	747 70	6 18
St. Joseph	625 25	----------	12 00	22 44	659 69	5 49
Van Buren	595 00	----------	----------	50 00	*a* 645 00	4 97
Washtenaw	1,500 00	155 00	7 23	95 83	1,758 06	5 81
Wayne	9,190 57	----------	----------	----------	*a* 9,190 57	4 14
Wexford	----------	57 25	----------	----------	57 25	------
Totals	$63,248 91	$4,292 09	$1,015 31	$5,043 48	$73,279 77	$4 72

* Computed from the average number of prisoners (column 5, Table I), and the amount paid Sheriffs for board and keeping of prisoners (column 1, Table VI).
a Total of the preceding columns. Not reported by the Sheriffs.
b "About; these figures will not be over $5 00 out of the way."
c Includes $45, the expense of keeping one prisoner from Schoolcraft county.
d See Schedule A, Mason county.
e Includes $60 47 received from Clare, and $25 48 from Isabella county.
f Does not include fuel and lights.
g "Cannot tell."
h Includes $28 23 paid by Lake county.
i "Nothing at present."
j Not reported.

Fifty-nine counties are represented in Table VI. Wexford, omitted from the other tables, is included in this for the purpose of showing the amount expended in repairs to the jail. The total cost of maintaining the jails was not stated in the reports from ten counties, but in seven of them (see foot-note *a*) the totals of the first four columns furnish a close approximation. It is diffi-

cult for the sheriffs of several counties to determine the total cost of maintaining the jails, as certain expenses of the jails and court-houses are not kept separate. Houghton county received $45 from the avails of the labor of prisoners, and is the only county that reports this item.

The following Exhibit shows the totals of the foregoing table, and the corresponding totals published in the former abstract:

EXPENDITURES.	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1874.	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1873.
To Sheriffs for board and keeping of prisoners	$62,248 91	$46,122 73
For repairs to the jails	4,292 09	6,727 33
For furniture	1,015 81	1,463 00
For all other necessary supplies	5,043 48	5,381 85
Total cost of maintaining the jails	73,279 77	59,694 91
Cost per week of board and keeping of each prisoner in the jails	4 72	4 36

CONDITION OF THE JAILS.

Below is presented a condensed statement of the condition of the jails. It is obtained mainly from Schedule A, but in a few instances where the condition was not reported, the information was taken from the first abstract.

This portion of the sheriffs' reports is not as full as could be desired. This is especially the case with the reports from those counties where the jails are reported in "good condition." If a jail is in "good condition" it is important to know something more of it than this single fact. The report should state its dimensions, the material of which it is built, the number and size of the cells and if made of iron; the special provisions, if any, for female and boy prisoners, and for insane and idiotic persons; the method of heating and ventilating; the condition of the sewage; in short all information necessary to give a clear idea of the jail and its appurtenances.

It is hoped that the sheriffs will in the future make this part of their reports as complete as possible.

Sixty counties report jails and their condition, and two, Delta and Mackinac, have jails but their condition is not known. The eight organized counties that report no jails are Alcona, Clare, Gratiot, Lake, Manitou, Missaukee, Schoolcraft, and Tuscola.

Twenty-one of the sixty-two jails in the State are reported in "good condition" without any qualification whatever. Thirteen others are reported as follows: The jail in Allegan is in good condition "except ventilation;" that of Barry in "good condition for an old jail;" in Calhoun "the jail is old but the general condition good;" in Cass it is "comfortable for prisoners but quite unsafe;" in Hillsdale the "jail is kept clean and in as good condition as it well can be;" in Houghton the "condition is pretty good;" in Keweenaw and Manistee the jails are in "fair condition;" in Ingham and Kalamazoo they are in "good repair;" in Jackson "the jail has been greatly improved the past year;" in Oceana the jail is in "good condition for a wooden building," and in Wayne it is "clean and healthy."

Twenty jails are reported as follows: In Alpena the jail is "unsafe, cold, and unfit for the purposes for which it is used;" in Charlevoix it is "unfit for use;" in Cheboygan it is "in very poor condition;" in Clinton the "same as last year only *bed bugs* are more numerous and more corpulent;" in Huron the "cells are poorly ventilated;" in Ionia the jail is in "very poor condition;" in Lenawee "the building is old, unhealthy, unsafe, and a disgrace to the county;" in Macomb the jail, as reported last year, "is small, damp, dark, poorly ventilated and is a disgrace to Macomb or any other county." The report this year says "unchanged from condition stated in last report." In Menominee the jail is a wooden structure and unsafe, "cells are filthy and

no ventilation to them;" in Monroe it is "unsafe for criminals with a roving disposition;" and that of Montcalm is "not a suitable jail;" in Muskegon the "jail is in the basement and lacks light and ventilation;" the jail of Newaygo is "a disgrace to any county, * * * if a man gets in there once he never wants to get in the second time;" in Oakland the "jail is unsafe and inconvenient;" in Presque Isle "the jail is an old log shanty;" in Sanilac it is in "bad condition;" in Shiawassee the "jail is small, inconvenient, unsafe, and unhealthy;" in St. Clair it is in "very bad condition, no conveniences, and poor ventilation;" in St. Joseph "there are seven cells in the jail and no ventilation to five of them except through one door," and in the Van Buren jail there are "plenty of *bed bugs* hid in the cracks."

In Benzie a new jail is to be built; Branch has no permanent jail,—the building used was once a barn; in Isabella the jail is represented as in good repair, yet prisoners under sentence are confined in the Midland jail; in Emmet, Kalkaska, Lapeer, and Wexford the jails are not fully completed.

SCHEDULE A.

Showing the Statements of the Condition of the Jails in the several Counties, with Miscellaneous Remarks relating to them and their Population, as made by the Sheriffs.

Alcona.—No jail or prisoners.

Allegan.—The condition of the jail is fair, with the exception of ventilation.

Alpena.—No improvement in the general condition of the jail since last year.

Antrim.—The jail is in good condition. The total number of days that all the prisoners were in jail was 81. The prisoner that remained in the jail when I made my last report was discharged October 1, in the morning. Put in for being drunk.

Barry.—In good condition for an old jail.

Bay.—Condition of the jail good. Tuscola county uses this jail, whose bill will amount to to about $450; it is also used as the city lock-up, which will amount to the sum of $1,100.

Benzie.—Condition of jail is as follows: Built of hemlock timber 8 inches thick, placed upright; contains one hall and two cells; stove in the hall. The supervisors have appropriated $250 to build a new jail at the county seat, which will be in readiness the first of November.

Berrien.—The general condition of the jail is good.

Branch.—There is no permanent jail in this county. We have a small wooden structure (once a barn) in which prisoners are detained; but the jail of St. Joseph county was, in 1870, designated by order of the court as the jail for this county.

Calhoun.—The jail is old, but the general condition is as good as it can be made under the circumstances.

Cass.—The jail is a brick structure 30x40, built in 1851; heated by furnace; no water closets; cells on second floor, 8x10; very comfortable for prisoners, but quite unsafe.

Charlevoix.—There have been no repairs on the jail since last year, therefore it is really unfit for use.

Cheboygan.—[Not heard from. Reported last year a jail built of timber, in very poor condition.]

Chippewa.—Jail has been rebuilt and is in good order.

Clare.—This county has no jail. We use Midland county jail, and I see it becomes the duty of the sheriff or jailor who has charge of jail, etc., to make such report.

Clinton.—Condition of jail same as last year, only bed-bugs are more *numerous* and more *corpulent.*

Delta.—[The county clerk, at the request of the sheriff, states in a letter that the sheriff filled the office by appointment, and that his books were not in shape to make a report.]

Eaton.—The general condition of the jail is good.

Emmet.—The jail is a frame building 18x24 feet, and is only partly finished. The board of supervisors have not made any move toward finishing it, and it will propably remain as it now is for another year.

Genesee.—The general condition of the jail is good.

Grand Traverse.—The condition of the jail is good.

Gratiot.—We have no jail in this county, but have made arrangements with Saginaw county to keep our prisoners there, and you will look to the Saginaw sheriff for our report.

Hillsdale.—The jail is a stone building, with rooms in front for jailor. There is a block of eight cells in the center, with an alley about four feet wide around the outside; the floor and sides are lined with iron. There is a room above with grated windows, for the women, and sometimes used for a hospital. The jail is kept clean and in good condition as it well can be. The slops are received in an iron vessel with a cover and carried away. The prisoners are well fed, kept clean, and kindly treated.

Houghton.—Condition of jail is pretty good.

Huron.—There are three cells, each seven feet by eight feet, poorly ventilated.

Ingham.—Jail is in good repair; no change, materially, from last report. The jail is used for a village lock-up, and five persons have been confined for violating village ordinances.

Ionia.—Wooden building, built thirty-one years ago, and is in a very poor condition.

Iosco.—The jail is situated under the court house, is well lighted and ventilated, and contains three cells and two large rooms; is warmed by wood stoves.

Isabella.—Lock-up with three cells; no dwelling attached; is in good repair. Prisoners only confined here for trial or examination. All prisoners under sentence are sent to the jail of Midland county at Midland City.

Jackson.—The jail has been improved greatly the last year by complete sewerage, which

makes it a very desirable place for *some people* to reside, as their living and doctor's bills are free. By the way, we have had no occasion to call the jail doctor since January 1, 1874, fully nine months. How is that, for the number?

Kalamazoo.—The jail is in good repair, and is safe and convenient. It has been built six years, cost $40,000, has 28 cells and three lock-ups, and no prisoner has ever escaped from this jail during the six years that it has been occupied.

Kalkaska.—New jail, not fully completed; two iron cells and three built with timbers; lathed and plastered, with floors lined with iron; quite comfortable and secure when fully completed.

Kent.—We invite examination and inspection, and consider our jail all right. I have taken out the privy sinks formerly in the cells and substituted buckets, and am pleased with the change. Having plenty of water, can now keep the jail clean and sweet.

Keweenaw.—The jail is in fair condition. It is rented and put in condition by the county for jail purposes.

Lake.—The county of Lake has no jail, but uses that of Osceola county.

Lapeer.—Substantial brick building, comprising jail and sheriff's residence. Jail has six strong cells, with room for as many more when completed, in good order, and considered secure. The jail is also provided with two comfortable and convenient cells for females, separate and apart from those occupied by male prisoners.

The foregoing report includes 143 cases of violation of city ordinances, drunk and disorderly, keeping houses of ill-fame, etc., the jail being used as a city lock-up.

Leelanaw.—General condition of the jail is good. In my total cost of maintaing the jail I have included fuel and furniture.

Lenawee.—The building is old, unhealthy, unsafe, and a disgrace to the county.

Livingston.—The jail is in good condition.

Mackinac.—[Condition of the jail is not reported.]

Macomb.—Jail remains unchanged from condition stated in last report.

Manistee.—The general condition of the jail is fair.

Manitou.—We have no jail [or prisoners].

Marquette.—Jail is in good condition. One prisoner from Schoolcraft county is included in this report. Cost of board is $45, which is included, though it has not been paid.

Mason.—The jail is new, small, clean, and fairly safe. The jail is owned by the city of Ludington, and all repairs, furniture, etc., is paid for by them, and bill *pro rata* presented to the board of supervisors, and by them allowed or otherwise, so that it is not possible at this time to state the expenses.

Mecosta.—A small wooden jail, in good order.

Menominee.—The jail is a wooden structure, not safe to keep prisoners in. The cells are filthy, and no ventilation to them.

Midland.—Condition of jail good throughout.

Missaukee.—We have no jail, and have little use for one, as we are a law-abiding people.

Monroe.—Jail unsafe for criminals who are troubled with a roving disposition. Had three dig out during the year; have repaired damages by papering over the hole; jail now as sound as ever. Might as well remark that I am three hundred dollars out by the above incident.

Montcalm.—Jail double-planked, with two iron cells; small; no privy, and not a suitable jail only for those who would rather get their board free than work for it outside. The people of this county are divided as to county buildings, and this is the reason our jail and county buildings are in such a shape as they are; not fit for the use to which they are put.

Muskegon.—The jail is in the basement, and lacks light and ventilation.

Newaygo.—It is a disgrace to any county to be obliged to use such a thing for a lock-up as our jail is. It is such a place that if a man gets in there once, he never wants to get in the second time. We have voted several times on the question whether we would build a new jail or not, but always voted it down.

Oakland.—The jail is unsafe and inconvenient. The jail being the only lock-up in the place, this report includes those that were arrested for being drunk and disorderly.

Oceana.—Jail the same as last year; in good condition for a wooden building.

Ontonagon.—Condition of jail good.

Osceola.—The general condition of the jail is as follows: The upper story, which is used as sheriff's residence, has been hard finished, and the whole building is now in good condition. Two prisoners have been confined in this jail from Lake county; board and turnkey's fee, $28 23, is included in total cost.

Ottawa.—The general condition of the jail is good.

Presque Isle.—The jail is an old log shanty, 12x18. The county buildings at Rogers City, which are not yet completed, contain a stone basement with six good cells, and every accommodation. A small court house has been erected at Crawford's Quarry, two miles

distant, which has no jail. The county seat is in litigation, and an injunction has been granted restraining the removal of it from Rogers City.

Saginaw.—Condition of the jail good.

Sanilac.—We have a wooden jail with three cells, which are in bad condition. We have but one cell that we can keep a man in if he really wants to get out. The one cell is iron lined.

Schoolcraft.—Schoolcraft county has no jail. The jail of Marquette is designated by the court as the jail for our county. There has been but one prisoner committed to that jail from our county during the past year.

Shiawassee.—Jail small, inconvenient, unsafe, and unhealthy, requiring a great amount of care, and very inconvenient when there are many confined at one time.

St Clair.—Condition of the jail very bad; no conveniences, and poor ventilation.

St. Joseph.—The building is brick, and is a good substantial building. There are seven cells in the jail, and no ventilation to five of them except through one door.

Tuscola.—[Not heard from—last year reported no jail. The sheriff of Bay states that prisoners are confined in Bay county jail.]

Van Buren.—Plenty of bed bugs hid in the cracks; they make forays on the prisoners at night; their numbers are seldom equalled and never excelled, although the jail is kept in as good condition as such an old tumble-down concern can be.

Washtenaw.—The jail is in very good condition. The health of the prisoners for the past year has been very good.

Wayne.—Jail clean and healthy.

Wexford.—The jail is new, composed of six cells running through the middle of the building, three of which are finished and in good condition. The other three are not. No sheriff's residence in connection with the jail.

SCHEDULE B.

Showing for the several Counties the Names of the Sheriffs, as signed Officially to their Reports.

Alcona—R. A. Richmond.
Allegan—William Hay.
Alpena—F. D. Spratt.
Antrim—Harrison S. Case.
Barry—Isaac W. Vrooman.
Bay—Jacob Shillinger, jailor.
Benzie—Morris Case.
Berrien—Joseph W. Weimer.
Branch—Jason T. Culp, Under Sheriff.
Calhoun—D. B. Smiley.
Cass—Wm. J. Merwin.
Charlevoix—Alanson G. Aldrich.
Cheboygan—[Not heard from.]
Chippewa—Francis Lorsard.
Clare—William Parish.
Clinton—Cassius M. Carrier.
Delta—[No report.]
Eaton—George W. Mead.
Emmet—Benjamin F. Ingalls.
Genesee—John A. Kline.
Grand Traverse—B. J. Morgan.
Gratiot—William H. Pratt.
Hillsdale—Morris Lamb.
Houghton—William Wern.
Huron—Hugh McKenzie.
Ingham—A. R. Burr.
Ionia—J. H. Welch, Jailor and Under Sheriff.
Iosco—Allen D. Shepley.
Isabella—Thomas J. Fordyce.
Jackson—W. R. Brown.
Kalamazoo—Lyman M. Gates.
Kalkaska—Ambrose W. Jones.
Kent—Isaac Haynes.
Keweenaw—Isaac Newton.
Lake—Isaac W. Howe.
Lapeer—Ulysses D. Bristol.
Leelanaw—E. F. Dame.
Lenawee—J. G. Mason.
Livingston—Wm. Goodrich.
Mackinac—Michael McNally.
Macomb—Fred G. Kendrick.
Manistee—Peter A. Goss.
Manitou—Frederick Butts.
Marquette—Jacob Dolf.
Mason—John Cowley.
Mecosta—J. T. Escott.
Menominee—Julius Ruprecht.
Midland—Alfred Avery.
Missaukee—T. T. Caldwell.
Monroe—Lewellyn E. Woodin.
Montcalm—Dewitt E. Carpenter.
Muskegon—Aaron B. Miner.
Newaygo—George Utley.
Oakland—A. J. Wixom.
Oceana—Hervey S. Sayles.
Ontonagon—Thomas H. Emmons.
Osceola—M. B. Houghton.
Ottawa—Arie Woltman.
Presque Isle—Frank Sommer.
Saginaw—Reuben W. Andrus.
Sanilac—Jonathan W. Babcock.
Schoolcraft—John Castello.
Shiawassee—Perry B. Swain.
St. Clair—John B. Kendall.
St. Joseph—John A. J. Metzgar.
Tuscola—[Not heard from.]
Van Buren—John E. Showerman.
Washtenaw—Michael Fleming.
Wayne—George C. Codd.
Wexford—Erasmus D. Abbott.

ABSTRACTS

OF

REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,

For the year ending December 31, 1874.

ALCONA COUNTY.

R. Z. ROBERTS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 9.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	4	One settled by payment of $100 damages to complainant; 2 fined $10 each and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs.
Adultery	1	*Nol. pros.* for want of evidence.
Bastardy	1	Compromised and settled.
Rape	1	*Nol. pros.* for want of evidence.
Robbery	1	*Nol. pros.* for want of evidence.
Murder	1	Tried and acquitted.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

A. H. FENN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 88.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Perjury	1	Discharged.
Murder	1	Pleaded guilty manslaughter; 8 years.
Assault and battery	25	Total fines, $118.
Common prostitute	1	Discharged.
Drunk and disorderly	15	Ten imprisoned; 5 fined.
Gaming	1	Sureties to keep the peace.
Keeping gaming house	1	Discontinued.
Larceny	6	Four fined; 2 sent to prison.
Burglary	1	Sentenced to State prison.
Common seller	1	Fined $50.
Debt under prohibitory act	26	Six fined; 8 pending; 7 discharged; 10 discontinued.
Larceny from person	1	Sentenced to State prison.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Pending.
False pretenses	1	Discharged.
Forgery	2	One sent to house of correction; 1 discharged.
Cruelty to animals	1	Pending.
Adultery	1	Discharged.
Receiver of stolen goods	1	House of correction.
Vagrant	1	House of correction.

ALPENA COUNTY.

JUDSON D. HOLMES, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 143.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	64	Twenty-two convicted and fined $1 and costs; 8 convicted and fined $2 and costs; 5 convicted and fined $5 and costs; 5 convicted and fined $10 and costs; 8 convicted and fined $20 and costs; 10 settled and complaint withdrawn on payment of costs; 6 acquitted; 1 discharged after two trials by jury disagreeing; 1 convicted and fined the costs; 2 convicted and fined the costs, and required to give bonds to keep the peace for 90 days; 2 convicted and fined $10 and costs, appealed to Circuit Court; 1 still pending; and 1 *nolle prosequi* entered, and 1 escaped from officers before trial and ran away.
Assault with intent to kill	1	Bound over to appear at the Circuit Court. Still pending.
Bastardy	1	Bound over to Circuit Court for trial. Still pending.
Common drunkard	2	One complaint withdrawn, and 1 convicted and sentenced to 90 days at Detroit House of Correction.
Common prostitutes	8	Three convicted and sentence suspended on condition that they leave the county within 24 hours. Complied with.
Cruelty to animals	1	Bound over to Circuit Court for trial. Still pending.
Disorderly persons	8	One convicted and required to give bonds in $300 for six months; 1 convicted and required to give bonds in sum of $100, and 1 convicted and required to give bonds in sum of $200.
Disturbing peace	9	Two convicted and fined $1 and costs; 5 convicted and fined $2 and costs; 2 convicted and fined $5 and costs.
Drunk and disorderly persons	17	One convicted and fined $1 and costs; 2 convicted and fined $2 and costs; 11 convicted and fined $5 and costs; 1 convicted and discharged under suspended sentence, and 1 convicted and sent to jail for 5 days.
Embezzlement of soda fount while under contract of purchase	1	Acquitted.
Keeping house of ill-fame	4	Two convicted and and discharged under suspended sentence; 2 *nolle prosequi* entered.
Keeping disorderly dog	1	Convicted and fined $1 and costs.
Leaving vessel in violation of marine law	1	Convicted and returned to vessel.
Larceny	20	One convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 1 convicted and fined 10 cents and costs; 1 convicted and fined $15 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $25 and costs; 1 convicted and discharged under suspended sentence; 6 discharged by justices; 4 acquitted; 2 settled and complaint withdrawn, costs paid; 1 bound over to Circuit Court, still pending; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent to jail 90 days.
Refusing to support family	2	One convicted and held under statute in sum of $500 bonds; 1 complaint withdrawn.
Seduction	3	One bound over to Circuit Court for trial, still pending; 2 settled by the parties.
Selling liquor to minors	3	One convicted and fined $20; 1 acquitted; 1 convicted and appealed to Circuit Court. Still pending.
Selling intoxicating liquors in violation of statute	3	Two convicted and fined $35 and costs; 1 discontinued after two disagreements by jury.
Sureties to keep the peace	3	One convicted and held to give bonds in the sum of $200 for six months; 1 convicted and held to give bonds in the sum of $300 for 12 months, and 1 convicted and held to give bonds for 8 months in $200.
Violation of Sabbath	1	Convicted and fined $1 and costs.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

F. R. WILLIAMS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 40.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	15	Three discharged before trial; 1 jury disagreed and further prosecution withheld; 11 convicted; 2 fined $10 and costs each; 1 fined $50 and $10 of costs; 6 fined $5 and costs each; 1 fined $15 and costs; 1 fined 1 and costs.
Drunkenness on street	5	All convicted; 4 fined $5 and costs; 1 sent to jail 10 days.
Larceny	5	One discharged before trial; 1 acquitted; 1 waived examination, committed for want of bail, imprisoned two months, not believed to be principal offender, and *nolle prosequi* entered by consent of court; 2 convicted and sent to Reform School until 21 years old.
Selling intoxicating liquors in violation of statute	18	Six convicted of first offense and fined $25 and costs each; 2 convicted as common sellers and fined $50 and costs each; 8 convicted of second offense and fined $50 and costs each; 1 convicted of second offense in justice's court, appealed, and appeal discontinued by defendant after notice of trial by the people, judgment and costs of both courts paid; 1 convicted as common seller in justices' court and fined $50 and costs, appealed, and tried in circuit court, jury disagreed and case still pending.
Willful trespass	2	Both convicted and fined $8 and costs each.

BARRY COUNTY.

C. G. HOLBROOK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 39.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	12	One fined $10; 2 fined the costs; 3 *nolle prosequied*; 3 tried, convicted, causes appealed, still pending; 3 tried and acquitted.
Drunk and disorderly	1	Convicted, imprisoned 50 days.
Threatening to accuse of crime with intent to extort money	6	Examination, accused held to bail for trial in Circuit Court, causes still pending.
Burglary	1	Examined, bound over, cause pending in Circuit Court.
False pretenses	2	Examined, bound over, cause still pending.
Larceny	1	Tried, convicted, sent to State Prison 1 year.
Vagrancy	4	One sent to House of Correcton at Detroit 1 year; 1 sent to same place 6 months; 1 90 days, and 1 acquitted.
Larceny	2	One convicted, sentence suspended; 1 escaped from officer after conviction.
Assault with intent to kill	1	Examined, bound over, cause still pending.
Larceny	1	A minor, under 16 years, sent to Reform School, Lansing.
Violation of prohibitory liquor law	7	Three convicted, paid fine $25 each; 2 sent to jail 2 released on *habeas corpus* by commissioner; tried and acquitted.
Selling liquor to minor	1	Acquitted on trial.
Malicious injury	1	Discharged on examination.

BAY COUNTY.

THOS. F. SHEPARD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 562.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	8	Discharged on examintion.
Aiding prisoner to escape	2	*Nolle pros.*
Assault and battery	258	Seventy-seven fined from $1 to $50; 60 paid fine; 17 fine not paid; 80 sent to jail from 10 days to 8 months; 30 sentence suspended; 40 settled on payment of cost; 20 acquitted; 5 appealed, not yet tried.
Attempt to break jail	1	Convicted on another charge, and not tried on this.
Assault with intent to murder	4	One convicted of assault and battery, sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 convicted of assault and battery, sent to House of Correction 6 months; 1 discharged; 1 not yet tried.
Assault with intent to rape	2	One discharged; 1 convicted, gave bonds for case in Supreme Court; judgment affirmed. Defendant forfeited his bonds and judgment obtained on the bonds.
Arson	4	Three discharged; 1 acquitted.
Burglary	8	One sent to State Prison 8 years; 2 sent to State Prison 2 years.
Disorderly persons	75	Thirty sent to House of Correction from 3 to 6 months; 6 gave recognizance for good behavior; 16 acquitted; 10 sentence suspended; 10 sent to jail.
Drunk	114	Forty fined $5 each; 22 paid their fine; 18 still owe $5; 45 sent to jail from 5 to 30 days; 16 sentence suspended; 18 acquitted.
Larceny, simple	60	Fifteen fined from $1 to $50; 10 sent to jail from 5 to 60 days; 16 acquitted; 16 sent to House of Correction from 60 days to 3 months; 3 sentence suspended.
Larceny, grand	19	Five sent to State Prison 2 years; 2 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 15 months; 1 to Reform School until 21 years of age; 3 acquitted; 2 discharged; 2 sentence suspended; 1 not yet tried.
Larceny from person	2	One sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 discharged.
Malicious trespass	3	Two discharged; 1 sentence suspended.
Manslaughter	2	One convicted, sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.
Receiving stolen property	1	Four charges against one party; bound over for trial; forfeited his bonds and judgment obtained on the bonds.
Robbery	3	One convicted, sent to State Prison 5 years; 2 not yet tried.
Uttering forged paper	1	One sent to State Prison 2 years

BENZIE COUNTY.

WATSON J. YOUNG, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 10.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	2	One sent to State Reform School until 21 years old; 1 fined $50 but discharged on appeal.
Assault with intent to commit murder	3	Two verdict not guilty; 1 prosecutor failed to appear.
Violation of election laws	5	All indictments quashed.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

N. A. HAMILTON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 49.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	12	Two fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs; 2 fined $7 and costs; five not guilty; 1 sentenced to jail 60 days; 1 sentenced to jail 40 days.
Assault with intent to murder	3	One convicted, sentenced to State Prison 7 years; 2 pending.
Bigamy	1	Convicted and cause taken to Supreme Court.
Burglary	7	Two pending; 2 sentenced to State Prison 4 years and 6 months; 3 sentenced to State Prison 7 years.
Cruelty to animals	1	Not guilty.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Fined $15 and costs.
Embezzlement	1	Pending.
False pretenses	1	Dismissed.
Larceny	19	Three acquitted; 1 fined $10 and costs; 2 sentenced to House of Correction 1 year; 5 sentenced to 2 years in State Prison; 1 to State Prison 1 year; 1 fined $25 and costs; 1 sentence suspended; 1 fined $5 and costs; 2 sentenced to 5 years in State Prison; 1 to 40 days in jail; 1 to 7 years and 6 months in State Prison.
Malicious maiming animals	1	Pending.
Murder	1	Jury disagreed on trial; *nolle prosequi* entered.
Selling liquor to minors	1	Fined $20 and costs.

BRANCH COUNTY.

FRANK L. SKEELS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 144.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	67	Five fined $2 and costs; 3 fined $1 and costs; 1 sentence suspended; 2 Reform School; 10 fined $5 and costs; 5 fined $15 and costs; 1 discharged; 8 acquitted; 1 fined $11; 10 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $20; 1 forfeited recognizance; 1 fined $6 and costs; 1 fined $25; 1 settled; 1 fined $7.50; 1 fined $28; 3 House of Correction 90 days; 2 fined $50; 1 fined $14; 1 fined $80; 1 fined $20; 1 House of correction 60 days; 1 fined $25; 2 fined costs; 2 pending.
Larceny	15	Two convicted, sentenced for 2 years; 1 convicted, sentenced for 1 year; 1 House of Correction 6 months; 3 House of Correction 90 days; 4 Reform School; 1 fined $50; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 acquitted; 1 fined 5 and costs.
Selling liquor	8	Three fined $25; 1 settled; 2 discontinued; 2 tried twice, jury disagreed, *nolle pros.*
Drunkenness	5	Three convicted, fined $5.00; 2 acquitted.
Sureties to keep peace	10	Four gave bonds; 2 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 4 discharged.
Burning building with intent to defraud insurance company	2	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Selling kerosene oil below standard	1	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Keeping house of ill fame	1	Entered into bonds.
Common prostitutes	2	One entered into bonds; 1 House of Correction for 90 days.
Bastardy	2	One pending; 1 released by death of child.
Nuisance (mill dam)	1	Mill dam removed and *nolle pros.* entered.
Forging postal order	3	One discharged; 2 held for trial and taken by U. S. authorities.
Burglary	1	Convicted, sentenced for two years.
Adultery	2	Pending.
Murder	2	One convicted of manslaughter, sentenced 4 years; 1 pending.
Manslaughter by abortion	1	Convicted, new trial granted by Supreme Court.
False pretenses	2	Discharged.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Convicted and fined $10, and costs.
Careless use of firearms	2	Acquitted.
Vagrancy	1	House of Correction 90 days.
Disorderly	5	Three entered into bonds; 1 House of Correction 6 months; 1 jail 6 days.
Injury to personal property	7	Three discharged, and costs assessed to complainant; 1 discharged; 3 fined $3 and costs.
Embezzlement	1	Pending.
Seduction	1	Pending.
Rape	1	Convicted, sentenced for life.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

JAMES A. MINER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 289.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	53	One fined $10 and $40 costs; 3 acquitted; 1 fined $25 and costs; 1 fined $20 and costs; 1 fined $50 and costs; appealed to Circuit and then convicted but not sentenced; 1 convicted and appealed; 6 fined 6 cents and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $200; 12 paid fines and costs; 22 settled by parties; 4 sentenced county jail 30 days.
Burglary	3	One convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years; 2 pending trial.
Adultery	3	Two convicted; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 2 years; 1 sentenced to State Prison 3 years; 1 pending.
Disorderly persons	75	Seventy-five convicted; 37 gave bonds for good behavior 1 year; 21 sent to House of Correction for 1 year in default of bail; 4 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 3 sent to House of Correction 6 months each; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 10 months; 1 sentenced to county jail 60 days; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 61 days; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 65 days; 1 90 days, all in default of bail.
Drunkenness	22	Twenty-two convicted; 10 fined $1 and costs; 5 fined $5 and costs; 7 fined 6 cents and costs.
False pretenses	5	One acquitted; 4 discharged on examination.
Forgery	1	One sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 1 year and $100 fine; in default of fine 2 years in House of Correction.
Habeas corpus	2	Two remanded.
Incest	1	One pending trial.
Larceny	58	Twenty-nine convicted; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 6 months and $500 fine; default of paying fine 18 months in House of Correction; 1 convicted, sentenced 4 years in State Prison; 1 convicted, sentenced 2 years in State Prison; 1 sentenced county jail 3 months; 1 six months in House of Correction and $100 fine, and in default of payment 6 months addition in House of Correction; 2 fined $10 and costs each; 1 discharged on examination; 1 sentenced to 3 months in county jail; 1 three months in House of Correction; 1 fined $20 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 10 held for trial in Circuit Court; 1 sentenced State Prison 3 years; 1 sentenced 2 years in State Prison; 1 sentenced to pay $100 fine and 1 year in House of Correction; 3 sent to Reform School until 21 years old; 1 paid costs and sentence suspended; 1 sent to House of Correction 2 years; 1 90 days House of Correction or $50 fine; 1 sentenced 1 year to House of Correction; 1 sentenced to 4 months in House of Correction, and gave bond for good behavior; 3 pending trial; 10 fined $2 and costs each; 8 settled.
Malicious cutting timber	4	Four pending trial.
Perjury	3	One pending trial; 2 *nol. pros.*
Requisitions	2	Fugitives not yet arrested.
Search warrants	6	Property found in four cases; 2 not found.
Seduction	1	One convicted and time allowed for defendant to settle bill of exceptions.
Selling liquor	36	Thirteen convicted and fined $25 and costs each; 5 jury disagreed; 12 settled by parties agreeing to quit the business; 5 settled by defendants paying costs; 1 selling to minor, fined $2 and costs.
Selling chattel mortgaged property	3	One convicted, fined $40 and 3 months in jail; 1 settled; 1 acquitted.
Throwing cars from track	3	Two held for trial; 1 convicted of assault and battery, fined $200.
Violation of Sabbath	8	Eight paid costs and discharged.
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	Two cause dismissed, witnesses run away.
Embezzlement	2	One held for trial; 1 pending trial in Circuit.

CASS COUNTY.

SPAFFORD TRYON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 147.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	27	Four convicted and fined $15 each; 4 fined $10 each; 2 fined $5 each; 4 fined $3 each; 2 fined $1 each; 1 fined $28; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 90 days; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 fined $7; 2 acquitted; 4 dismissed; 1 pending.
Abduction	1	Discontinued.
Assisting prisoner to escape	2	Pending.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One convicted of assault and battery and fined $75; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	One convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year and fined $150; 1 pending.
Burglary	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years and 3 months.
Bastardy	3	Pending.
Burning stacks of wheat	1	Reason filed for not filing information.
Careless use of firearms	1	Convicted and fined $5.
Compounding felony	1	*Nol. pros.*
Drunkenness	16	Nine convicted and fined $5 each; 1 fined $3; 1 sent to county jail 15 days; 1 to county jail 10 days; 1 to county jail 5 days; 3 dismissed.
Disturbing religious meeting	7	Six convicted and fined $25 each; 1 fined $10.
Embezzlement	1	Convicted and fined $50.
Extortion	1	Pending.
False pretenses	3	One convicted and sentence suspended; 2 discontinued.
Forgery	2	Pending.
Habeas corpus	3	Held.
Larceny	14	One convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 1 to county jail 15 days; 1 to county jail 10 days; 1 to Reform School; 1 fined $15; 4 fined $5; 2 fined 8; 1 fined the costs; 2 dismissed.
Obtaining signature to written instrument under false pretenses	2	Reason filed for not filing information.
Resisting officer	2	One convicted, sentence suspended; 1 pending.
Riot	4	Pending.
Selling liquor	42	One convicted and fined $100 and 3 months' imprisonment; 4 fined $50; 18 fined $25; 4 pending; 15 discontinued.
Stealing from shop or dwelling house	8	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years and 3 months; 3 sentenced for 2 years and 3 months; 2 sentenced to 30 days each in county jail; 2 pending.
Surety to keep the peace	1	Recognized in the sum of $100.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

WATTS S. HUMPHREY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 16.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	5	One discharged; 2 fined $1 each and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs.
Breach of the peace	2	Convicted and gave bonds.
Drunkenness	9	Six convicted and fined $5 each and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 2 sent to jail for 15 days each.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

GEORGE W. BROWN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 124.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	15	Convicted, 11.
Attempt to commit rape	2	Discharged on examination.
Assault and battery, attempt to murder	2	Discharged on examination.
Drunk and disorderly	85	Convicted, 70.
Larceny (simple)	10	Convicted, 7.
Violation of liquor law	10	Convicted, 5, fined $25 each, in justices' court; 8 cases appealed.

CLARE COUNTY.

C. C. FOUTCH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 11.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	3	One fined $2 and costs,—fine paid; other 2 settled.
Larceny	3	One discharged; 1 fined $5; 1 paid fine; 1 fined $5 and costs,—paid fine.
Good behavior	1	Not guilty.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Fined $15 and cost or 90 days in jail; sent to jail.
Detaining public records	1	Discharged.
Arson	2	One *nolle prosequi*; 1 not guilty.

CLINTON COUNTY.

ANTHONY COOK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 43.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	23	Two pleaded guilty and fined $10 50 each; 3 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 90 days each; 1 convicted, fined $15; 1 convicted, fined costs; 1 convicted, fined $5 and costs; 1 convicted, fined $2 and costs; 2 convicted, fined $20; 1 convicted, sentenced to jail 10 days; 1 convicted, fined $20 and costs; 1 convicted, fined $5 and costs; 1 convicted, fined $13; 1 convicted, sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and 60 days to House of Correction; 1 convicted, sentenced to jail 10 days; 1 convicted, fined $12; 1 convicted, fined $4; 1 convicted, fined $10 and costs; 1 discharge; 2 pending in Circuit Court.
Assault with intent to commit murder	1	Discharged.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Pleaded guilty, sentenced to House of Correction 6 months.
Burglary	1	Pleaded guilty, sentenced to House of Correction 1 year.
Cruelty to animals	2	Pending.
Embezzlement	2	Discharged.
Larceny	13	Two recognizances estreated, $500 each; 1 plead guilty, sentence suspended; 2 convicted, fined $50 each; 3 discharged; 1 plead guilty, sentenced to Reform School until 21 years old; 1 acquitted; 1 convicted, sentenced to Jackson 1½ years; 1 convicted, fined $26; 1 convicted, sentenced to jail 20 days.
Rape	2	Pending.
Resisting officer	4	Two convicted, fined $50; 2 acquitted.
Selling liquor to minors	2	One pending; 1 discharged.
Selling unwholesome food	1	Discharged.
Maliciously injuring personal property	1	Discharged.
Bastardy	2	Settled by complainants paying $250 each.
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	Pending.

DELTA COUNTY.

E. P. LOTT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 54.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	26	Four acquitted; 1 fined $25; 3 fined $10 and costs; 9 $5 and costs; 6 fined $4 and costs; 3 $1 and costs.
Drunk	8	One acquitted; 7 fined $5 and costs.
Disorderly persons	2	One acquitted; 1 put under $100 bonds.
Embezzlement	1	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Forgery	1	Acquitted.
Keeping house of ill fame	3	One *nolle pros.* entered; 2 still pending.
Larceny	5	Two acquitted; 1 fined $10 and costs, and 2 still pending.
Malicious injury to animals	2	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 still pending.
Malicious injury to building	2	Acquitted.
Murder	1	Acquitted.
Robbery	1	Acquitted.
Selling intoxicating liquor	1	Fined $25 and costs.
Sodomy	1	Acquitted.

GENESEE COUNTY.

HENRY R. LOVELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 160.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction for purpose of concubinage	5	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Adultery	1	*Nol. pros.* at request of complainant.
Arson	3	One discharged by magistrate; 1 examination pending, and 1 pending in Circuit.
Assault and battery	47	One discontinued; 5 settled; 11 acquitted; 1 fined $1 and costs, and appealed; 1 fined $5 and costs, and appealed; 2 fined $10 and costs, and appealed; 5 fined costs; 3 fined $1 and costs; 2 fined $3 and costs; 2 fine and costs; 2 fined $5 and no costs; 1 fined $8; 2 fined $10; 1 fined $10 and costs; 2 fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $25; 1 sent to jail 5 days; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 60 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 sentence suspended.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One discharged on examination; 1 plea of assault and battery accepted and fined $25.
Bastardy	5	One discontinued; 3 settled; 1 convicted and committed to jail.
Burglary	2	One convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 18 months; 1 pending in Circuit.
Common drunkard	6	All convicted; 1 recognized; 4 sent to House of Correction for 65 days, and 1 to same for 90 days.
Common prostitutes	6	One recognized; 4 sentence suspended; 1 sent to House of Correction.
Disorderly conduct	1	Acquitted.
False pretenses	7	Two discharged on examination; 2 examination pending; 3 settled.
Grand larceny	11	Four dismissed by justice; information excused 3; 1 *nol pros.*; 3 pending.
Larceny from a dwelling	2	One convicted and sentenced 3½ years; 1 sentence suspended.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Sentence suspended.
Larceny	17	Two acquitted; 4 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 pending before justice; 2 fined costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $30 and costs; 2 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 2 sent to Reform School until 21; 1 (a girl of 14 years) sent to House of Correction until 21.
Lascivious cohabitation	2	Discontinued.
Maiming	3	Two discharged on examination, and 1 settled by leave of court.
Malicious trespass	2	Settled by leave of court.
Murder	1	Convicted of manslaughter and judgment suspended on filing exceptions.
Perjury	1	Discharged on examination.
Rape	2	One *nol. pros.*; 1 tried and jury disagreed, standing 10 for conviction and 2 for acquittal; pending for new trial.
Resisting officer	1	Pending in Circuit.
Robbing graves	4	All pending in Circuit.
Seduction	1	*Nol. pros.*
Selling intoxicating drinks	18	Two compromised by complainants; 3 jury disagreed and dismissed; 13 discontinued by request of complainants.
Threats	5	Two acquitted; 1 settled; 2 convicted and recognized.
Vagrants	3	All convicted; 2 sent to House of Correction 6 months, and 1 sentence suspended.

There is also pending in the Circuit and at issue a *quo warranto* proceeding against the Flint & Fentonville Plank Road Company.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

LOVELL H. GAGE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 9.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	4	Settled by parties.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Discharged on examination for want of security for costs.
False pretenses	1	Convicted and fined.
Selling intoxicating liquors	3	Fined $25 and costs each.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 54.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	28	One convicted and sentence suspended; 4 acquitted on trial; 5 convicted and fined $15 each; 3 convicted and fined $25, or 60 days in Detroit House of Correction; 1 fined $35, or 60 days in Detroit House of Correction; 2 tried and jury disagreed, *nolle prosequied*; 6 fined $5 each; 1 fined $30, or 90 days in Detroit House of Correction; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 2 fined $10 each; 1 fined $75, or 90 days in jail; 2 fined $1 each.
Arson	1	Pending.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Pending.
Bastardy	2	One compromised by Superintendents of Poor; 1 *nolle prosequied.*
Burning stack hay	1	Tried and jury disagreed, *nolle prosequied.*
Drunkenness	2	Fined $5 each.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Acquitted on trial.
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	1	Tried twice, jury disagreed each time, *nolle prosequied.*
Larceny	11	One sent to State House of Correction 8 years; 1 fined $50 and sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 3 acquitted; 1 fined $10; 2 sent to county jail 60 days; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 1 fined $50, or county jail 6 months.
Polygamy	1	Convicted, sent to Penitentiary 3 years.
Perjury	1	Acquitted on trial.
Selling spirituous liquors	4	Two fined $25 each; 2 discontinued.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

MART B. KOON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 99.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	28	Three fined $1 and costs each; 1 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $4 and costs; 2 fined $5 each and costs; 8 $10 each and costs; 1 fined $25 and costs; 1 fined $40 and costs; 4 sent to House of Correction 90 days each; 1 sixty days and 1 sixty-five days; 10 discontinued or acquitted on trial.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Discharged on examination.
Attempt to obtain property by false pretenses	1	Convicted, House of Correction 6 months.
Bastardy	3	Two discontinued; 1 examination still pending.
Burglary	3	All convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years, 1 three years, and 1 five years.
Drunkenness	13	Eight fined $5 and costs each; 1 fined $4 and costs; 2 fined $3 and costs each; 1 fined $2 and costs; 1 sent to jail for 10 days.
Larceny	25	One fined $5 and 1 fined $60; 1 sent to jail 10 days, 1 thirty days, 1 six months; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days, 1 three months, 1 six months, 1 two years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 State Prison 2 years; 1 two years; 2 more 2 years each; 1 two years; 2 eighteen months each; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 examination still pending; 5 discontinued or acquitted.
Receiving stolen property	3	All convicted; 2 fined $100 each, and one $400.
Incest	1	Discharged on examination.
Forgery	2	One discontinued; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison 2 years.
Disorderly persons	8	Two discharged; 1 gave bail for 6 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 60 days; 1 sixty days; 1 seventy days; 1 ninety days; 1 six months.
Disfiguring animals	1	*Nolle prosequi* entered.
Obtaining property by false pretenses	4	Two still pending; 2 discharged.
Seduction	2	One still pending; 1 discharged.
Perjury	2	Both discontinued.
Removing pauper without legal authority	1	Forfeited bail.
Selling liquor to minor	1	Convicted, fined $20 and costs.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

A. W. HENSSLER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 11.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Demolishing a dwelling house	8	One convicted, sentenced to State Prison for 18 months; 1 acquitted, and 1 sentence suspended.
Burglary	2	One convicted, sentenced 5 years, and 1 to 1 year, State Prison.
Embezzlement	1	Sentenced to 2 years State Prison.
Intimidating and threatening laborers	1	Convicted, sentenced to a fine of $100 and costs of prosecution.
Sending threatening communication	1	Convicted, case taken to the Supreme Court on error; bench divided, but no certificate from the Supreme Court received up to date.
Perjury	1	Verdict, not guilty.
Bastardy	1	Settled by marriage of the parties.
Larceny from the person	1	Verdict, guilty; sentence, 5 years State Prison;

HURON COUNTY.

GEORGE S. ENGLE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 33.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	13	One fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $9 and costs; 2 each fined $5 and costs; 3 each fined $3 and costs; 1 fined 6 cents and costs; 2 settled; 2 acquitted, and 1 escaped.
Arson	3	One sentenced to State Prison 5 years; 1 *nol. pros.* entered, and 1 acquitted.
Bastardy	2	One discontinued by marrying, and 1 pending.
False pretenses	2	One discontinued; 1 pending.
Fraudulent concealment of mortgaged property	1	*Nol pros.* entered.
Grand larceny	1	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Murder	2	Dismissed on examination.
Malicious injury to mill machinery	1	Tried and acquitted.
Malicious injury to personal property	1	Compromised, costs paid, and discontinued.
Petit larceny	4	Two sentenced 40 days each in county jail; 1 sent to Reform School at Lansing; 1 acquitted.
Selling intoxicating liquor	2	Each fined $25 and costs.
Rape	1	Convicted and new trial granted.

INGHAM COUNTY.

E. D. LEWIS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 198.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	4	Two *nol. pros.*; 2 pending.
Assault	1	Settled by defendant paying costs.
Assault and battery	59	Thirty-five convicted; 1 fined $15; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year, and one 120 days; 1 fined $14 and costs; 1 fined $20 and costs; 17 fined $5 and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $19.25; 1 fined $25; 1 fined $50; 1 fined $8; 1 fined $1.25 and costs; 1 fined costs of suit; 8 fined $3 each and costs; 2 fined $1; 1 fined 6 cents and costs; 8 acquitted; 11 discharged by the justices without trial; 5 settled; 2 discontinued, and 3 pending.
Assault with intent to murder	3	One convicted of assault and battery and fined $150; 1 acquitted; 1 reasons filed for not informing.
Assault with intent to commit rape	3	Two pending in Circuit Court; one pending before justice of the peace.
Assaulting an officer	1	Complaint withdrawn on defendant's paying costs.
Bastardy	1	Parties married,—discontinued.
Burning a barn	1	Sent to State Prison 9 years.
Burglary	4	One sent to State Prison; 2 sent to Reform School; 1 sentence suspended on receiving a 4 years' sentence to State Prison on conviction of another offense at same term of court.
Disorderly	3	Two sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 months in default of bail; 1 sent to same place 6 months in default of bail.
Disturbing religious meeting	2	Each fined $5 and costs.
Disposing of mortgaged property with intent to defraud	1	Acquitted.
Embezzlement	1	Pending before justice of the peace.
Forgery	1	Discharged by justice of the peace.
False pretenses	7	One convicted and sent to State Prison; 5 settled; 1 *nol. pros.*
Indecent exposure of the person	1	Pending for examination.
Injury to dwelling house	1	Settled.
Larceny	48	Thirty-three convicted; 6 sent to State Prison; 10 sent to Detroit House of Correction; 1 for 60 days; 1 for 200 days; 1 for 90 days; 1 for 9 months; 2 for 60 days each; 2 for 6 months each; 2 for 150 days each; 3 sent to the Reform School; 1 fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $25; 2 fined $29 each; 1 fined $24; 4 sent to jail; 1 sentence suspended; 3 fined $5 each; 5 acquitted; 2 settled; 2 discharged; 1 pending; 1 discontinued; 1 suit abated on account of sickness of the justice of the peace; 1 jury disagreed twice; 1 bond forfeited; 1 reasons filed for not informing.
Malicious mischief	2	One settled; 1 pending.
Malicious trespass	3	Two convicted and sent to the Reform School; 1 acquitted.
Poisoning animals	1	Acquitted
Profanity	2	One convicted and fined $1; 1 acquitted.
Rape	3	Two *nol. pros.*; 1 pending.
Receiving stolen property	3	One convicted and sent to State Prison; 1 *nol. pros.*; 1 reasons filed for not informing.
Seduction	3	Two discharged by the justice; 1 discontinued on parties marrying.
Selling intoxicating liquors	31	Twenty-seven convicted of a first offense; 2 acquitted; 2 discontinued,—one after three juries had disagreed.
Selling intoxicating liquors to minor	1	Acquitted.
Selling unwholesome meat	1	Discharged.
Surety of the peace	3	All required to give bonds to keep the peace.
Vagrancy	3	Two sent to Detroit House of Correction, 1 for 4 months, the other six months; one released on his own recognizance.

IONIA COUNTY.

EDGAR M. MARBLE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 99.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder	2	One convicted of manslaughter and sentenced 5 years; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Pleaded guilty and sentenced 1 year.
Burglary	5	One convicted and sentenced 3½ years; 1 convicted and sentenced 6 months; 3 pending.
Rape	2	One discharged; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Pleaded guilty of an assault and battery, fined $100.
Larceny	10	One convicted and sentenced 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced 2 years; 1 convicted and sentenced 2½ years; 1 convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 8 months; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 3 pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 2 pending.
False pretenses	2	One acquitted; 1 pending.
Indecent exposure	1	Convicted and fined $50.
Affray	3	Convicted and fined $30 each.
Bastardy	1	Pending.
Assault and battery	30	Seven convicted and fined $1 each and costs; 3 convicted and fined $10 each and costs: 3 convicted and fined $3 each and costs; 1 convicted and fined $4 and costs; 5 convicted and fined $5 each and costs; 1 convicted and fined $8 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $7 50 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $12 and costs; 1 convicted and sentenced to jail 20 days; 2 convicted and sentenced to jail 2 days; 3 convicted and appealed to Circuit Court, and still pending; 1 convicted and sentenced to jail 5 days; 1 sent to Reform School.
Drunkenness	14	Six convicted and fined $5 each and costs; 4 convicted and sentenced to jail 5 days each; 4 convicted and sentenced to jail 10 days each.
Selling intoxicating liquors	9	Convicted and fined $25 each and costs.
Resisting an officer	1	Pleaded guilty and fined $100.
Vagrancy	3	Pleaded guilty and sentenced to House of Correction at Detroit 90 days each.
Riot	7	Discharged.
Furnishing intoxicating liquor to an habitual drunkard	1	Convicted and fined $25 and costs.
Petit larceny	6	One convicted and appealed to the Circuit Court, still pending; 1 sent to jail 5 days; 1 discharged; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 fined $5; 1 sent to Reform School until 21 years old.

IOSCO COUNTY.

O. E. McCUTCHEON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 58.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	7	One convicted and sentenced 40 days in county jail: 1 fined $12 and costs; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 sentenced 90 days to Detroit House of Correction and fined $100; 1 acquitted; 1 settled; 1 complaint withdrawn.
Assault with intent to murder	4	Two acquitted; 1 discharged on examination; 1 pending.
Burglary	4	One escaped; 2 discharged on examination; 1 pending.
Breach of the peace	1	Acquitted.
Common prostitutes	5	One convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction for one year in default of bail for good behavior; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 complaint withdrawn.
Disorderly conduct by drunkenness	1	Convicted, gave bail for 6 months's good behavior.
False pretenses	1	*Nol. pros.*
Forgery	8	Two *nol. pros.*; 1 gave bail and fled.
Keeping house of ill fame	7	Two convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 8 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 2 *nol. pros.*: 1 acquitted; 1 gave bail and fled.
Larceny	13	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 6 months; 1 convicted and fined $2 and costs; 2 convicted and sentenced to Reform School till 21 years of age; 6 acquitted; 3 discharged on examination.
Murder	1	Convicted of murder in second degree, new trial granted and case pending.
Neglecting to support family	1	Convicted, gave bonds to support family.
Neglecting to pay over money collected as attorney	1	Prosecuted under three charges; 1 acquitted; 1 jury disagreed; 1 withdrawn, and all cases settled by defendant.
Official misconduct, charges of against attorneys	2	One convicted and expelled from bar; 1 convicted, judgment suspended.
Refusing to assist officer	2	Discharged on examination.
Robbery	2	Discharged on examination.
Seduction	1	Discontinued on defendant marrying injured party.
Selling liquor	1	Convicted, committed for non-payment of fine.
Vagrancy	1	Convicted, sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

H. H. GRAVES, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 14.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Drunk and disorderly	2	Fined $1 and costs or 10 days in jail.
Disturbing religious meeting	4	One acquitted by jury, and *nolle prosequi* entered as to 3.
Selling intoxicating liquors	3	Two cases defendants' fined $25 and costs or 30 days in jail, and sentence suspended, and 1 case defendant acquitted by jury.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	2	One acquitted in Circuit Court by jury, and 1 dismissed by prosecuting attorney by *nolle pros.*
Perjury	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 1 year.
Assault and battery	2	Fined $1 and costs or 10 days in jail.

JACKSON COUNTY.

JAMES GOULD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 213.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	42	One convicted and fined $2; 5 fined $3; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 gave bonds for 6 months; 3 sentence suspended; 2 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 10 fined $5 each; 18 discharged.
Adultery	3	Discharged.
Assault with intent to carnally know female child	1	Convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction for 1 year.
Burglary	1	One convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 2 years.
Bastardy	2	Discharged on giving bonds to maintain children.
Common prostitutes	3	Convicted and sentenced to the House of Correction at Detroit for 3 months each.
Conspiracy	4	Three discharged; 1 fined $200.
Disorderly persons	74	One fined $100; 9 convicted, sent to jail for 6 months; 11 sent to jail 90 days; 1 sent 10 days; 8 sent 65 days; 1 sent 9 days; 11 sent 15 days; 3 sent 60 days; 11 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days each; 5 gave bonds for good behavior for 6 months; 13 sentence suspended; 7 discharged.
Defacing buildings	3	Sentence suspended.
Embezzlement	2	Discharged; 3 held to bail.
False pretenses	10	One convicted and sent to State Prison for 6 years on three informations; 1 convicted, new trial granted; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year and 3 months; 4 held to bail to appear at Circuit Court; 3 discharged.
Forgery	2	One *nolle pros.*; 1 acquitted.
Indecent exposure of person	1	*Nolle pros.*
Larceny	44	One convicted and fined $5; 1 fined $20 or 30 days in jail; 1 fined $25; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to jail 45 days; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 6 sent 30 days each; 3 sentence suspended; 1 information quashed; 15 acquitted; 2 sent to Reform School till 21 years of age; 1 sent to State Prison 4 years; 1 sent for 3 years; 2 sent for 3 years each; 2 for 6 months each; 1 for 1½ years; 1 for 2½ years.
Maiming animals	4	One convicted,—fined $25; 2 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 discharged.
Perjury	6	Three *nolle pros.*; 1 discharged; 1 held to appear at next term of court; 1 tried, jury disagreed.
Receiving stolen property	2	One discharged; 1 acquitted.
Resisting officer	3	One *Nolle pros.*; 1 discharged; 1 acquitted.
Selling obscene books	1	Discharged.
Seduction	1	Now on calendar for trial.
Trespass	2	One fined $5; 1 discharged.
Wilful trespass	2	Two sentence suspended.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

GEORGE M. BUCK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 879.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abortion	1	Acquitted.
Adultery	2	Discharged.
Arson	1	Acquitted.
Assault with deadly weapon	1	Pending.
Assault with intent to murder	8	One discharged in Circuit Court: 1 convicted of assault and fined $100 and 60 days in jail; 1 convicted of assault and fined $75.
Assault with intent to rape	2	Discharged.
Assault and battery	104	Eight acquitted; 10 *nol. pros.*; 7 satisfaction filed; 77 convicted, and 8 fined $50; 2 fined $30; 4 fined $25; 8 fined $20; 5 fined $15; 10 fined $10; 2 fined $8; 3 fined $7; 5 fined $6; 7 fined $5; 2 fined $4; 2 fined $3; 8 fined $2; 5 fined costs; 3 sent to jail 8 months; 3 sent to jail 2 months; 1 sent to jail 1 month; 2 sent to jail 20 days; 3 sent to jail 15 days; 4 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 5 days; 4 sentence suspended; 2 pending.
Bastardy	3	One *nol. pros.* on marriage of parties; 1 convicted and ordered to pay $30 and $5 per month; 1 pending.
Disorderly	58	Ten discharged; 2 *nol. pros.*; 46 convicted, and 10 bailed; 6 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 4 sent to House of Correction 9 months; 8 sent to House of Correction 6 months; 2 sent to House of Correction 5 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 4 months; 7 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 3 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 1 discharged on habeas corpus; 4 sentence suspended.
Drunkenness	25	Four *nol. pros.*; 21 convicted, and 16 fined $5; 5 sentence suspended.
Embezzlement	2	One *nol. pros.*; 1 pending.
False pretenses	2	One discharged on examination; 2 discharged by Circuit Court; 2 acquitted; 1 *nol. pros.*; 2 convicted, and 1 sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 6 months.
Forgery	1	Discharged.
Gaming	8	Six convicted and 3 fined $25; 3 fined $3; 2 pending.
Indecent assault	4	One discharged; 3 *nol. pros.*
Keeping house of ill-fame	7	Four discharged; 2 acquitted; 1 pending.
Larceny	79	Three acquitted; 10 *nol. pros.*; 60 convicted, and 1 sentenced to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent to State Prison 4 years; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 4 sent to State Prison 2 years; 3 sent to State Prison 1 year; 3 sent to Reform School; 1 convicted of receiving stolen goods and not yet sentenced; 3 sent to House of Correction 9 months; 2 sent to House of Correction 6 months; 3 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 2 sent to jail 6 months; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 fined $50 days; 1 fined $40; 2 fined $30; 1 fined $25; 1 fined $20; 3 fined $15; 5 fined $10; 1 fined $6; 6 fined $5; 2 fined $3; 3 fined $2; 5 fined costs; 4 sentence suspended; 6 pending.
Malicious injury to house	4	Two discharged; 1 *nol. pros.*; 1 convicted and sentenced to jail 3 months.
Nuisance	2	One *nol. pros.*; 1 discharged in Circuit Court.
Obstructing railroad track	2	Acquitted.
Perjury	1	Discharged.
Polygamy	2	One convicted and sentenced to House of Correction 1 year; 1 pending.
Resisting officer	3	Two convicted and sentenced to jail 3 months; 1 discharged in Circuit Court.
Robbery	2	Discharged.
Sabbath breaking	5	Convicted, and 2 fined $10; 3 fined $5.
Surety of the peace	11	Three acquitted; 2 *nol. pros.*; 6 bailed.
Violating prohibitory liquor law	88	Eleven *nol. pros.*; 8 complaint quashed; 14 convicted, and 1 fined $50 and costs; 13 fined $25 and costs; 10 pending.

KALKASKA COUNTY.

A. T. KELLOGG, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 3.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	1	Discharged.
Burning dwelling in the day time	1	Acquitted.
Larceny	1	Acquitted.

KENT COUNTY.

EDWIN A. BURLINGAME, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 561.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	24	Four pleaded guilty and sent to State Prison; 2 tried and convicted and sent to State Prison; 1 tried and acquitted; 10 *nol. pros.* entered; 3 pleaded guilty and sent to House of Correction; 1 tried and sent to House of Correction; 3 discharged on examination.
Arson	9	Four discharged on examination; 1 pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 3 tried and acquitted; 1 tried and convicted.
Assault	8	Three pleaded guilty and paid fine and costs; 2 dismissed; 2 tried, convicted, and paid fine and costs; 1 tried, convicted, and sent to jail.
Assault with intent to murder	8	Two *nol. pros.* entered; 2 dismissed; 4 convicted of assault and battery.
Assault with intent to commit rape	6	Two discharged on examination; 3 convicted of assault and battery and paid fine and costs; 1 *nol. pros.* entered.
Assault and battery	165	Forty-four pleaded guilty and paid fine and costs; 35 found guilty and paid fine and costs; 16 pleaded guilty and sent to jail; 21 found guilty and sent to jail; 13 tried and acquitted; 13 *nol. pros.* entered; 4 pending; 17 settled.
Attorney retaining collections	1	Pending.
Burning insured property	3	One tried and acquitted; 2 *nol. pros.* entered.
Burglary	26	Three found guilty and sent to State Prison; 5 pleaded guilty and sent to State Prison; 4 pleaded guilty and sent to Reform School; 1 pleaded guilty and paid fine; 5 pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 6 discharged on examination; 2 reasons filed for not filing an information.
Breach of the peace	24	Ten pleaded guilty and gave bail; 4 tried and found guilty and gave bail; 1 tried and found guilty and sent to jail; 4 settled; 3 *nol. pros.* entered; 2 tried and acquitted.
Bastardy	13	Two tried and convicted and gave bonds; 8 settled by giving security; 1 discharged on motion; 2 discharged on examination.
Cruelty to animals	12	Five pleaded guilty and paid fine; 2 pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 3 settled and costs paid; 2 *nol. pros.* entered.
Conspiracy	4	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Disorderly conduct	24	Eight pleaded guilty and went to jail; 5 found guilty and sent to jail; 3 pleaded guilty and gave bonds; 2 found guilty and gave bonds; 2 *nol. pros.* entered; 4 settled.

KENT COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly conduct on railroad cars	5	Paid costs and settled.
Extortion	3	One pleaded guilty and paid fine and costs; 1 tried and acquitted; 1 settled.
Embezzlement	7	One pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 3 discharged on examination; 2 *nol. pros.* entered; 1 found guilty and sent to State Prison.
Forgery	6	Two pleaded guilty and sent to State Prison; 1 pending; 3 *nol. pros.* entered.
False pretenses	14	Seven pleaded guilty and sent to State Prison; 4 *nol. pros.* entered; 2 tried and acquitted; 1 pending.
Incest	2	One pending; 1 pleaded guilty, and one sent to State Prison.
Keeping house of ill fame	5	Three pleaded guilty and paid fine; 2 pleaded guilty and sent to House of Correction.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	One pleaded guilty and paid fine; 1 *nol. pros.* entered.
Larceny	142	Five pleaded guilty and sent to House of Correction; 8 pleaded guilty and sent to Reform School; 28 pleaded guilty and sent to State Prison; 19 found guilty and sent to State Prison; 10 pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 18 tried and acquitted; 13 found guilty and sent to jail; 8 pleaded guilty and sent to jail; 20 *nol. pros.* entered; 11 pleaded guilty and paid fine; 4 pending; 3 discharged on examination; 2 settled.
Murder	2	One discharged on examination; 1 tried and acquitted.
Malicious injury to dwelling house	14	Four pleaded guilty and sent to State Prison; 3 found guilty and sent to State Prison; 2 pending; 2 pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 3 dismissed.
Malicious injury to personal property	12	Two *nol. pros.* entered; 1 pleaded guilty and sent to State Prison; 4 pleaded guilty and paid fine and costs; 2 pleaded guilty and went to jail; 1 found guilty and sent to State Prison; 2 found guilty and sent to jail.
Perjury	2	One tried, convicted, and sent to State Prison; 1 pending.
Poisoning animals	1	Discharged on examination.
Resisting officer	5	Two pending; 2 discharged on examination; 1 *nol. pros.*
Rape	9	Five pleaded guilty and sent to State Prison; 1 tried, convicted, and sent to State Prison; 3 *nol. pros.* entered.
Selling liquor	19	Six convicted and paid fine and costs; 1 tried and acquitted; 5 pleaded guilty and paid fine; 4 went to jail, and 3 released on *habeas corpus*; 3 *nol. pros.* entered.
Seduction	2	One parties married and *nol. pros.* entered; 1 pending.
Violating insurance law	2	One discharged on examination; 1 pending.

KEWEENAW COUNTY.

THOS. B. DUNSTAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 12.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	3	One fined $50 and costs or 20 days in county jail; 1 fined $10 or 10 days in county jail; 1 fined $15 or 20 days in county jail.
Adultery	1	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Discharged on preliminary examination.
Careless use of firearms	1	Fined $1 or 1 day in county jail.
Disorderly conduct	5	Fined $1 each and gave recognizance for good behavior.
Injuring dwelling house	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison for 2 years.

LAKE COUNTY.

DARIUS C. WARNER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	1	One convicted; 90 days in jail.
False pretenses	2	One discharged on examination; 1 reasons filed for not filing an information.
Forgery	1	One pending.
Perjury	1	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Willful trespass in tearing up railroad track	1	One reasons filed for not filing an information.

LAPEER COUNTY.

J. B. MOORE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 188.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	30	One pending; 8 discharged; 4 sentence suspended; 2 fined $3 each; 5 each $5; 1 fined $5 50; 1 fined $7 65; 1 fined $9; 2 fined $10 each or 25 days in jail; 1 fined $15; 1 fined $20; 1 fined $26; 1 fined $66; 1 90 days in House of Correction.
Adultery	4	One pending; 3 discontinued.
Arson	1	Discharged.
Bastardy	1	Dismissed.
Breach of the peace	7	Three dismissed; 1 discharged; 3 bonds given.
Cruelty to animals	1	*Nolle pros.*
Drunk and disorderly	115	Penalties ranging from suspended sentence to 30 days in jail.
False pretenses	8	Two discontinued; 1 convicted and motion in arrest of judgment now pending.
Jail breaking	1	Acquitted.
Killing animals	1	Pending.
Keeping gaming house	1	Discontinued.
Larceny	15	Six dismissed; 1 jury disagreed, now pending; 1 acquitted; 1 $5 fine or 10 days in jail; 3 each 60 days in Detroit House of Correction; 1 fined $45 or 60 days in House of Correction; 1 ninety days in House of Correction; 1 three years in State Prison.
Malicious injury to building	2	One acquitted; 1 dismissed.
Resisting officer	2	Pending.
Rape	2	One pending; 1 *nolle pros.*
Stealing from person	1	Discharged.
Seduction	1	Settled by parties marrying.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

GEO. A. CUTLER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder	1	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Selling spirituous liquor	2	One fined $25 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Violation of appealed liquor case bond	1	Pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	One *nol. pros.* entered on payment of costs; 1 discharged.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

EDMUND B. SAYRES, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 197.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	52	Seven convicted and sentenced 90 days in House of Correction; 1 convicted and sentenced 65 days in House of Correction; 1 convicted and sentenced 20 days in jail; 2 convicted and fined $80 and costs; 3 convicted and fined $70 and costs; 3 convicted and fined $25 and costs; 3 convicted and fined $20 and costs; 3 convicted and fined $15 and costs; 3 convicted and fined $10 and costs; 3 convicted and fined $8 and costs; 4 convicted and fined $6 and costs; 4 convicted and fined $5 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $4 and costs; 2 convicted and fined $1 and costs; 1 acquitted; 2 settled; 4 convicted, sentence suspended.
Adultery	1	Convicted, sentence suspended.
Assault with intent to murder	5	One convicted and sentenced to 8 years in State Prison; 1 convicted and sentenced 2 years in State Prison; 1 convicted and sentenced 3 years in House of Correction; 1 convicted and sentenced 2 years in House of Correction; 1 convicted of assault and battery and fined $30 and costs.
Attempt to steal from person	1	Convicted and sentenced 1 year in State Prison.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Convicted and sentenced 1 year in State Prison.
Bastardy	4	One acquitted; 3 not disposed of,—out on bail.
Burglary	6	One convicted and sentenced 10 years in State Prison; 1 convicted and sent to Reform School until 21; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 1½ years; 1 convicted, sentence suspended; 1 escaped from jail.
Disorderly persons	48	Five convicted and sentenced 1 year in House of Correction in default of bail; one convicted and sentenced 6 months in House of Correction in default of bail; 7 convicted and sentenced 3 months in House of Correction in default of bail; 16 convicted and sentenced 65 days in House of Correction in default of bail; 5 convicted and gave $300 bail for 1 year; 1 convicted and gave $300 bail for 90 days; 1 convicted and gave $300 bail for 1 year; 1 convicted and gave $400 bail for 6 months; 1 convicted and gave $500 bail for one year; 1 convicted and gave $100 bail for 1 year; 2 convicted, sentence suspended; 1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 6 years.
Disturbing public meetings	5	Three convicted and fined $7 and costs; 1 convicted and sentenced to jail 8 days; 1 convicted and fined $15 and costs.
Embezzlement	1	Convicted and fined $1000.
Forgery	1	Not disposed of,—in jail.
False pretenses	2	One convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 escaped from jail.
Incest	2	One convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 not disposed of,—in jail.
Larceny	24	Two convicted and sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 5 convicted and sent to House of Correction 90 days; 3 convicted and sent to House of Correction 65 days; 1 convicted and sent to jail 30 days; 1 convicted and sent to jail 15 days; 2 convicted and fined $90 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $25 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $20 and costs; 2 convicted and fined $15 each; 3 convicted and sent to Reform School until 21; 1 not disposed of,—in jail.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	8	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 6 months; 2 convicted, sentence suspended; 2 convicted and sent to jail 60 days; 2 *nolle pros.* entered.

LENAWEE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Malicious mischief	3	Convicted and sent to jail 60 days.
Manslaughter	3	Two convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 5 years.
Murder	1	Convicted in second degree and sent to State Prison 20 years.
Rape	1	Not disposed of,—under $5000 bail.
Resisting an officer	1	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Riot	4	Not disposed of,—out on bail.
Robbery	2	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Selling diseased meat	1	Acquitted.
Selling lottery tickets	1	Bound over and bail forfeited,—$250.
Stealing from dwelling	3	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 1 years; 2 convicted and sent to House of Correction 1 year.
Stealing from store	3	One convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 escaped from jail.
Stealing from person	2	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 6 months; 1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 3 months.
Violation of liquor law	13	Eleven convicted and fined $25 and costs; 2 convicted and fined $50 and costs.
Watering milk	1	Convicted and fined $90 and costs.
Willful trespass	2	Acquitted.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

ANDREW D. WADDELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 104.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	31	Two fined $25 each and costs; 2 fined $10 each and costs; 1 fined $6 and costs; 8 fined $5 each and costs; 1 fined $3 and costs; 1 fined $2 and costs; 3 fined $1 and costs; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 2 sent to the House of Correction 90 days each; 4 acquitted; 6 settled and discontinued.
Affray	2	Settled and discontinued.
Attempt to commit burglary	1	One pending.
Bastardy	2	One settled with Superintendent of Poor; 1 *nol. pros.*
Burglary	1	One *nol. pros.*
Conspiracy	3	Three settled and discontinued.
Drunkenness	5	Four convicted and fined $5 each and costs; 1 convicted and sentence suspended.
Embezzlement	1	Waived examination and gave bail to Circuit Court.
False pretenses	5	One not arrested; 3 cases pending in Circuit; 1 sent to Reform School until 21 years of age.
Forgery	3	Two not arrested; 1 indicted and case pending.
Larceny (petit)	8	One convicted and fined $25 and costs; 3 fined $10 and costs each; 1 sentenced 20 days in jail; 1 sent to the House of Correction 60 days; 1 sent to the House of Correction 90 days; 1 *nol. pros.*
Larceny (grand)	3	Three not arrested.
Malicious trespass	4	Four satisfaction acknowledged and discontinued.
Rape	1	One *nol. pros.*
Selling intoxicating liquors	24	Sixteen indicted,—cases pending; 2 convicted and cases appealed; 1 acquitted; 1 convicted and fined $25 and costs; 4 discontinued.
Selling diseased sheep	1	Settled and discontinued.
Selling property chattel mortgaged fraudulently	3	Two sent to jail 60 days each; 1 settled and discontinued.
Threats	5	Three gave security to keep peace; 1 acquitted; 1 *nol. pros.*
Vagrancy	1	Sent to Reform School until 21 years of age.

MACOMB COUNTY.

JAMES B. ELDRIDGE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 70.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	36	Six convicted and fined $5 each or 10 days in jail; 11 fined $10 or 15 days in jail; 8 fined $15 or 20 days in jail; 3 fined $20 or 35 days in jail; 1 fined $25.77 or 40 days in jail; 4 *nolle pros.*; 7 settled and costs paid.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Convicted of assault; fined $30 or 60 days in jail.
Disorderly	1	Surety for good behavior for 6 months required and furnished.
Drunk	1	Convicted and fined $5 and costs.
Disturbing religious meeting	2	Both acquitted.
Embezzlement	3	Two *nolle pros.* entered; 1 convicted and fined $50.
False pretenses	1	*Nolle pros.*
Larceny	7	One bail forfeited; 1 *nol. pros*; 1 convicted and sentenced for 1 year; 1 sentenced for 3 years; 1 fined $40 or 80 days' imprisonment; 2 sentence suspended.
Malicious trespass	2	*Nolle pros.* entered.
Murder	2	One acquitted; 1 tried twice and let to bail.
Rape	2	One discharged; 1 escaped officer.
Resisting officer	1	Discharged.
Threats	6	One *nolle pros.*; 5 sureties required.
Violating Sunday law	2	One *nolle pros.*; 1 fined $10.
Violating election laws	1	*Nolle pros.*
Obstructing railroad	1	Acquitted.
Violating (Sec. 2155 C. L. 1871)	1	Fined $20 and costs.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

JAMES E. DALLIBA, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 126.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Reasons filed.
Assault and battery	69	Forty-two convicted and fined or imprisoned; 11 acquitted; 7 settled; 8 pending.
Assault with intent to murder	7	Two convicted and sentenced 10 years each; 1 convicted of assault and battery only, and sent to House of Correction 4 months; 1 *nol. pros.*; 1 forfeited bail; 1 reasons filed; 1 pending.
Assaulting officer	2	Acquitted.
Bastardy	1	Pending.
Burglary	2	Reasons filed.
Conspiracy	1	Reasons filed.
Counterfeit money in possession	3	*Nolle pros.*
Counterfeit money, uttering	1	Acquitted.
Embezzlement	1	Acquitted.
Forgery	4	One convicted and sentenced 3 years; 3 *nol. pros.*
Keeping house of ill-fame	4	Three *nol. pros.*; 1 pending.
Larceny	26	Six convicted and sentenced 3 years each; 1 convicted and sentenced 18 months; 1 convicted and sentenced 1 year; 1 convicted and fined $35; 2 acquitted; 7 reasons filed; 4 *nol. pros.*; 4 pending.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 convicted and sentence suspended.
Malicious injury to dwelling	1	Pending.
Murder	4	One convicted and sentenced for life; 1 convicted of manslaughter and fined $500; 1 *nol. pros.*; 1 pending.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	1	Pending.
Rape	2	One recognizance forfeited; 1 pending.
Riot	5	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Secreting property with intent to defraud	1	Information quashed.
Selling intoxicating liquors	5	Four convicted and fined $25 each; 1 acquitted.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

BYRON M. CUTCHEON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 172.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to ravish	1	Bound over, awaiting trial.
Assault with pistol	1	Convicted in justice's court; appealed to Circuit Court; acquitted.
Assault and battery	66	Convicted 46; 1 fined $50 and sentenced 3 months in Detroit House of Correction; 1 sentenced 3 months in jail; 5 fined $50 each; 5 fined $25 each; 1 fined $20; 2 fined $10; 9 fined $5; 1 fined $4; 1 fined $3; 2 fined $2; 2 fined $2 50; 12 fined $1; 1 sentence suspended; acquitted, 6; dismissed, 10; settled, 1; warrant not returned, 8.
Burglary	1	Bound over to Circuit, tried, acquitted.
Bastardy	1	Bound over, pleaded guilty, and gave bonds.
Contempt	5	Convicted 2; 1 fined $5; 1 fined $1; 3 dismissed.
Cruelty to animals	1	Convicted,—fined $1.
Disorderly persons	9	Convicted, 4; 1 gave bonds in $200 for good behavior; 2 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 1 year; dismissed, 2; warrant not returned, 2.
Drunkenness	1	Convicted, suit suspended.
Gaming	1	Dismissed on trial.
Injury to dam	1	Dismissed on trial.
Larceny	20	Convicted, 16; 1 fined $50; 1 fined $20; 3 fined $5; 2 fined $1; 1 sentenced 8 days in jail; sentence suspended, 2; acquitted 2; dismissed, 7; warrant not returned, 1.
Resisting officer	4	*Nolle prosequied*, 2; pending, 2.
Seduction	1	Settled by marriage.
Search warrant for stolen goods	4	
Sureties for peace	6	Convicted, 5; dismissed, 1.
Selling intoxicating drinks to a minor	1	Convicted, fined $20 and costs.
Selling intoxicating liquors	48	Convicted, 32; 1 fined $100 and 6 months in Detroit House of Correction, released on *habeas corpus*; 1 fined $50; 21 fined $25 each; 7 appealed,—pending; 6 dismissed; 6 not found; 2 escaped after conviction; 2 acquitted.

MASON COUNTY.

SAMUEL D. HAIGHT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 45.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	21	Two fined $3 each; 6 fined $8 each; 5 fined $5 each (one fine remitted in this case); 1 fined $10; 1 sent to jail for 30 days; 5 acquitted; 1 discontinued after disagreement of jury.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Sent to State Prison at Jackson 5 years.
Drunkenness	12	Nine fined $5 each; 1 sent to jail for 10 days; 1 sent to jail for 12 days; 1 sent to jail for 13 days.
Larceny	10	Two sent to State Prison at Jackson 1 year each; 1 sent to jail for 30 days; 7 acquitted.
Under liquor law	5	One sent to jail for 30 days; 4 acquitted.
Bound over to keep the peace	1	For 6 months.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

BENJ. F. GRAVES, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 66.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One tried and acquitted; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Arson	3	One *nol. pros.*; 2 still pending.
Assault and battery	16	Three acquitted on trial; 1 discharged for defect in complaint; 2 *nol. prosequied*; 10 tried and convicted; 2 fined $4 each and costs; 3 fined $3 each and costs; 4 fined $1 each and costs; 1 fined $50 and costs and 60 days in jail.
Bastardy	1	Still pending.
Forgery	1	Guilty, sent to State Prison 1 year, 7 months, and 15 days.
False pretenses	2	One *nol. prosequied*; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year.
Grand larceny	4	Three found guilty; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years and 6 months; 1 sentenced 1 year; 1 sentence suspended, and 1 pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and plea accepted and sentence suspended.
Petit larceny	17	Four acquitted on trial; 13 convicted; 2 sent to House of Correction 90 days each; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to county jail 15 days; 1 sent to county jail 20 days; 1 fined $25 and costs; 3 fined $3 and costs; 5 fined $3 and costs; 1 sent to Reform School.
Malicious injury to shade trees	2	*Nol. prosequied.*
Receiving stolen property	1	Information quashed.
Resisting an officer	1	Still pending.
Violation of liquor law	16	Seven tried and found guilty; 6 fined $25 each and costs; 1 fined $50 and costs; 3 people submitted to nonsuit; 5 discontinued; 1 not guilty.

MENOMINEE COUNTY.

T. B. RICE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 8.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Drunkenness	1	Fined $10 and costs.
Assault and battery	2	Both fined $10 and costs.
Murder	2	Both acquitted.
Failure to pay moneys collected as attorney	1	Pending.
Larceny	2	One discontinued; 1 pending.
Rape	1	Pending.
Embezzlement	1	Pending.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

JAMES VAN KLEECK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 60.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	4	Discharged.
Assault and battery	17	Three fined $5 each,—paid; 1 fined $6,—paid; 1 fined $10,—paid; 3 fined $20,—paid; 1 fined $12,—paid; 1 fined $8,—paid; 1 fined $50,—paid; 1 fined $9,—paid; 1 fined $10 or 15 days in jail,—went to jail; 2 complaint withdrawn, and 1 discharged.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year.
Complaint to keep peace	1	Discharged.
Careless use of firearms	1	Discharged.
Drunkenness	13	Eleven fined $5 each,—paid; 1 sent to jail and sentence suspended.
Forgery	1	Discharged.
Larceny from a dwelling	1	*Nolle prosequi.*
Larceny	11	One fined $4; 2 sent to House of Correction six months; 1 sent to Reform School; 2 discharged on trial; 1 escaped, and 3 *nol. pros.* entered; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years.
False pretenses	1	Discharged.
Disorderly persons	4	One sentence suspended; 1 sent to jail; 1 discharged, and one furnished bonds.
Prosecutions of liquor law	4	One fined $50; 2 fined $25 each; and 1 discharged after disagreement of jury.
Murder	1	Discharged.
Incest	1	Discharged.

MONROE COUNTY.

JOSEPH D. RONAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 117.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	76	Forty-five convicted; 5 sentenced House of Correction 90 days; 1 fined $10 and costs; 8 fined $5 and costs; 25 fined $1 and costs; 6 sentence suspended; 10 acquitted; 21 withdrawn and settled by payment of costs.
Assault with intent to kill	1	Pleaded guilty of assault and battery, sentenced to House of Correction 1 year and fine of $300.
Adultery	2	Pending.
Bastardy	1	Bonds given for support.
Disturbance of religious meeting	4	Withdrawn and settled by payment of costs.
Disorderly	8	Convicted and sentenced House of Correction 90 days.
False pretenses	2	Pending.
Forgery	1	Convicted, sentenced State Prison 1 year.
Larceny, grand	5	Four convicted; 1 sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 2 sentenced to State Prison 2½ years; 1 *nol. prosequied.*
Larceny, petit	8	Three convicted; 2 sentenced to House of Correction 90 days; 1 sentenced to State Reform School; 4 pending; 1 acquitted.
Malicious trespass	1	Pending.
Murder	1	Pending.
Seduction	1	Pending.
Surety of peace	2	Convicted, bonds given.
Threatening communications	1	*Nol. prosequied.*
Violation of Sabbath	1	Convicted, fined $5 and costs.
Violation of liquor law	9	One convicted; 1 acquitted; 7 withdrawn and costs paid.

MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

ARLINGTON C. LEWIS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 1.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Maliciously setting fires	1	Acquitted.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

ALBERT P. THOMAS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 117.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	21	Six convicted and fined $5 each; 2 convicted and fined $3 each; 2 convicted and fined $15 each; 2 convicted and fined $20 each; 5 convicted and fined $8 each; 2 convicted and fined $4 each, and 2 discharged.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Not tried; still pending in Circuit Court.
Assault with intent to commit rape	4	One escaped from jail; 1 discharged on examination; 1 forfeited recognizance to appear before justice for further examination; 1 discharged on account of absconding of complaining witness.
Assault with intent to rob	2	One discharged on examination; 1 escaped before arrest and not found.
Drunkenness; violation of Sec. 8 of an act entitled "An act to prevent the manufacture and sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors"	2	One sent to jail 20 days; 1 fined $5.
Disturbing public school	1	Convicted and gave bonds for good behavior.
Disorderly persons	8	Convicted and gave bonds.
Fraudulently disposing of chattel mortgaged property	3	One discharged; 1 pending in Circuit Court, and 1 escaped.
False pretenses	6	Four discharged on examination; 1 not examined; 1 bound over to Circuit Court, and still pending.
Petit larceny	16	One convicted and fined $10; 5 convicted and fined $5; 4 discharged; 3 fined $3 each; sentence suspended on 3.
Grand larceny	7	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year and 6 months; 1 now in jail; 2 cases *nolle pros.*; 2 discharged on examination; 1 bound over and escaped jail.
Violation of prohibitory liquor law	6	One discontinued by Prosecuting Attorney; 1 discharged on habeas corpus; 2 discharged on account of absence of complaining witness; 1 convicted, fine not paid; 1 convicted and fine paid.
Malicious injury to dwelling-house	5	Two discharged on examination; 2 convicted and sent to jail by judge 10 days each; 1 bound over, but discharged on reasons being filed for not filing information.
Malicious injury to mill dam	5	All discharged on examination.
Perjury	1	Waived examination; case now pending in Circuit Court.
Rape	1	Convicted and sentenced to 6 years in State Prison.
Trespass upon pine lands	1	Case pending in Circuit Court.
Gambling	14	Eight convicted and fined $10 each; 6 discharged.
Riot	18	Three bound over to Circuit Court, cases still pending; 15 discharged.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

FRANCIS SMITH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 164.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	73	Two recognizance to keep the peace; 18 discharged by justice; 8 found not guilty and discharged; 2 settled and satisfaction entered; 7 sentence suspended by justice; 3 bail forfeited; 8 sentenced to 10 days in county jail; 1 sentenced to 30 days in county jail; 27 fined as follows: 1 fined $7 and costs; 2 fined $4 and costs each; 3 fined $3 and costs each; 8 fined $5 and costs each; 4 fined $1 and costs each; 4 fined $2 and costs each; 1 fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $15 and costs; 1 fined $30 and costs; 1 fined 1 cent; 1 fined 6 cents.
Assault	2	One sentence suspended by justice; 1 imprisoned 60 days in county jail.
Arson	1	Tried in Circuit Court, not guilty.
Adultery	2	Tried, not guilty.
Assault with intent to murder	1	Held for trial, in asylum for insane at Kalamazoo.
Assault with intent to rape	2	One held for trial; 1 held for trial and escaped.
Assault with intent to maim	1	Discharged on examination.
Burglary	1	Discharged on examination.
Disorderly persons	20	Two sentence suspended; 3 discharged; 2 sentenced to House of Correction 1 year each; 3 sentenced to House of Correction 6 months each; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 3 months; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 9 months; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 4 months; 6 recognizance for good behavior; 1 *nolle pros.*
Disturbing religious meeting	2	One fined $10; 1 not guilty.
Debt (dog license law)	1	Judgment $10; owner of dog worthless and left the country. This law is very imperfect.
Larceny, petit	26	One sentenced to 30 days in jail; 1 sentenced to 5 days in jail; 1 sentenced to 10 days in jail; 1 sentenced to 20 days in jail; 1 fined $3 and costs; 7 sentence suspended by justice on promise of amendment; 11 discharged; 3 sentenced to Reform School till each 21 years of age.
Larceny, grand	13	One held for trial,—not yet tried; 1 sentenced 1 year in State Prison, Jackson; 1 sentenced 5 years in State Prison, Jackson; 1 sentenced 2 years in State Prison, Jackson; 1 sentenced 2½ years in State Prison, Jackson; 1 sentenced 6 months in State Prison, Jackson; 1 sentenced 1½ years, broke jail and fled; 1 sentenced 2 years in State Prison, broke jail and fled; 1 tried, not guilty; 1 discharged on examination; 2 *nolle prosequied.*
Larceny at fire	3	Two held for trial, broke jail and escaped; 1 held for trial, not yet tried.
Larceny from person	4	One tried and sentenced 2½ years in State Prison at Jackson, broke jail and escaped; 1 *nolle prosequied*; 2 discharged on examination.
Malicious trespass	4	Two discharged on examination; 2 held for trial, not yet tried.
Seduction	1	Parties married.
Selling intoxicating liquor	5	One fined $25 and costs; 1 judgment $25 and costs, execution issued, culprit fled; 1 dismissed; 2 judgment $25 each and costs, paid.
Selling liquor to minor	1	Fined $20 and costs, paid.
Rape	1	Held for trial, *nolle prosequied.*
Peddling without license	1	Discharged.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

ALBERT G. DAY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 58.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	*Nolle. pros.*
Assault	1	Ninety days in Detroit House of Correction.
Assault and battery	22	One convicted and sent 90 days to Detroit House of Correction; 2 fined $10 and costs; 2 fined $15 or 20 days in jail; 1 fined $20 or 30 days in jail; 2 fined $1 and costs each; 1 fined $8 and costs; 4 acquitted; 8 settled and suit withdrawn; 1 run away during trial.
Assault with intent to murder	2	Acquitted.
Burglary	1	Acquitted.
Petit larceny	8	Two fined $100 or 90 days in Detroit House of Correction; 1 sent 90 days in Detroit House of Correction; 3 discontinued; 2 acquitted.
False pretenses	1	Acquitted.
Grand larceny	2	Convicted, but broke jail before sentence.
Murder	2	One convicted and sentenced for life; 1 acquitted.
Common prostitutes	2	One sent to Detroit House of Correction for 1 year; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 3 years.
Rape	1	*Nolle pros.*
School meeting, disturbance of	1	Fined $10 and costs.
Violation of liquor law	9	Five fined $25 and costs; 2 discontinued; 1 acquitted; 1 fined $50 and costs.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

CHARLES DRAPER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 250.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	43	One fined $20; 1 guilty, not sentenced, fined; 2 fined $15 each; 2 fined $10 each; 1 fined $8; 6 fined $5 each; 4 fined $3; 1 fined $250; 4 fined $2 each; 1 fined $1 50; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 60 days each; 1 sent for 45 days; 8 were acquitted; 5 *nol. pros.*; 3 sentence suspended.
Larceny, petit	29	One sent to Reform School until 21 years old; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days each; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days each; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 45 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 sent to county jail 20 days; 2 sent to county jail 25 days each; 1 sent to county jail 10 days; 2 acquitted; 1 sentence suspended; 10 *nol. pros.*
Receiving stolen property	1	Examined and discharged.
Drunk and disorderly	97	Convicted and sentence suspended, 66; fined $5 each, 7; sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days each, 2; sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days each, 3; sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days each, 3; sent to Detroit House of Correction 45 days, 1; sent to Detroit House of Correction 75 days, 1; sent to county jail 10 days each, 6; sent to county jail 8 days, 1; fined $3 each, 3; fined $10, 1; *nol. pros*, 3.
Complaints for threats	10	Convicted, 6; recognizance 1 year to keep the peace, 1; not guilty, 3; committed for 1 year, 1.
Bastardy	5	Examination *nol. pros.*, 3; not arrested, 1; not disposed of, 1.

OAKLAND COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHM
Prostitution	8	Two sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 m each; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correc year.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Examined and *nol. prosequied.*
Forgery	1	Examination and *nol. prosequied.*
Indecent language	2	Examined and discharged.
Seduction	1	Examined and discharged.
Obtaining property by false pretenses	2	Examined and discharged.
Disturbing religious meeting	3	Sentence suspended in 2 cases; 1 fined $5.
Malicious trespass	5	One sent to Reform School until 21 years old; amined and discharged.
Prosecutions for selling spirituous and intoxicating liquor	14	Three discontinued; 2 acquitted; 2 convicted fined $25 and costs, and appealed to Circuit Cou 7 convicted and fined, and fine and costs paid.
Embezzlement	1	Examined and discharged on recognizance.
Removing land marks	1	Examined and discharged.

December 30, 1874, received communication from Attorney General to make report cover time cember 31, 1874, and pursuant thereto make the following supplement of cases in justices' courts.

Larceny, petit	18	Acquitted, 5; discharged, 2; fined $25 each, 1; $15 each, 4; sent to Detroit House of Correc 90 days, 2; sent to Detroit House of Correc days, 1; sent to county jail 30 days, 1.
Assault and battery	14	*Nolle pros.*, 4; acquitted, 3; 1 fined $5; 1 fined 2 fined $5 each; 1 fined $3; 1 fined $10; 1 sen Detroit House of Correction 6 months.

Abstract of business in the Circuit Court.

Grand larceny	29	Disposed of as follows: Sent to State Prison conviction 5 years, 1; sent to State Prison on con viction 4 years, 3; sent to State Prison on convic tion 3 years, 6; sent to State Prison on convict 2 years, 3; acquitted on trial, 3; convicted n sentence suspended, 2; *nolle pros.*, 1; not ta and disposed of, 8; no information filed, 1; pa larceny, 1 fined $20.
Forgery	2	One convicted and sent to State Prison 1 yea tried and acquitted.
Bribery	3	Not disposed of.
Escape from officer	1	Convicted, sentenced 60 days in Detroit Hous Correction.
Burglary and larceny	4	Disposed of as follows: Tried and convicted; sentenced to State Prison 7 years; 1 sent to Re form School until 21 years old; 1 escaped; 1 n disposed of.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One tried and acquitted; 1 convicted of simple sault and battery; not sentenced.
Adultery	1	Tried and acquitted.
Perjury	1	Not disposed of.
False pretenses	3	One convicted, sentenced to State Prison 1 yea 2 *nolle pros.*
Selling diseased meat	1	Not disposed of.

OCEANA COUNTY.

ROBERT M. MONTGOMERY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 27.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	8	Two acquitted; 2 convicted and fined $10 and costs each; 1 convicted and fined $1 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $5 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $20 and costs; 1 sentenced to 10 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined $3 and costs.
Assault with intent to kill	1	Committed to jail and discharged on *habeas corpus*.
Forgery	1	Bound over to await trial at next term.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Convicted and fined $50.
Grand larceny	2	One committed to jail to await trial: 1 discharged on examination.
Petit larceny	8	Convicted and sentenced to 60 days in jail each.
Stealing fruit in night time	4	Three acquitted, and 1 convicted and sentence suspended.
Selling spirituous liquors	7	Five convicted of first offense, judgment $35 and costs each; 2 acquitted.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

GUSTAVUS H. BEARDSLEY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 4.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Mayhem	1	Complaint changed to assault and battery and compromised with complaining witness by permission of the court.
Resisting an officer while engaged in the discharge of his duty	1	Respondent pleaded guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs of prosecution.
Robbery	2	Convicted; 1 sentenced for 7 years and 1 for 5 years.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

C. O. TRUMBULL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 28.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	5	Three convicted: 1 fined $25 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 fined $10 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 acquitted; 1 *nolle prosequi* entered.
Beastiality	1	Acquitted.
Burglary	1	Acquitted.
Disorderly conduct	2	Both convicted; 1 gave bonds for 1 year; 1 gave bonds for 6 months.
Embezzlement	1	Convicted, fined $75 and costs, or 90 days in jail.
Incest	1	Discharged on examination.
Resisting officer	3	*Nolle prosequi*.
Larceny	9	Three convicted; sentence suspended on two; 1 sent to Reform School during minority; 3 acquitted; 2 *nolle prosequi* entered; 1 discharged on examination.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

STEPHEN L. LOWING, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 111.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to commit a rape	2	Discharged.
Assault with intent to murder	4	One broke jail and escaped; 2 discharged on examination; 1 acquitted on trial.
Assault and battery	37	Nine acquitted; 8 sent to county jail 30 days; 2 sent to county jail 10 days; 8 paid fine of $10; 1 paid fine of $9; 11 paid fine of $1 each; 8 paid fine of $2 each; 2 paid fine of $5 each; 1 paid fine of $25; 2 paid fine of $5 each; 2 paid fine of $3 and costs; 1 paid fine of $4 50 and costs; 1 paid fine of $1 and costs; 2 pending on appeal; 1 sent to House of Correction at Detroit 90 days; 1 sent to House of Correction at Detroit 6 months; 1 sent to House of Correction at Detroit 20 days.
Bastardy	1	Married and settled.
Burglary	3	Pending, 2; acquitted, 1.
Conspiracy to cheat and defraud	4	Sent to House of Correction 1; transferred to U. S. Court on charge of counterfeiting coin, 1; *nol. pros.*, 2.
Cruelty to animals	1	*Nol. pros.*
Counterfeiting coin	1	Transferred to U. S. Court.
Having in possession tools for counterfeiting coin	1	Transferred to U. S. Court.
Passing counterfeit coin	2	Transferred to U. S. Court.
Contempt of court	2	Five days in jail each.
Disorderly	8	Sent to House of Correction 6 months, 1; sent to House of Correction 8 months, 1; 2 gave bonds; *nol. pros.*, 4.
Embezzlement	2	One escaped; 1 acquitted on trial.
False pretenses	4	Discharged on the trial.
Forgery	2	Pending trial in Circuit, 1; acquitted, 1.
Intoxication	1	Sent to jail for 20 days.
Larceny, grand	10	Sent to Jackson State Prison 3 years each, 3; sent to Jackson State Prison 2 years 1; sent to Jackson State Prison 6 months, 1; pending, 1; paid $500 fine, 1; acquitted, 2; sent to House of Correction 90 days, 1.
Malicious mischief	3	Ten days in county jail, 1; acquitted on trial, 1; *nol. pros.*, 1.
Seduction	1	Married and settled.
Riotous assault and battery	9	Three paid a fine of $50 each; 6 paid a fine of $75.
Rape	1	Sent to Jackson 5 years.
Robbing from the person	1	Discharged.
Resisting an officer	1	*Nol. pros.*
Violation of liquor law	7	Fined and paid $25 and costs each, 3; acquitted, 2; *nol. pros.*, 2.
Malicious injury to personal property	3	One fined and paid $30; *nol. pros.*, 1; acquitted, 1.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

WM. GILLETT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 702.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Acquitted.
Abortion	3	One discharged; 2 pending.
Adultery	2	One discharged; 1 *nolle prosequi*.
Arson	6	Four pending; 2 acquitted.
Assault	4	Two fined 6 cents; 1 fined $3; 1 fined $6.
Assault with intent to murder	4	One *nolle prosequi*; 1 acquitted; 2 pending;
Assault with intent to ravish	2	One pending; 1 discharged.
Assault and battery	340	Seventy-eight discharged and acquitted; 14 settled; 1 fined $75; 19 fined 6 cents; 1 fined 12 cents; 1 fined 10 cents; 1 fined 50 cents; 1 fined $28; 21 fined $1; 10 fined $2; 12 fined $3; 3 fined $4; 48 fined $5; 4 fined $6; 1 fined $7; 8 fined $8; 25 fined $10; 3 fined $12; 6 fined $15; 6 fined $20; 5 fined $25; 3 fined $30; 3 fined $50; 1 fined $100; 6 sentenced to House of Correction 3 months; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 1 month; 12 suspended sentence; 1 sentenced to county jail 10 days; 2 sentenced to county jail 12 days; 8 sentenced to county jail $15 days; 1 sentenced to county jail 25 days; 5 sentenced to county jail 30 days; 2 sentenced to county jail 35 days; 1 sentenced to county jail 45 days; 6 sentenced to county jail 60 days; 1 sentenced to county jail 65 days; 6 sentenced to county jail 20 days; 1 pending; 6 recognizance forfeited; 1 *certiorari* and judgment below affirmed; 1 jury disagreed and *nolle prosequi* entered.
Attempt to commit larceny from person	2	One acquitted; 1 sentenced 2½ years in State Prison.
Attempt to rob	1	Pending.
Attempt to murder by poisoning	2	One acquitted; 1 jury disagreed.
Bastardy	6	One discharged; 3 pending; 1 settled; 1 sentenced to pay $12 per month until further order of court.
Burglary	7	Three sentenced to State Prison 5 years; 1 sentenced to State Prison 3½ years; 2 acquitted; 1 not tried, defendant having been convicted and sentenced to State Prison on a separate charge.
Burning dwelling with intent to injure insurers	1	Recognizance forfeited.
Burning goods, wares, etc., with intent to injure insurers	4	Two sentenced to State Prison 7 years; 2 sentence suspended.
Common prostitutes	5	One sentence suspended; 3 discharged; 1 recognized for good behavior.
Conspiracy to defraud	2	Discharged.
Cruelty to animals	4	Two settled; 1 sentence suspended; 1 pending.
Disorderly	58	Eleven discharged; 11 sentence suspended; 6 sentenced to House of Correction 6 months; 2 sentenced to House of Correction 4 months; 10 sentenced to House of Correction 3 months; 16 gave recognizance for good behavior; 1 sentenced to county jail 30 days; 1 settled.
Disturbing district school	3	One fined $5; 1 fined $3; 1 discharged.
Drunkenness	7	Three discharged; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 9 months; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 4 months; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 6 months.
Embezzlement	3	One pending; 1 *nolle pros.*; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 60 days.
False pretenses	6	One *nolle pros.*; 2 pending; 2 sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
False imprisonment	1	Discharged.
Forgery	3	Two sentence suspended; 1 sentenced to State Prison 6 months.
Gaming	3	Recognized for good behavior.
Ill fame, keeping house of	6	Five discharged; 1 sentenced to House of Correction 3 months.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Pending.

SAGINAW COUNTY —CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Laboring first day of week	1	Fined 6 cents.
Larceny	141	One fined $25; 1 fined $15; 1 fined $3; 1 fined $2.50 1 fined $10; 4 fined $20; 2 fined $5; 63 discharged and acquitted; 17 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 7 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 2 sent to county jail 15 days; 4 sent to county jail 20 days; 5 sent to county jail 30 days; 3 sent to county jail 60 days; 1 90 days; 1 settled; 9 *nolle pros.*; 2 recognizance forfeited; 3 pending; 2 suspended sentence; 2 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 2½ years; 3 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 4 years; 3 tried and found guilty,—not yet sentenced.
Larceny from person	16	One *nolle pros.*; 2 recognizance forfeited; 1 sentence suspended; 2 acquitted; 3 pending; 3 sent to State Prison 2½ years; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 2 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 6 months.
Larceny from dwelling house in day time	1	Acquitted.
Larceny from store	1	Acquitted.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	4	Two discharged; 2 pending.
Maiming	3	Acquitted.
Murder	5	One acquitted; 1 pending; 2 found guilty of murder in second degree, 1 of whom was sentenced to State Prison 15 years, and 1 sentenced to State Prison 18 years; 1 convicted of manslaughter and fined $300 or 1 year in State Prison.
Perjury	5	One pending; 2 recognizance forfeited; 1 discharged; 1 *nolle pros.*
Refusing to perform duties of office as Supervisor	1	Discharged.
Resisting an officer	4	One *nolle. pros.*; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 pending; 1 committed for trial and released on *habeas corpus.*
Robbery	4	One *nolle pros.*; 1 acquitted; 2 recognizance forfeited.
Threats	7	Two recognized to keep peace; 3 discharged; 1 pending; 1 sent to county jail 60 days in default of recognizance.
Trespass	16	One sentence suspended; 3 fined $1 each; 3 fined $5; 1 sent to county jail 15 days; 1 sent to county 25 days; 4 pending; 3 discharged.
Vagrancy	9	Three sentence suspended; 5 discharged; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days.
Violation of liquor law	1	Fined $25.

SANILAC COUNTY.

WATSON BEACH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 86.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	6	One convicted and fined $10 and costs; 1 fined $5 and costs; 1 acquitted; 3 pending.
Adultery	4	One complaining witness refused to further prosecute; 1 pending; 2 forfeited recognizance,—$100.
Assault with intent to commit murder	4	*Nolle pros.*
Arson	1	*Nolle pros.*
Forgery	1	Pending.
Larceny	4	One recognizance of $100 forfeited; 1 escaped jail; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged.
Malicious injuring to personal property	4	Acquitted, 3; jury disagreed and discharged 1.
Perjury	1	Recognizance forfeited.
Rape	1	Broke jail.
Selling liquor to minors	2	One convicted and fined $20 and costs; 1 convicted and fined $20 and costs, appeal, pending.
Selling intoxicating liquors	7	One convicted, fined $25 and costs, appeal, pending; 3 convictions, fined $25 each and costs; 1 acquitted; 2 pending.
Sureties of the peace	1	One hundred dollars bail.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

S. TITUS PARSONS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 180.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	32	Six settled and costs paid; 5 fined $5 and costs; 7 fined $10 and costs; 4 fined $15 and costs; 3 fined costs; 2 fined $12; 1 fined $30 or 60 days in jail; 1 fined $20 or 30 days in jail; 3 acquitted.
Arson	1	Examined, information filed, broke jail, and escaped.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	6	One convicted of assault and battery and fined $50; 1 convicted of assault and battery and sent to House of Correction 6 months; 1 convicted of assault and battery and committed to county jail 6 days; 3 acquitted.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to House of Correction 8 months.
Burglary	5	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 8 months; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 sent to Reform School; 2 acquitted.
Drunk and intoxicated	10	Seven fined $5 and costs; 2 acquitted; 1 *nol. pros.*
Embezzlement	1	Discharged.
False pretenses	8	Three now pending, one of which has been once tried and jury disagreed; 2 *nol. pros.*; 3 acquitted.
Grand larceny	16	Two sent to State Prison for four years; 2 sent to State Prison for 2 years; 1 for 2 years; 1 for 1 year; 2 sentence suspended; 3 pending; 4 acquitted; 1 convicted and sent to House of Correction 7 months.
Disorderly persons	3	Two convicted and sent to House of Correction for 6 months; 1 acquitted.
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	Acquitted.
Malicious injury to dwelling-house	2	Acquitted.
Petit larceny	10	One convicted and sent to Reform School; 1 convicted and fined $13.69; 1 convicted and fined $16.52; 2 sent to county jail 20 days; 2 fined $5 and costs; 3 acquitted.
Rape	1	Discharged on examination.
Resisting officer	5	Three acquitted; 2 *nol. pros.*
Selling liquor	33	Two convicted as common sellers and fined $50 each; 9 convicted and fined $25 each; 5 acquitted; 15 settled and costs paid; 2 *nol. pros.*
Selling liquor to minors	2	Acquitted.

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY.

M. H. MAYNARD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 122.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	15	Eleven convicted.
Assault with intent to kill	2	Convicted.
Attempt to commit rape	2	Convicted.
Drunk and disorderly	85	Seventy convicted.
Larceny	10	Seven convicted.
Violation of liquor law	10	Five convicted.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

WM. GRACE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 89.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	40	Thirty convicted and fined from $1 to $25; 10 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder	1	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Bastardy	3	Two settled by securing assistance for support of child; 1 pending.
Embezzlement	1	*Nol. pros.* entered.
False pretenses	2	One bail forfeited; 1 acquitted.
Fraudulent conveyance of property	1	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Grand larceny	7	One sent to State Prison 2½ years; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 6 months; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 2 escaped from jail.
Petit larceny	20	Fifteen convicted and fined from $1 to $50 or sent to jail; 5 acquitted.
Illegal voting	2	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 pending.
Indecent exposure	1	Pending.
Murder	1	Convicted of manslaughter and sent to State Prison 10 years.
Polygamy	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year.
Receiving stolen property	1	Pending.
Resisting an officer	1	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Refusing to pay over money by attorney	1	Defendant died before trial had.
Seduction	1	Settled by marriage.
Selling spirituous liquors	5	Four fined $25 each; 1 *nol. pros.* entered.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

RUSSEL R. PEALER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 93.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	2	One discharged on examination on account of non-appearance of complaining witness; 1 *nol. pros.* before information filed.
Assault and battery	14	Two convicted and fined $15 each or 20 days in the county jail; 2 convicted and fined $10 each; 2 convicted and fined $5 each; 1 convicted and sentenced to 40 days in county jail; 1 acquitted; 5 settled; 1 convicted and sentenced to Reform School.
Assault with intent to kill	1	Indicted, pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Run away; recognizance to appear for examination forfeited.
Bastardy	1	Pending.
Bribery	1	Pending for examination.
Burglary	3	Pending.
Embezzlement	2	One convicted and fined $50; 1 *nol. pros.*
False pretenses	1	Pending.
Forgery	1	Pending.
Keeping common gaming house	2	One convicted, sentence suspended; 1 *nol. pros.*
Keeping gaming table	1	One convicted and fined $10.
Larceny	12	Three convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year each; 1 convicted and fined $10; 2 convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 6 months; 2 acquitted; 3 discharged on examination; 1 pending.
Larceny at fire	3	One acquitted; 2 *nol. pros.*
Larceny from the person	1	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Violation of prohibitory liquor law	46	Twelve convicted for second offense and fined $50 each; 20 convicted for first offense and fined $25 each; 1 convicted and fined $20 for selling liquor minors; 1 acquitted; 1 jury disagreed; 1 discharged for insufficiency of complaint; 2 appealed; 3 discharged without cause; 2 ran away; 2 cases went down by reason of irregular transfers; 1 discharged for want of security for costs.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

H. P. ATWOOD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 38.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Still pending.
Assault and battery	21	Eight convicted and fined $5 each; 2 fined $28 each; 1 fined $25; 1 fined $6; 1 fined $7; 1 fined $1; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 convicted, sentence suspended.
Resisting an officer	1	Still pending.
Injuring a building	9	Discharged.
Larceny	5	One convicted and sentence suspended; 2 sent to jail 60 days each; two acquitted.
Murder	2	One convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to prison 10 years; 1, a woman, convicted of manslaughter and sent to the Detroit House of Correction 3 years.
Robbery	1	Prisoner escaped from Flint jail.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

BENJAMIN F. HECKERT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 80.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Manslaughter	3	One sentenced to State Prison for 12 years; 1 sentenced to State Prison for 5 years, and 1 sentenced to State Prison for 4 years.
Forgery	1	Sentenced to 1 year in county jail.
Larceny	11	Nine convicted and 2 acquitted. Cannot give punishment, as convictions were procured by D. E. Comstock, former Prosecuting Attorney.
Cruelty to animals	2	One convicted and 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to rob	3	One convicted and 2 acquitted.
Assault with intent to kill	2	Convicted of assault and battery.
Mayhem	1	Convicted of assault and battery.
Embezzlement	1	*Nol. pros.*
Bonds to keep the peace	2	Both discharged.
Polygamy	1	Sentenced to 4 years and 6 months in State Prison.
Disturbing meeting	3	One fined $5; 1 fined $10; 1 sentence suspended; 5 discharged.
Bastardy	2	One settled; 1 gave bonds.
Assault with intent to ravish	2	One discharged, and 1 convicted of assault and battery.
Debt under liquor law	6	All convicted.
Seduction	1	Settled by marriage.
False pretenses	1	Dismissed.
Malicious injury to building	7	All acquitted.
Burglary	1	*Nol. pros.*
Malicious injury to shade trees	2	Convicted.
Assault and battery	17	Sixteen convicted and 1 acquitted; 8 fined $5 each; 3 fined $10 each or 30 days in jail.
Adultery	3	One sentenced 1 year in State Prison; 1 sentenced 1½ years in State Prison, and 1 sentenced 1 year in House of Correction.
Conspiracy	2	One sentenced 1½ years in House of Correction; the other sentenced 6 months in House of Correction.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 39.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	9	One convicted and sntenced 65 days in House of Correction; balance settled on payment of costs and fines imposed in lower court.
Assault with intent to kill	2	One acquitted; 1 *nol. pros.* entered.
Burglary and larceny	3	One acquitted; 2 convicted and sentenced 2½ and 3 years in House of Correction.
Embezzlement	1	Acquitted.
Forgery	2	One acquitted; 1 convicted and sent to Jackson 2 years.
Larceny	3	One acquitted; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sentence suspended.
Larceny from person	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years.
Larceny from dwelling in day time		
Manslaughter	1	Convicted and sent to House of Correction 18 months.
Murder	3	One acquitted; 7 convicted; 6 fined, and 1 sent to State Prison 1 year.
Rape	1	Convicted, new trial granted.
Violation of liquor law	3	Four convicted and fined $25 each; 2 acquitted, and 2 *nolle prosequi* entered.

WAYNE COUNTY.

FITZWILLIAM H. CHAMBERS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 197.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder	6	One convicted of manslaughter and sent to State Prison, Jackson, 10 years; 1 not guilty by reason of insanity; 3 acquitted; 1 *nol. pros.*
Assault with intent to commit crime of murder	15	Three convicted of common assault; 1 fined $75; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to House of Correction 8 months; 6 acquitted; 4 *nol. pros.* entered; 2 convicted of assault and sentence suspended.
Robbery	6	Two convicted; 1 sentenced 3 years in State Prison; 1 sentenced 3 years in State Prison; 2 still pending; 2 convicted, each sentenced 5 years in State Prison.
Assault with intent to ravish	2	One acquitted; 1 pending.
Arson	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 5 years.
Burglary and larceny	14	Six convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent to State Prison 10 years; 2 sentence suspended; 3 pending; 1 jury disagreed, case *nol. pros.*; 2 acquitted; 2 convicted; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to State Prison.
Breaking and entering store in the night time with intent to steal	18	Ten convicted; two sent to State Prison 6 years each; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 2 sent to State Prison 2 years each; 4 sent to State Prison 4 years each; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 acquitted; 2 *nol. pros.* entered.
Breaking and entering dwelling-house in day time with intent to commit larceny	2	One sent to State Prison 4 years; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years.
Larceny from dwelling house in day time	7	Three convicted; 2 sent to House of Correction 1 year each; 1 sentence suspended; 1 jury disagreed and case *nol. pros.*; 2 acquitted; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years.
Larceny from a store in the day time	17	Twelve convicted; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sentenced 2 years in State Prison; 3 sentence suspended; 2 sent to State Prison 4 years each; 1 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 2 sent to House of Correction 1 year each; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 3 acquitted; 2 *nol. pros.* entered.
Circulating note of non-existing bank	1	*Nol. pros.* entered.
Larceny from a shop in the day time	2	One sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 discharged.
Grand larceny	54	Thirty-eight convicted; 13 acquitted; 10 *nol. pros.*; 1 new trial; 2 pending; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 1 sent to State Prison 4 years; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years and 6 months; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sentenced 3 years in State Prison; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to State Prison 4 years; 1 sent to House of Correction 2 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to House of Correction 6 months; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to House of Correction 4 years; 1 sent to House of Correction 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 4 years; 1 jury disagreed and defendant

WAYNE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Grand larceny—Continued		discharged; 1 new trial granted; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to House of Correction 6 months; 1 not sentenced; 1 case pending; 1 released on his own recognizance; 1 pending; 10 *nol. pros.* entered; 18 acquitted; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 4 years; 2 convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, etc.	4	Three acquitted; 1 *nol. pros.*; 1 acquitted.
Embezzlement	7	Two convicted; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted; 1 sentence suspended; 3 *nol. pros.*
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	6	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 acquitted; 2 pending; 2 *nol. pros.*
Perjury	1	Case pending.
Forgery	6	One convicted and sent to State Prison 4 years; 2 *nol. pros.*; 2 acquitted; 1 pending.
Polygamy	2	One pending; 1 *nol. pros.*; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years.
Indecent exposure	1	*Nolle pros.*
Incest	1	*Nolle pros.*
Rioting	1	*Nolle pros.*
Cruelty to animals	1	Convicted, sent to House of Correction 3 months.
Larceny from the person	9	Three convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 4 *nol. pros.*; 2 acquitted.
Lottery	1	Acquitted.
Malicious trespass	3	Discharged.
Breaking and entering boat with intent to steal	2	Acquitted.
Corporation neglecting to make report as required by law	8	Pleaded guilty, fined 6 cents.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

SILAS S. FALLASS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 15.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	*Nol. pros.*
Assault and battery	8	Two convicted and fined $1 each and costs; 1 convicted and fined $2 and costs; 3 convicted and fined $5 each and costs; 1 convicted and fined $10 and costs; 1 discontinued.
False pretenses	1	Discharged on examination.
Grand larceny	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Malicious killing of animals	1	Bound over and pending in the Circuit Court.
Petit larceny	2	One convicted and fined $5 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined $1 and costs.
Violation of prohibitory liquor law, first offense	1	Convicted and fined $25 and costs or 30 days in jail

SECOND ANNUAL ABSTRACT

OF

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO THE

INSANE, DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND,

IN THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

STATE DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Lansing, February 27, 1875.

HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR—In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit herewith the Second Annual Abstract of Statistical Information relative to the Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in the State at the time of taking the general assessment for the year 1874. It contains information from fifty of the seventy organized counties in the State. In seven of the counties not represented there are no insane, deaf, dumb, or blind persons; in two—Menominee and Wexford—the county clerks think there are none, and in five others the supervisors made no reports. The clerk of Alpena says "there are no returns to make," and no information has been received from five counties, viz.: Grand Traverse, Mackinac, Manistee, Manitou, and Montcalm.

I find it impossible for the year preceding the session of the Legislature to prepare the abstract in time to present to the Legislature at the commencement of its session, as required by the first section of the act providing for the collection and publication of the statistics. The same section requires the county clerks to lay before, and condense the statements of the supervisors under the direction of the board of supervisors, and to forward the condensed statement to the Secretary of State. In many cases these condensed statements do not reach the Secretary of State until December, and in some instances not until January. I would suggest that the law be amended so as to require the supervisors to make their reports to the clerks on or before the fifteenth day of June, and requiring the clerks to forthwith forward the supervisors' reports to the Secretary of State. This would enable the Secretary of State to present the abstract to the Governor probably before the thirtieth day of September in each year.

Very respectfully,
E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Secretary of State.

ABSTRACT.

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EXHIBIT A, AND SCHEDULE A.

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TABLE I.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Insane Persons in Michigan, the Conjugal Condition, Health, and Habits of Each; the Number who have Relatives liable for their Support, the Number who have not, and the Number whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported; the Number who have been Inmates of Asylums within the State; the Number who have been Inmates of Asylums without the State; the Number who have Never been Inmates of an Asylum, and the Number of whom it is Not Reported whether they have been Inmates of an Asylum or not; their Places of Abode and how Supported, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex.	Total Number.	Conjugal Condition.					Health.				Habits.			No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are not Reported.	No. who have been Inmates of Asylums Within the State.	No. who have been Inmates of Asylums Without the State.	No. who have not been Inmates of an Asylum.	Not Reported.*	Places of Abode.				How Supported.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Not Reported.								Private Family.	County House.	Insane Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and County.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Antrim	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	3	---	3	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	2	1	---	3	---	---	1	---	2	---	2	---	---	1	1	---	---	2	---
Barry	Males	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bay	Males	2	1	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Benzie	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Berrien	Males	4	3	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	4	---	---	3	---	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	4
	Females	4	1	3	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	4	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	4
Branch	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	1	---	1	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	---
	Females	4	1	2	1	---	---	4	---	---	---	4	---	---	4	---	---	4	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	4	---	---	---	---
Calhoun	Males	9	8	1	---	---	---	7	2	---	---	3	3	3	5	---	4	3	---	2	4	4	---	---	5	4	1	---	3	1
	Females	14	6	3	1	3	1	11	1	2	---	9	2	3	5	---	9	3	---	1	10	4	1	---	9	3	1	---	9	1
Cass	Males	8	5	3	---	---	---	7	1	---	---	6	2	---	3	---	5	---	---	8	---	3	4	---	1	2	---	---	6	---
	Females	7	5	2	---	---	---	5	2	---	---	7	---	---	6	---	1	2	---	5	---	6	1	---	---	6	---	---	1	---

Cheboygan	Males																																
	Females	1		1				1				1			1			1				1				1							
Chippewa	Males	1	1					1				1				1				1		1					1						
	Females																																
Clinton	Males	2	1	1				2				2					2	1			1			2	2							
	Females	4	2	2				4				4			2		2	1			3			4	3							1
Eaton	Males	2	2					2				2					2	1			1		2								2		
	Females	4	2	1	1			4				8	1		1	2	1	3		1			3		1	1				3		
Genesee	Males	2	2					2				2			2					1	1	1			1	2						
	Females	2	1	1				2				2			2					2		2				2						
Gratiot	Males	3	3					3				3			2		1				3	3				3						
	Females	2	1	1				2				2			2						2	2				2						
Hillsdale	Males	7	2	3	2			4	1	2		7			3	4		2		4	1	3	4			2		a1	4			
	Females	12	2	4	3	2	1	8	4			12			5	7		3		9		4	7	1		4			8			
Houghton	Males	3	3					2	1			1	1	1			3				3	1			2				1	2		
	Females	2		2				1			1	1		1			2				2				2				2			
Huron	Males	2	2					2				2			2					2		2				2						
	Females																																
Ionia	Males																																
	Females	4		3	1			4				4			2	2		1		3			1		3	2					2	
Iosco	Males	1		1				1						1			1	1					1						1			
	Females	1		1							1			1	1			1					1						1			
Isabella	Males	1	1						1					1		1					1		1						1			
	Females																																
Jackson	Males	3	1	2				2	1			3			1	2		1		1	1	2		1				3				
	Females	9	3	1	2	2	1	9				9					9		1		8		9						b 9			

* Includes those of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution.
a Supported by himself and son.
b Includes five supported by townships, and one by city.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.					HEALTH.				HABITS.			PAUPERS.					PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Not Reported.	No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are not Reported.	No. who have been inmates of Asylums Within the State.	No. who have been inmates of Asylums Without the State.	No. who have not been inmates of an Asylum.	Not Reported *	Private Family.	County House.	Insane Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and County.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Kalamazoo	Males	229	130	82	8	9	....	5	4	..	220	5	3	221	33	54	142	223	1	...	5	1	8	220	...	32	...	...	197	..
	Females	222	69	106	37	10	....	3	1	..	218	4	..	218	52	53	117	220	...	...	2	1	...	221	...	52	...	...	170	..
Kent	Males	2	2	....	..	..	....	1	1	..	...	2	..	...	2	....	....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	....	..
	Females	2	...	1	1	..	....	1	1	..	...	2	..	...	2	....	....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	....	1
Keweenaw	Males	..	...	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	..
	Females	3	...	1	2	..	....	3	..	..	...	3	..	...	1	....	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
Lapeer	Males	1	1	....	..	..	....	1	..	..	...	1	..	...	1	....	....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	....	..
	Females	3	1	1	..	1	....	1	2	..	...	3	..	...	3	....	....	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Leelanaw	Males	..	...	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	..
	Females	1	...	1	..	..	....	1	..	..	...	1	..	...	1	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..
Lenawee	Males	a 3	2	1	..	..	....	2	1	..	...	3	..	...	3	....	....	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	....	..
	Females	6	3	3	..	..	....	5	1	..	...	6	..	...	5	1	....	1	1	4	...	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	..
Livingston	Males	5	4	....	1	..	....	3	2	..	...	2	3	...	4	1	....	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	1	....	..
	Females	1	...	1	..	..	....	1	..	..	...	1	..	...	1	....	....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	....	..
Macomb	Males	8	4	4	..	..	....	5	2	1	...	6	2	...	2	5	1	...	1	2	5	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	5	1
	Females	11	3	3	5	..	....	9	2	..	...	6	5	...	4	7	....	3	...	2	6	b 4	6	...	1	4	...	..	7	..
Mason	Males	..	...	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	..
	Females	2	...	2	..	..	....	...	2	..	...	...	1	1	1	1	....	...	c 1	1	...	1	...	d 1	...	1	...	...	1	..

| | | |

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.					HEALTH.				HABITS.									PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Not Reported.	No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are not Reported.	No. who have been Inmates of Asylums Within the State.	No. who have been inmates of Asylums Without the State.	No. who have not been Inmates of an Asylum.	Not Reported.*	Private Family.	County House.	Insane Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and County.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Tuscola	Males	1	1	----	--	--	----	1	--	--	---	1	--	---	1	----	-----	---	---	1	1	--	---	---	1	---	--	----	--
	Females	3	---	2	1	--	----	2	1	--	---	1	2	---	2	----	1	---	---	1	2	2	---	---	1	---	--	1	1
Van Buren	Males	1	1	----	--	--	----	---	1	--	--	1	--	---	1	----	-----	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	----	--
	Females	---	---	----	--	--	----	---	--	--	---	---	--	---	----	----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----	--
Washtenaw	Males	21	15	4	--	--	a 2	18	3	--	---	20	1	---	6	1	14	15	---	---	6	---	15	1	5	6	---	--	14	1
	Females	16	5	9	2	--	----	14	--	1	1	15	--	1	3	2	11	9	---	1	6	2	12	---	2	3	---	--	12	1
Wayne	Males	18	5	1	--	--	b 12	18	--	--	---	14	4	---	----	18	-----	18	---	---	---	---	---	18	---	---	---	--	d 18	--
	Females	44	1	2	--	--	c 41	42	2	--	---	30	13	1	----	44	-----	44	---	---	---	---	---	44	---	---	---	--	e 44	--
State	Males	374	225	109	16	9	15	120	28	5	221	121	25	228	91	100	183	273	4	46	51	50	49	242	33	80	3	6	270	15
	Females	430	127	176	64	19	44	172	34	3	221	172	29	229	132	132	166	310	4	51	65	53	60	270	47	114	1	1	298	16
	Totals	804	352	285	80	28	59	292	62	8	442	293	54	457	223	232	349	583	8	97	116	103	109	512	80	194	4	7	568	31

* Includes those of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution.
a "Unknown."
b Includes nine "unknown;" one of these reported "insane and dumb."
c Includes thirty-five "unknown."
d Includes three supported by city of Detroit.
e Includes sixteen supported by city of Detroit and four by townships.

TABLE II.

Showing, so far as reported, by Sex, the Ages of the Insane Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals by Sex, for the Year 1874.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX STATED.	No. of Each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.															
			—¼.	¼ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.*
5 to 10	Males	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
10 to 15	Males	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	5	---	---	---	1	---	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
15 to 20	Males	17	---	1	1	---	3	---	3	2	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	4
	Females	21	---	3	2	5	3	2	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
20 to 30	Males	88	7	1	11	4	15	7	23	7	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	3	3
	Females	67	6	3	12	8	6	5	14	8	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
30 to 40	Males	92	4	3	13	13	2	9	29	7	1	1	7	---	---	---	---	3	--
	Females	127	9	8	12	11	11	17	29	22	2	1	5	---	---	---	---	---	6
40 to 50	Males	70	1	2	9	3	7	11	16	11	3	4	1	---	---	---	---	2	--
	Females	97	4	4	7	4	7	9	33	14	6	4	---	1	---	---	---	4	--
50 to 60	Males	49	4	1	3	5	5	2	5	6	7	3	4	1	3	---	---	---	--
	Females	67	4	2	2	3	4	1	14	10	7	15	2	---	1	---	---	2	3
60 to 70	Males	27	---	1	2	3	2	3	8	1	3	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	--
	Females	29	2	---	1	2	---	2	6	3	4	5	1	1	---	---	---	2	--
70 and over	Males	9	---	---	1	1	1	---	3	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
	Females	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	--
Unknown	Males	17	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	--
	Females	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	--
All ages	Males	374	16	9	40	29	36	33	91	37	24	16	13	2	3	---	---	25	19
	Females	430	25	20	36	34	31	37	106	62	21	31	10	2	1	---	---	14	--
	Totals	804	41	29	76	63	67	70	197	99	45	47	23	4	4	---	---	39	19

* Includes those reported "life" and those whose age and the time of their affliction correspond.

TABLE III.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Insane Persons in Michigan who have been under Medical Treatment for Insanity, and the Time in Years such Treatment has Continued; the Number who have Never been under Medical Treatment, and the Number of whom it is Not Reported whether they have been under Treatment or not, with Totals for the State, for the Year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	TIME OF TREATMENT IN YEARS.														TOTAL NO. TREATED.	NO. NEVER TREATED.	NOT REPORTED.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Antrim	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
Barry	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bay	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Benzie	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Berrien	Males	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	3	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	1
Branch	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
	Females	---	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---
Calhoun	Males	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	b 1	---	4	2	3
	Females	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	c 1	2	5	4	5
Cass	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	d 1	1	6	e 1
	Females	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	4	---
Cheboygan	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Chippewa	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clinton	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	---
Eaton	Males	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---
Genesee	Males	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Gratiot	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	1	---

* Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.
a "In the asylum at Kalamazoo."
b "Always; child fourteen years old."
c "Fourteen years."
d "Fifteen years."
e "Unknown."

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	TIME OF TREATMENT IN YEARS.														TOTAL NO. TREATED.	NO. NEVER TREATED.	NOT REPORTED.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Hillsdale	Males	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	5	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	4	8	---
Houghton	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Huron	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ionia	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	---
Iosco	Males	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Isabella	Males	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jackson	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	7
Kalamazoo	Males	47	30	15	17	21	23	21	12	8	5	3	3	a12	---	217	2	b10
	Females	47	27	21	9	15	10	19	31	7	7	7	2	c15	---	217	---	d5
Kent	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Keweenaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
Lapeer	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
Leelanaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Lenawee	Males	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1
	Females	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	2
Livingston	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	4	---
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Macomb	Males	3	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	e4
	Females	1	---	3	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	2	f3
Mason	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---

* Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.
a Includes two under treatment 14½, three 12½, one 14, and one 13 5-12 years.
b Includes 5 "unknown."
c Includes four under treatment 14 1-6, one 12½, one 14, one 14 5-12, one 12, and one 12 7-12 years.
d Includes 1 "unknown."
e Includes 4 "unknown."
f Includes 2 "unknown."

TABLE III.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Time of Treatment in Years.													Total No. Treated.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Mecosta	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Midland	Males	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Monroe	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
	Females	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Muskegon	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oakland	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---
	Females	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	7	1
Oceana	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---	1	1	---
	Females	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	1
Osceola	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
Ottawa	Males	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
	Females	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	2	---
Saginaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Sanilac	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Shiawassee	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---
St. Clair	Males	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
St. Joseph	Males	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	8	---
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	5	---
Tuscola	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---
Van Buren	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washtenaw	Males	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	3	11	b 7
	Females	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	8	5
Wayne	Males	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	8	8	2
	Females	2	---	3	1	4	1	4	3	---	1	---	---	2	3	24	15	5
State	Males	54	33	22	18	32	32	22	17	10	5	3	3	16	2	269	68	37
	Females	57	38	42	11	32	22	27	35	8	8	7	2	20	5	314	77	39
	Totals	111	71	65	29	64	54	49	52	18	13	10	5	36	7	583	145	76

* Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.

a "Twenty years."

b Includes 1 "unknown."

TABLE IV.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Insane persons in Michigan who have been Inmates of Asylums for the Insane, and the Time, in Years, they have been inmates, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Total Number.	Time, in Years, Inmates of Asylums.													
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.
Antrim	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Barry	Males	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Bay	Males	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Benzie	Males	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Branch	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	4	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Calhoun	Males	3	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
Cass	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Cheboygan	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Clinton	Males	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Eaton	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Hillsdale	Males	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	----
Ionia	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Iosco	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Jackson	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Kalamazoo	Males	224	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	223
	Females	220	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	218
Keweenaw	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	TIME, IN YEARS, INMATES OF ASYLUMS.													
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.
Leelanaw	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Lenawee	Males	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Livingston	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Macomb	Males	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	3	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Mason	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Mecosta	Males	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Midland	Males	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Monroe	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Oakland	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Oceana	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Osceola	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Ottawa	Males	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Shiawassee	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
St. Joseph	Males	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Washtenaw	Males	15	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	--	1	--	1	1	1	----
	Females	9	1	--	--	--	2	--	2	2	--	1	1	--	--	----
Wayne	Males	18	1	2	2	--	5	--	3	4	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	44	4	1	3	4	7	4	11	6	1	2	--	--	1	----
State	Males	277	4	8	9	3	9	6	4	6	1	--	1	1	3	222
	Females	314	12	13	9	5	14	9	17	8	2	3	1	--	3	216
	Totals	591	16	21	18	8	23	15	21	14	3	3	2	1	6	440

TABLE V.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Value of the Estates and Incomes of such Insane Persons in Michigan as have Estates and Incomes; the Number of those the Value of whose Estates and Incomes, if any, is Not Reported, and the Number who have No Estates or Incomes, with Totals for the State. for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	VALUE OF ESTATES.					Not Reported.	No Estates.	VALUE OF INCOMES.					Not Reported.	No Incomes.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Antrim	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3
Barry	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Bay	Males	2	--	--	1	--	--	----	1	--	1	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Benzie	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Berrien	Males	4	1	--	--	--	--	3	----	--	--	--	--	--	4	----
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	----	--	--	--	--	--	4	----
Branch	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	--	----	4	--	--	--	--	--	----	4
Calhoun	Males	9	1	--	--	1	--	5	2	--	--	--	1	--	5	3
	Females	14	--	--	1	--	1	9	3	2	--	--	1	--	9	2
Cass	Males	8	2	--	--	--	--	----	6	1	--	--	--	--	----	7
	Females	7	1	--	--	--	--	----	6	--	--	--	--	--	----	7
Cheboygan	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Chippewa	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Clinton	Males	2	--	--	1	--	1	----	----	--	2	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	4	--	1	--	--	1	2	----	1	--	--	1	--	2	----
Eaton	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	--	----	4	--	--	--	--	--	----	4
Genesee	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
Gratiot	Males	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
Hillsdale	Males	7	--	--	1	--	1	1	4	--	1	--	1	--	5	----
	Females	12	--	--	--	1	--	1	10	--	1	--	--	--	11	----

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	VALUE OF ESTATES.					Net Reported.	No Estates.	VALUE OF INCOMES.					Not Reported.	No Incomes.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Houghton	Males	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	----	--	--	--	--	--	3	----
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
Huron	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Ionia	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	1	----	3	--	--	--	--	1	----	3
Iosco	Males	1	--	--	1	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Isabella	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Jackson	Males	3	--	--	1	1	1	----	----	--	1	--	2	--	----	----
	Females	9	--	--	--	--	--	9	----	--	--	--	--	--	9	----
Kalamazoo	Males	229	--	--	2	--	--	227	----	2	--	--	--	--	227	----
	Females	222	--	--	--	--	--	222	----	--	--	--	--	--	222	----
Kent	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	2	--	1	--	--	--	----	1	1	--	--	--	--	----	1
Keweenaw	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	----	--	--	--	--	--	3	----
Lapeer	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3
Leelanaw	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Lenawee	Males	3	--	--	--	1	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
	Females	6	--	2	--	--	--	----	4	--	--	--	--	--	----	6
Livingston	Males	5	--	--	--	--	1	----	4	--	--	1	--	--	2	2
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Macomb	Males	8	--	--	2	--	--	----	6	--	1	--	--	--	----	7
	Females	11	1	1	1	--	--	----	8	2	--	--	--	--	----	9
Mason	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
Mecosta	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Midland	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Females	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	----	1	--	--	--	--	1	----
Monroe	Males	2	--	--	--	--	1	1	----	--	--	1	--	--	1	----
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	----	1

TABLE V.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Total Number.	Value of Estates.					Not Reported.	No Estates.	Value of Incomes.					Not Reported.	No Incomes.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Muskegon	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Oakland	Males	3	--	--	--	--	1	----	2	--	--	1	--	--	----	2
	Females	10	--	--	--	--	--	3	7	--	--	--	--	--	3	7
Oceana	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	5	1	--	--	1	--	----	3	--	--	1	--	--	----	4
Osceola	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	3	1	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	3
Ottawa	Males	3	--	--	1	--	--	----	2	--	--	1	--	--	----	2
	Females	5	--	--	1	--	--	----	4	--	1	--	--	--	----	4
Saginaw	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
Sanilac	Males	1	--	1	--	--	--	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	1	--	--	--	--	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	----	----
Shiawassee	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	----	--	--	--	--	--	4	----
St. Clair	Males	3	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
St. Joseph	Males	10	--	--	--	1	--	9	----	--	--	1	--	--	9	----
	Females	7	--	--	--	--	--	7	----	--	--	--	--	--	7	----
Tuscola	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
Van Buren	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Washtenaw	Males	21	--	--	--	1	--	6	14	--	--	--	--	--	6	15
	Females	16	--	--	--	--	--	5	11	--	--	--	--	--	5	11
Wayne	Males	18	--	--	--	--	--	----	18	--	--	--	--	--	----	18
	Females	44	--	--	--	--	--	----	44	--	--	--	--	--	----	44
State	Males	374	4	2	10	5	6	265	82	4	6	5	4	--	273	82
	Females	430	5	5	4	2	3	279	132	9	2	1	2	1	288	127
	Totals	804	9	7	14	7	9	544	214	13	8	6	6	1	561	209

TABLE VI.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Deaf Persons in Michigan, the Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health and Habits of Each; the Number who have Relatives liable for their Support, the Number who have Not, and the Number whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported; the Number who have been Inmates of Public Institutions for their Care and Education within the State; the Number who have been Inmates of such Institutions without the State; the Number who have Never been Inmates of such Institutions, and the Number of whom it is Not Reported whether they have been Inmates of such Institutions or not; their Places of Abode and how Supported, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX. STATED.	Total Number.	Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.				Health.				Habits.				No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported.	No. who have been Inmates of Public Institutions Within the State.	No. who have been Inmates of Public Institutions Without the State.	No. who have Never been Inmates of a Public Institution.	Not Reported.*	Places of Abode.				How Supported.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Bright.	Idiotic.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.								Private Family.	County House.	Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and County.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Barry	Males	a 1	1					1				1					1					1				1			1				
	Females																																
Berrien	Males	1	1					1				1				1				1						1			1				1
	Females																																
Calhoun	Males	1					1				1	1				1				1						1			1				
	Females																																
Clinton	Males	4	4					4				4				4				2		2	1			3			4	3		1	
	Females																																
Eaton	Males																																
	Females	a 1		1				1				1				1				1				1					1	1			
Genesee	Males	2	1	1				2				2				2						2			2		1		1	1		1	
	Females	4	4					4				4				4				4			4						4	4			
Hillsdale	Males																																
	Females	1	1					1				1				1				1					1		1			1			

| | | |

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX. STATED.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.				HEALTH.				HABITS.				No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Within the State.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Without the State.	No. who have Never been inmates of a Public Institution.	Not Reported.*	PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Bright.	Idiotic.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.								Private Family.	County House.	Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and County.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Sanilac	Males	a 1	---	1	--	--	--	---	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	1	--	--	--	1	---	--	--	--
	Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--
Shiawassee	Males	b 3	---	2	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	1	1	1	-----	-----	3	---	--	--	3	3	---	--	--	--
	Females	c 2	---	---	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	---	-----	-----	-----	2	---	--	--	2	2	---	--	--	--
St. Clair	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	-----	-----	-----	---	1	---	--	1	---	---	--	--	--	1
	Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--
St. Joseph	Males	c 2	1	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	---	1	1	-----	---	1	1	--	--	1	1	---	--	--	1
	Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	-----	-----	-----	---	1	1	--	--	--	1	---	--	--	--
Van Buren	Males	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--
	Females	c 1	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	-----	-----	-----	1	---	---	--	--	--	1	---	--	--	--
State	Males	29	17	9	1	--	2	26	1	--	2	27	2	--	--	27	1	1	--	16	2	11	4	-----	12	13	12	--	--	17	16	---	6	--	7
	Females	22	10	8	2	--	2	20	1	1	--	16	6	--	--	22	--	--	--	18	2	2	6	3	12	1	18	--	4	5	20	---	1	--	1
	Totals	51	27	17	3	--	4	46	2	1	2	43	8	--	--	49	1	1	--	34	4	13	10	3	24	14	25	--	4	22	36	---	7	--	8

* Includes those of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution.
a "Deaf and partially insane."
b Includes 2 partially deaf.
c Includes 1 partially deaf.

TABLE VII.

Showing, so far as reported, by Sex, the Ages of the Deaf Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals by Sex, for the year 1874.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX STATED.	No. of Each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.																
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.*
3 to 4	Males	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4 to 5	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
5 to 10	Males	3	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	5	---	---	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
10 to 15	Males	4	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15 to 20	Males	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
	Females	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20 to 30	Males	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
30 to 40	Males	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
40 to 50	Males	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
50 to 60	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
60 to 70	Males	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
70 and over	Males	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
	Females	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All ages	Males	a29	2	---	2	2	1	---	3	2	7	4	2	1	1	---	1	1	6
	Females	b22	---	---	1	1	---	1	9	1	1	5	1	1	1	---	---	---	4
	Totals	51	2	---	3	3	1	1	12	3	8	9	3	2	2	---	1	1	10

* Includes those reported "life" and those whose age and the time of their affliction correspond.
a Includes 10 partially deaf.
b Includes 5 partially deaf.

TABLE VIII.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Deaf Persons in Michigan who have been under Medical Treatment for Deafness, and the Time in Years such Treatment has Continued; the Number who have Never been under Medical Treatment, and the Number of whom it is Not Reported whether they have been under Treatment or not, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	TIME OF TREATMENT IN YEARS.														Total No. Treated.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Barry	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Berrien	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calhoun	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clinton	Males	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eaton	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---	---
Genesee	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
	Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---
Hillsdale	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Ionia	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jackson	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kalamazoo	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	a 2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kent	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	4	2	---
Lenawee	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	b 1
Livingston	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---
Macomb	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 2	---

* Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.
a Partially deaf, 1.
b Unknown.

TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	TIME OF TREATMENT IN YEARS.														Total No. Treated.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Monroe	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Muskegon	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oakland	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oceana	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ottawa	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Saginaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sanilac	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shiawassee	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	b 1	1	a 2	a 1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 2	---
St. Clair	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
St. Joseph	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	a 2	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Van Buren	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---
State	Males	4	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	2	10	14	5
	Females	3	2	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	8	13	1
	Totals	7	2	1	---	---	2	1	1	---	---	---	1	1	2	18	27	6

* Includes those reported "several terms" "some time," etc.
a Partially deaf, 1.
b "Twenty years."

TABLE IX.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Deaf Persons in Michigan who have been Inmates of Public Institutions for their Care and Education, and the Time, in Years, they have been inmates, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Total Number.	Time, in Years, Inmates of Public Institutions.													
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.
Clinton	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Eaton	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	a 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	----
Genesee	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Kalamazoo	Males	a 1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Kent	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	----
Lenawee	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	----
Livingston	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
St. Joseph	Males	a 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
State	Males	4	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	----
	Females	9	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	2	--	3	--	--	--	1
	Totals	13	--	--	2	--	--	2	1	3	--	3	1	--	--	1

a Partially deaf.

TABLE X.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Value of the Estates and Incomes of such Deaf Persons in Michigan as have Estates and Incomes; the Number of those the Value of whose Estates and Incomes, if any, is Not Reported, and the Number who have No Estates or Incomes, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Total Number.	Value of Estates.					Not Reported.	No Estates.	Value of Incomes.					Not Reported.	No Incomes.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Barry	Males	a 1	--	--	1	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Berrien	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Calhoun	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Clinton	Males	4	1	--	1	--	--	2	----	--	1	--	--	--	a 3	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Eaton	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	a 1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Genesee	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	--	----	4	--	--	--	--	--	----	4
Hillsdale	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Ionia	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Jackson	Males	a 1	--	--	--	--	1	----	----	--	--	--	--	1	----	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Kalamazoo	Males	b 3	--	1	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	1	--	2	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Kent	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	6	--	--	1	1	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	5
Lenawee	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
Livingston	Males	a 2	--	--	--	1	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Females	a 1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Macomb	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	a 2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
Monroe	Males	a 1	--	--	--	1	--	----	----	--	1	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----

a Partially deaf, 1.
b Partially deaf, 2.

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	VALUE OF ESTATES.					Not Reported.	No Estates.	VALUE OF INCOMES.					Not Reported.	No Incomes.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Muskegon	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Oakland	Males	a 1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Oceana	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Ottawa	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Saginaw	Males	1	--	--	--	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Sanilac	Males	1	--	--	1	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Shiawassee	Males	b 3	--	1	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	3	----
	Females	a 2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	3	----
St. Clair	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
St. Joseph	Males	a 2	--	--	--	1	--	1	----	--	--	--	1	--	1	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Van Buren	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	a 1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
State	Males	29	1	2	3	4	1	11	7	--	2	--	2	1	18	6
	Females	22	--	--	1	1	--	4	16	--	--	--	--	--	5	17
	Totals	51	1	2	4	5	1	15	23	--	2	--	2	1	23	23

a Partially deaf, 1.
b Partially deaf, 2.

TABLE XI.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan; the Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health and Habits of Each; the Number who have Relatives liable for their Support, the Number who have not, and the Number whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported; the Number who have been Inmates of Public Institutions for their Care and Education within the State; the Number who have been Inmates of such Institutions without the State; the Number who have Never been Inmates of such Institutions, and the Number of whom it is Not Reported whether they have been Inmates of such Institutions or not; their Places of Abode and how Supported, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.				HEALTH.				HABITS.										PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.					
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Bright.	Idiotic.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.	No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Within the State.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Without the State.	No. who have Never been Inmates of a Public Institution.	Not Reported.*	Private Family.	County House.	D and D. Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Co.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Antrim	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	-----	-----	-----	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Barry	Males	5	5	---	---	---	---	4	---	1	---	5	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	3	2	-----	3	-----	2	---	5	---	---	2	---	1	---	2
	Females	8	8	---	---	---	---	5	1	2	---	7	1	---	---	7	---	---	1	5	3	-----	2	1	5	---	6	---	---	2	3	---	---	3	2
Bay	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	-----	1	-----	1	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
	Females	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	1	-----	1	-----	1	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
Benzie	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	-----	-----	-----	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Berrien	Males	5	3	1	---	1	---	5	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	2	---	3	-----	-----	---	5	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	5
	Females	3	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	-----	-----	-----	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3
Branch	Males	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	2	---	-----	-----	-----	2	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---
	Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	-----	-----	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---

* Includes those of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution.

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.				HEALTH.				HABITS.				No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any are Not Reported.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Within the State.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Without the State.	No. who have Never been inmates of a Public Institution.	Not Reported.*	PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Bright.	Idiotic.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.								Private Family.	County House.	D. and D. Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Co.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Calhoun	Males	a 3	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	-----	1	-----	-----	--	3	--	---	--	3	--	--	--	--
	Females	a 4	2	1	1	--	--	4	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	4	--	--	--	3	---	1	1	1	1	1	3	--	---	1	3	--	--	--	1
Cass	Males	5	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	1	--	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	4	1	-----	2	-----	3	--	5	--	---	--	3	1	1	--	--
	Females	5	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	4	---	1	2	-----	3	--	5	--	---	--	4	--	--	--	1
Clinton	Males	2	1	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	---	1	-----	1	---	1	--	--	--	2	1	--	1	--	--
	Females	4	3	1	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	3	---	1	1	1	---	2	--	--	--	4	3	--	1	--	--
Eaton	Males	1	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	-----	1	-----	---	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	-----	1	-----	---	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Genesee	Males	79	78	1	--	--	--	78	1	--	--	77	1	1	--	79	--	--	--	74	---	b 5	76	1	2	--	5	--	71	3	48	--	3	26	c 3
	Females	67	66	--	--	--	1	67	--	--	--	67	--	--	--	67	--	--	--	63	---	c 4	65	-----	2	--	3	--	64	--	59	--	--	8	--
Gratiot	Males	3	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	1	---	2	2	-----	---	1	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	2
	Females	3	2	1	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	2	---	1	1	1	---	1	1	--	---	2	3	--	--	--	--
Hillsdale	Males	2	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	-----	1	-----	1	--	2	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	6	6	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	6	---	-----	2	-----	4	--	6	--	---	--	6	--	--	--	--
Houghton	Males	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	-----	-----	-----	---	1	1	--	---	--	1	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	---	1	-----	d 1	---	--	---	--	---	1	---	--	--	1	--
Huron	Males	4	4	--	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	4	---	-----	-----	-----	4	--	4	--	---	--	4	--	--	--	--
	Females	2	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	---	1	-----	-----	2	--	2	--	---	--	1	--	1	--	--

| | | |

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.				HEALTH.				HABITS.				No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Within the State.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Without the State.	No. who have Never been inmates of a Public Institution.	Not Reported.*	PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Bright.	Idiotic.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.								Private Family.	County House.	D. and D. Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Co.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Midland	Males	2	1	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
Monroe	Males	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	1	--	--	--	--
	Females	a7	7	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	6	--	--	1	6	--	--	1	7	---	---	1	---	---	3	3	---	---	7	--	--	--	--
Newaygo	Males	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	--	1	--	--
	Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--
Oakland	Males	1	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	b1	---	---	---	1
	Females	5	4	1	--	--	--	3	--	--	2	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	2	2	1	2	---	---	1	2	---	---	2	---	---	2	1
Oceana	Males	1	---	1	--	--	--	---	--	--	1	---	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	3	1	2	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	---	---	---	1	1	1	2	---	---	1	2	---	---	1
Ottawa	Males	7	7	--	--	--	--	6	1	--	--	7	--	--	--	5	1	--	1	5	2	---	1	1	5	---	---	---	---	7	6	--	1	--	--
	Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saginaw	Males	3	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	2	---	1	2	---	1	---	---	2	1	3	--	--	--	--
	Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
Sanilac	Males	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
	Females	3	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	2	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	1	--
Shiawassee	Males	1	---	1	--	--	--	---	--	1	--	---	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	1	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	1	--	--	--	--

St. Clair	Males	c 5	5	--	--	--	--	3	1	--	1	4	1	--	--	3	--	--	2	5	--	-----	-----	d 1	2	2	2	--	--	3	2	--	--	--	3
	Females	2	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	-----	1	-----	--	1	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	1
St. Joseph	Males	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	-----	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	4	3	--	1	--	--	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	3	--	1	2	-----	--	2	3	1	--	--	3	--	--	1	--
Tuscola	Males	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	-----	-----	-----	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	2	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Van Buren	Males	2	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	-----	-----	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
	Females	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	-----	1	-----	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Washtenaw	Males	5	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	5	--	-----	2	1	2	--	5	--	--	--	4	--	1	--	--
	Females	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	-----	-----	-----	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Wayne	Males	2	---	1	--	--	1	---	1	--	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	---	2	-----	-----	-----	---	2	---	1	---	1	---	--	--	1	1
	Females	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	-----	-----	-----	---	--	---	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--
State	Males	187	168	17	--	1	1	169	7	5	6	176	8	2	1	177	1	--	9	143	21	23	105	14	45	23	69	1	73	44	108	1	25	27	26
	Females	170	150	15	2	--	3	161	4	2	3	161	7	--	2	167	--	--	3	136	15	19	95	13	42	20	66	5	66	33	131	--	7	17	15
	Totals	357	318	32	2	1	4	330	11	7	9	337	15	2	3	344	1	--	12	279	36	42	200	27	87	43	135	6	139	77	239	1	32	44	41

* Includes those of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution.
a Includes 1 deaf, dumb, and blind.
b "None."
c Includes 1 partially deaf and dumb.
d Name and location of the institution not reported.

TABLE XII.

Showing, so far as reported, by Sex, the Ages of the Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals by Sex, for the year 1874.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX STATED.	No. of Each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.																
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.*
2 to 3.....	Males...	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 to 4.....	Males...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4 to 5.....	Males...	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 10....	Males...	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Females	9	..	..	1	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
10 to 15...	Males...	62	..	..	..	1	..	1	19	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	Females	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
15 to 20...	Males...	33	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	9	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
	Females	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
20 to 30...	Males...	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	33	..	..	..	..	..	1	26
	Females	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
30 to 40...	Males...	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	2	10
	Females	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	12
40 to 50...	Males...	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
	Females	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	4
50 to 60...	Males...	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5
	Females	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	7
60 to 70...	Males...	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	2
	Females	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	3
70 and over	Males...	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Unknown.	Males...	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
All ages.	Males...	a187	..	..	2	2	2	3	28	50	26	35	17	7	7	5	..	3	100
	Females	b170	..	..	2	3	3	..	27	43	21	26	19	5	8	6	3	4	78
	Totals..	357	..	..	4	5	5	3	55	93	47	61	36	12	15	11	3	7	178

* Includes those reported "life" and those whose age and the time of their affliction correspond.
a Includes 8 partially deaf.
b Includes 1 partially deaf.

TABLE XIII.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan who have been under Medical Treatment for such affliction, and the Time in Years such Treatment has continued; the Number who have Never been under Medical Treatment, and the Number of whom it is Not Reported whether they have been under Treatment or not, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Time of Treatment in Years.														Total No. Treated.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Antrim	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Barry	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	6	---
Bay	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Benzie	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Berrien	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	3
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2
Branch	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Calhoun	Males	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	a 1	1
	Females	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	b 2
Cass	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---
Clinton	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---
Eaton	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---
Genesee	Males	9	2	7	---	1	---	1	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	23	48	c 8
	Females	11	5	3	---	2	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	43	---
Gratiot	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1
Hillsdale	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	5	---
Houghton	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1

*Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.
a Partially deaf, 1.
b "Unknown." One partially deaf.
c Includes 7 "unknown."

TABLE XIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Time of Treatment in Years.														Total No. Treated.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Huron	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Ionia	Males	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	1
Iosco	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jackson	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	3
Kalamazoo	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Kent	Males	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	a 4	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	4	2	1
Keweenaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Lapeer	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Leelanaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Lenawee	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	3	1
Livingston	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Macomb	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	a 2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---
Mason	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mecosta	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Midland	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Monroe	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	4
Newaygo	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.
a Partially deaf, 1.

TABLE XIII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	TIME OF TREATMENT IN YEARS.														Total No. Treated.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Oakland	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---
Oceana	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---
Ottawa	Males	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	3	3	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saginaw	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sanilac	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---
Shiawassee	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
St. Clair	Males	---	---	---	---	a 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	b 1	1	2	---	---
St. Joseph	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---
Tuscola	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Van Buren	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
Washtenaw	Males	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Wayne	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State	Males	10	3	10	1	7	---	1	1	2	2	1	---	2	1	41	103	43
	Females	3	6	4	---	5	6	2	2	---	1	---	---	2	3	45	106	19
	Totals	13	9	14	1	12	6	3	3	2	3	1	---	4	4	86	209	62

* Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.
a Partially deaf, 1.
b "Twenty-two years."

TABLE XIV.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan who have been Inmates of Public Institutions for their Care and Education, and the Time, in Years, they have been inmates, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Total Number.	Time, in Years, Inmates of Public Institutions.													
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.
Barry	Males	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--
Bay	Males	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Branch	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Calhoun	Males	*a* 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
	Females	*a* 2	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cass	Males	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clinton	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
	Females	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Eaton	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Genesee	Males	79	*b*1	*b*13	5	2	12	10	8	10	7	5	4	--	1	1
	Females	66	--	17	--	*b*4	15	8	8	5	3	3	1	2	--	--
Gratiot	Males	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hillsdale	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--
Houghton	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Ionia	Males	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Jackson	Males	7	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	3	1	--	--	1
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Kalamazoo	Males	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kent	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Keweenaw	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

a One partially deaf.
b Includes one reported "dumb."

TABLE XIV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	TIME, IN YEARS, INMATES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.													
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.
Lapeer	Males	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lenawee	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	3	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Macomb	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	2	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Midland	Males	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Monroe	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Newaygo	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oakland	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oceana	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ottawa	Males	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saginaw	Males	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shiawassee	Males	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
St. Clair	Males	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
St. Joseph	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
Tuscola	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Van Buren	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washtenaw	Males	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State	Males	121	3	15	6	2	17	10	15	15	12	11	8	---	2	5
	Females	109	1	20	2	4	21	15	13	9	3	11	4	3	1	2
	Totals	230	4	35	8	6	38	25	28	24	15	22	12	3	3	7

TABLE XV.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Value of the Estates and Incomes of such Deaf and Dumb Persons in Michigan as have Estates and Incomes; the Number of those the Value of whose Estates and Incomes, if any, is Not Reported, and the Number who have No Estates or Incomes, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	VALUE OF ESTATES.					Not Reported.	No Estates.	VALUE OF INCOMES.					Not Reported.	No Incomes.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Antrim	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	1	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Barry	Males	5	1	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	-	--	--	--	3	2
	Females	8	--	--	--	--	--	2	6	1	--	--	--	--	2	5
Bay	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	---	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
Benzie	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Berrien	Males	5	--	--	--	--	--	5	----	--	--	--	--	--	5	----
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	----	--	--	--	--	--	3	----
Branch	Males	2	--	--	--	1	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Calhoun	Males	a 3	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
	Females	a 4	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	3	1
Cass	Males	5	--	--	1	--	--	----	4	1	--	--	--	--	----	4
	Females	5	--	--	1	1	--	----	3	1	1	--	--	--	----	3
Clinton	Males	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	----	--	--	--	--	--	4	----
Eaton	Males	1	--	1	--	--	--	----	----	1	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	-	--	----	1
Genesee	Males	79	1	--	--	--	--	----	78	--	2	--	--	--	----	77
	Females	67	--	--	--	--	--	----	67	--	--	--	--	--	----	67
Gratiot	Males	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	---	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3
Hillsdale	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	2	--	----	----
	Females	6	--	--	--	--	--	2	4	--	--	--	--	--	6	----
Houghton	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----

a Partially deaf and dumb, 1.

TABLE XV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	VALUE OF ESTATES.					Not Reported.	No Estate.	VALUE OF INCOMES.					Not Reported.	No Income.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Huron	Males	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	----	--	--	--	--	--	4	----
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
Ionia	Males	5	--	--	1	--	--	1	3	--	1	--	--	--	4	----
	Females	5	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	5	----
Iosco	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	1	----	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Jackson	Males	9	--	1	1	1	--	6	----	--	1	--	4	--	4	----
	Females	4	--	--	2	--	--	2	----	--	2	1	--	--	1	----
Kalamazoo	Males	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Kent	Males	a 8	--	--	1	1	--	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	2	6
	Females	7	--	--	--	--	--	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	2	5
Keweenaw	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Lapeer	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Leelanaw	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	-	--	--	----	1
Lenawee	Males	5	--	1	--	--	--	----	4	--	--	1	--	--	----	4
	Females	6	--	--	--	--	--	----	6	--	--	--	--	--	----	6
Livingston	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	1	--	--	--	-	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Macomb	Males	5	--	1	--	--	--	----	4	--	1	--	--	--	----	4
	Females	3	1	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	3
Mason	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	----	--	-	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Mecosta	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Midland	Males	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Monroe	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	7	1	-	1	--	--	4	1	2	--	--	--	--	4	1
Newaygo	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----

a Partially deaf and dumb, 1.

TABLE XV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	VALUE OF ESTATES.							VALUE OF INCOMES.						
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.	Not Reported.	No Estates.	Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$300 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over	Not Reported.	No Income.
Oakland	Males	1	--	--	--	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	1	--	----	----
	Females	5	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	2	3
Oceana	Males	1	--	--	1	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3
Ottawa	Males	7	--	--	1	--	--	----	6	--	--	2	--	--	----	5
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Saginaw	Males	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Sanilac	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	----	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	----
Shiawassee	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	1	--	1	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
St. Clair	Males	a 5	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	4	1
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
St. Joseph	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	1	--	----	----
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	----	--	--	--	--	--	4	----
Tuscola	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
Van Buren	Males	2	--	--	1	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	1	--	----	1
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Washtenaw	Males	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	3	2
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Wayne	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
State	Males	187	4	4	7	5	..	40	127	2	5	3	9	1	45	123
	Females	170	3	1	4	1	--	41	120	4	3	1	--	--	52	110
	Totals	357	7	5	11	6	..	81	247	6	8	4	9	1	97	233

a Partially deaf and dumb, 1.

TABLE XVI.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Dumb Persons in Michigan, the Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health and Habits of Each; the Number who have Relatives liable for their Support, the Number who have Not, and the Number whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported; the Number who have been Inmates of Public Institutions for their Care and Education within the State; the Number who have been Inmates of such Institutions without the State; the Number who have Never been Inmates of such Institutions, and the Number of whom it is Not Reported whether they have been Inmates of such Institutions or not; their Places of Abode and how Supported, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX. STATED.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.				HEALTH.				HABITS.				No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported.	No. who have been Inmates of Public Institutions Within the State.	No. who have been Inmates of Public Institutions Without the State.	No. who have Never been Inmates of a Public Institution.	Not Reported.*	PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.			
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Bright.	Idiotic.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.								Private Family.	County House.	Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and County.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Barry	Males	a 1	1	---	--	--	--	---	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	--	--	--	1	---	--	--	--
	Females	---	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--
Berrien	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	-	1	1	---	-----	-----	-----	---	--	--	1	--	---	--	--	1
	Females	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--
Genesee	Males	b 2	2	---	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	---	-----	2	-----	---	---	--	2	--	---	--	2	--
	Females	a 1	1	---	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	-----	1	-----	---	---	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
Kalamazoo	Males	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--
	Females	a 1	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	---	1	-----	-----	---	1	1	--	--	--	---	--	--	1
Macomb	Males	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--
	Females	a 1	1	---	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	1	-----	-----	-----	1	---	1	--	--	--	1	---	--	--
Ottawa	Males	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--
	Females	a 1	1	---	--	--	--	---	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	1	---	-----	-----	1	---	--	--	1	1	---	--	--	--

* Includes those of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution.
a Includes 1 partially dumb.
b Partially dumb.

TABLE XVI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX. STATED.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.				HEALTH.				HABITS.								PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.			
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Bright.	Idiotic.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.	No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Within the State.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Without the State.	No. who have Never been inmates of a Public Institution.	Not Reported *	Private Family.	County House.	Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and County.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Sanilac	Males...	a 2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	...	.....	.....	.....	2	...	2	..	..	..	1	...	1	..	..
	Females	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
Washtenaw.	Males...	1	1	...	..	..	..	...	1	..	..	1	...	..	..	...	..	..	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	..	..	..	1	...	...	..	..
	Females	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
State	Males...	7	6	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	6	1	..	..	5	..	..	2	6	1	.....	2	.....	4	1	4	..	2	1	3	...	1	2	1
	Females	4	3	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	...	1	1	.....	2	1	2	..	1	1	3	...	...	..	1
	Totals..	11	9	2	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	10	1	..	..	9	..	..	2	9	1	1	3	.....	6	2	6	..	3	2	6	...	1	2	2

* Includes those of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution.
a Includes 1 partially dumb.

TABLE XVII.

Showing, so far as reported, by Sex, the Ages of the Dumb Persons in Michigan, Classified in Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals by Sex, for the year 1874.

AGES IN PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX STATED.	No. of Each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.																
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.*
5 to 10	Males	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10 to 15	Males	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
15 to 20	Males	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
20 to 30	Males	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
30 to 40	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
40 to 50	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
50 to 60	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
60 to 70	Males	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All ages	Males	a 7	---	---	---	1	2	---	2	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
	Females	b 4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3
	Totals	11	---	---	---	1	2	---	2	2	2	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	5

*Includes those reported "life" and those whose age and the time of their affliction correspond.
a Includes 4 partially dumb.
b Partially dumb.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Dumb Persons in Michigan, who have been under Medical Treatment for such Affliction, and the Time, in Years, such Treatment has Continued; the Number who have Never been under Medical Treatment, and the Number of whom it is Not Reported whether they have been under Treatment or not, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	TIME OF TREATMENT IN YEARS.														Total No. Treated.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Barry	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Berrien	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Genesee	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---	---
Kalamazoo	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1
Macomb	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---
Ottawa	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---
Sanilac	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washtenaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	1
	Totals	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	8	1

* Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.
a Partially dumb, 1.

TABLE XIX.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Value of the Estates and Incomes of such Dumb Persons in Michigan as have Estates and Incomes; the Number of those the Value of whose Estates and Incomes, if any, is Not Reported, and the Number who have No Estates or Incomes, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Total Number.	Value of Estates.					Not Reported.	No Estates.	Value of Incomes.					Not Reported.	No Incomes.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Barry	Males	a 1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Berrien	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Genesee	Males	b 2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	a 1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Kalamazoo	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	a 1	--	--	--	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Macomb	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	a 1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Ottawa	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	a 1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Sanilac	Males	a 2	1	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Washtenaw	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
State	Males	7	1	--	--	--	--	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	4	3
	Females	4	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	4
	Totals	11	1	--	--	1	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	7

a Partially dumb, 1.
b Partially dumb, 2.

TABLE XX.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Blind Persons in Michigan; the Conjugal and Mental Condition, Health and Habits of Each; the Number who have Relatives liable for their Support, the Number who have Not, and the Number whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported; the Number who have been Inmates of Public Institutions for their Care and Education within the State; the Number who have been Inmates of such Institutions without the State; the Number who have Never been Inmates of such Institutions, and the Number of whom it is Not Reported whether they have been Inmates of such Institutions or not; their Places of Abode and how Supported, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Total Number.	Conjugal Condition.					Mental Condition.				Health.				Habits.				No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported.	No. who have been Inmates of Public Institutions Within the State.	No. who have been Inmates of Public Institutions Without the State.	No. who have Never been Inmates of a Public Institution.	Not Reported.*	Places of Abode.				How Supported.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Bright.	Idiotic.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.								Private Family.	County House.	Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Co.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Antrim	Males	1	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	---	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	---	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	--	--	--	---	--	1	--	--
	Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	---	-----	-----	-----	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Barry	Males	12	4	5	3	--	--	11	1	--	--	8	4	--	--	11	--	1	--	8	3	1	-----	-----	10	2	10	--	--	2	5	1	3	1	2
	Females	a3	2	---	1	--	--	2	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	2	--	--	1	3	---	-----	1	-----	1	1	3	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--
Bay	Males	2	---	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	2	---	-----	1	-----	1	---	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--
Berrien	Males	b7	4	1	1	1	--	6	1	--	--	7	--	--	--	6	1	--	--	5	---	2	-----	-----	---	7	---	--	--	7	---	--	--	--	7
	Females	c3	1	2	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	---	-----	-----	-----	---	3	---	--	--	3	---	--	--	--	3
Branch	Males	d5	3	2	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	4	--	1	--	5	--	--	--	2	3	-----	-----	-----	5	---	5	--	--	--	3	--	2	--	--
	Females	a3	2	---	1	--	--	2	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	1	2	-----	-----	-----	3	---	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Calhoun	Males	a12	3	7	1	--	1	12	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	10	2	--	--	7	---	5	-----	-----	7	5	8	--	--	4	1	--	2	2	7
	Females	e8	3	2	3	--	--	5	1	2	--	3	4	1	--	8	--	--	--	6	1	1	1	-----	4	3	8	--	--	--	5	1	--	1	1
Cass	Males	3	---	2	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	1	---	2	-----	1	2	---	3	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--
	Females	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

| | | |

TABLE XX.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.				HEALTH.				HABITS.									PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Bright.	Idiotic.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.	No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported.	No who have been inmates of Public Institutions Within the State.	No. who have been inmates of Public Institutions Without the State.	No. who have Never been inmates of a Public Institution.	Not Reported.*	Private Family.	County House.	Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Co.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
Jackson	Males	a10	4	5	..	1	..	7	2	..	1	9	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	8	..	2	3	..	..	7	7	2	..	1	6	..	2	52	..
	Females	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kalamazoo	Males	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Females	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kent	Males	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Females	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
Keweenaw	Males	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lake	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lapeer	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Leelanaw	Males	c2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lenawee	Males	4	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..
	Females	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston	Males	5	1	3	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
	Females	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

| | | |

TABLE XX.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.					MENTAL CONDITION.				HEALTH.				HABITS.				No. who have Relatives liable for their Support.	No. who have No Relatives liable for their Support.	No. whose Relatives liable for their Support, if any, are Not Reported.	No. who have been Inmates of Public Institutions Within the State.	No. who have been Inmates of Public Institutions Without the State.	No. who have Never been Inmates of a Public Institution.	Not Reported.*	PLACES OF ABODE.				HOW SUPPORTED.				
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Reported.	Bright.	Idiotic.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Poor.	Average.	Not Reported.	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Not Reported.								Private Family.	County House.	Asylum.	Not Reported.	By Individuals.	By Individuals and Co.	By Themselves.	By County.	Not Reported.
St. Clair	Males	5	3	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Females	b4	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
St. Joseph	Males	b8	3	2	3	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	7	4	2	..	2	3	..	c2	2	1
	Females	7	4	2	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	5	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	2	5	..	..	1	1
Tuscola	Males	d4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Females	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Van Buren	Males	b5	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
	Females	b4	3	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..
Washtenaw	Males	3	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
	Females	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
State	Males	195	75	83	30	2	5	169	17	4	5	169	20	4	2	182	5	3	5	114	34	47	30	4	93	68	108	8	20	59	94	5	29	23	44
	Females	108	47	34	25	..	2	96	6	4	2	83	21	2	2	101	2	..	5	87	9	12	25	2	47	34	59	2	19	28	80	3	2	9	14
	Totals	303	122	117	55	2	7	265	23	8	7	252	41	6	4	283	7	3	10	201	43	59	55	6	140	102	167	10	39	87	174	8	31	32	58

*Includes those of whom it is not reported whether or not they have been inmates of any institution.
a "U. S. America."
b Includes 1 partially blind.
c Includes 1 supported by "pension."
d Includes 1 "blind and deaf."

TABLE XXI.

Showing, so far as reported, by Sex, the Ages of the Blind Persons in Michigan, Classified in Years and Periods of Years, and the Time in Years and Periods of Years those represented in Each Period of Age have been so Afflicted, with Totals by Sex, for the year 1874.

AGES IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.	SEX STATED.	No. of Each Sex.	TIME AFFLICTED IN YEARS AND PERIODS OF YEARS.																
			—¼.	¼ to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Unknown.	Life.*
2 to 3	Males	2			1	1													
	Females	1			1														
3 to 4	Males	1					1												
	Females	1					1												1
4 to 5	Males	1		1															
	Females																		
5 to 10	Males	7				1			6										2
	Females	1							1										
10 to 15	Males	7							4	3									1
	Females	11							5	6									
15 to 20	Males	13			1		1		2	5	4								
	Females	10			1				3	3	3								1
20 to 30	Males	22			1		2		8	2	2	7							2
	Females	16				1			3	3	2	7							2
30 to 40	Males	20		1	2		1		4	4	1	2	4					1	2
	Females	7				2		1	2			2							
40 to 50	Males	24				3	4		1	2	4	6	1	2				1	
	Females	11						1	4			2	1	2				1	1
50 to 60	Males	28			2	1	4	1	6	5	4	2	1		2				1
	Females	14			2	1		1		2	4	1			3				1
60 to 70	Males	27		2	2	1		1	7	7	1	2	2	1				1	
	Females	11				1	1	1	1	4		2	1						
70 and over	Males	42			2	7	3	4	8	5	4	4	3	1				1	
	Females	25		1	2	1	2		6	5	1	5	2						
Unknown	Males	1																1	
	Females																		
All ages	Males	a195		4	11	14	16	6	46	33	20	28	11	4	2			5	8
	Females	b108		1	6	6	4	4	25	23	10	19	4	2	3			1	6
	Totals	303		5	17	20	20	10	71	56	30	42	15	6	5			6	14

* Includes those reported "life" and those whose age and the time of their affliction correspond.
a Includes 23 partially blind.
b Includes 3 partially blind.

TABLE XXII.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Blind Persons in Michigan who have been under Medical Treatment for Blindness, and the Time in Years such Treatment has Continued; the Number who have Never been under Medical Treatment, and the Number of whom it is Not Reported whether they have been under Treatment or not, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	TIME OF TREATMENT IN YEARS.														Total No. Treated.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Antrim	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Barry	Males	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	a 1	1	6	5	1
	Females	b 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	c 1	---	2	1	---
Bay	Males	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Berrien	Males	---	b 2	---	---	---	b 1	b 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	1	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Branch	Males	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	d 3	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	b 3	---
Calhoun	Males	4	2	2	---	---	b 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	10	1	1
	Females	1	---	2	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	6	1	1
Cass	Males	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Charlevoix	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	b 3	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chippewa	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Clinton	Males	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	e 1	---	2	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	b 1	---	---
Eaton	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Genesee	Males	2	1	4	---	b 1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	b 14	---
	Females	1	2	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	f 1	---	7	13	1
Gratiot	Males	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	1
Hillsdale	Males	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---

* Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.
a "Fifteen years."
b Includes 1 partially blind.
c "Twelve years."
d Includes 2 partially blind.
e "Thirteen years."
f "Twenty-five years."

TABLE XXII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	TIME OF TREATMENT IN YEARS.														Total No. Treated.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Houghton	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	5
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Huron	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Ionia	Males	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
	Females	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Iosco	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Isabella	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
	Females	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Jackson	Males	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	4	---	a 6
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Kalamazoo	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Kent	Males	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Keweenaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lake	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Lapeer	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Leelanaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	b 2	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Lenawee	Males	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Livingston	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---
Macomb	Males	2	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	4	---
	Females	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	4	c 1
Mason	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mecosta	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	b 1	---	---

* Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.
a Includes 2 partially blind.
b Includes 1 partially blind.
c "Unknown."

TABLE XXII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	TIME OF TREATMENT IN YEARS.														Total No. Treated.	No. Never Treated.	Not Reported.
		—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Indefinite.*			
Monroe	Males	1	---	1	---	---	1	a 1	a 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	3	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	1	1	b 2
Muskegon	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Newaygo	Males	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Oakland	Males	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	a 4	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Oceana	Males	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ottawa	Males	---	---	1	---	a 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---
Saginaw	Males	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	a 1	---
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Sanilac	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 4	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shiawassee	Males	a 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	a 3	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
St. Clair	Males	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	1
	Females	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	a 2
St. Joseph	Males	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	a 1	5	3	---
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	3	5	3	---
Tuscola	Males	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Van Buren	Males	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 4	1
	Females	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	a 1	1	3	---
Washtenaw	Males	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
	Females	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	1
State	Males	13	11	23	---	9	8	4	8	---	1	1	---	4	5	87	76	33
	Females	9	4	6	---	8	6	2	3	1	---	---	1	5	5	50	41	17
	Totals	22	15	29	---	17	14	6	11	1	1	1	1	9	10	137	117	49

* Includes those reported "several terms," "some time," etc.
a Includes 1 partially blind.
b Includes 1 partially blind. Time of treatment "unknown."

TABLE XXIII.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Number of Blind Persons in Michigan who have been Inmates of Public Institutions for their Care and Education, and the Time, in Years, they have been inmates, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	Sex Stated.	Total Number.	Time, in Years, Inmates of Public Institutions.												
			—½.	½ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.
Barry	Males	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	1	--	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Bay	Males	1	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Calhoun	Males	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	1	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---
Cass	Males	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Clinton	Males	1	--	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Genesee	Males	20	--	6	--	4	2	2	3	1	1	--	--	1	--	---
	Females	18	--	5	--	5	1	4	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	---
Gratiot	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Hillsdale	Males	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	1	--	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Isabella	Males	1	--	---	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Jackson	Males	3	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Kent	Males	1	--	---	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	1	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Macomb	Males	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Ottawa	Males	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	1	--	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Shiawassee	Males	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
St. Joseph	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	...	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Tuscola	Males	1	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
	Females	1	--	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

TABLE XXIII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	TIME, IN YEARS, INMATES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.													
			—¾.	¾ to 1.	1 to 1½.	1½ to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 and over.	Unknown.
Van Buren	Males	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	a 1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washtenaw	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
State	Males	34	3	10	3	4	3	3	3	2	1	--	--	1	--	1
	Females	27	2	5	--	5	1	4	4	2	1	2	--	--	1	--
	Totals	61	5	15	3	9	4	7	7	4	2	2	--	1	1	1

a Partially blind.

TABLE XXIV.

Showing, by Counties and by Sex, so far as reported, the Value of the Estates and Incomes of such Blind Persons in Michigan as have Estates and Incomes; the Number of those the Value of whose Estates and Incomes, if any, is Not Reported, and the Number who have No Estates or Incomes, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	VALUE OF ESTATES.					Not Reported.	No Estates.	VALUE OF INCOMES.					Not Reported.	No Income.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Antrim	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	1	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	1	--	--	----	----	--	1	--	--	--	----	----
Barry	Males	13	1	2	--	--	--	4	5	1	2	--	--	--	4	5
	Females	a 3	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
Bay	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Berrien	Males	b 7	1	1	--	1	--	4	----	1	--	--	--	--	6	----
	Females	3	1	--	--	--	--	2	----	1	--	--	--	--	2	----
Branch	Males	c 5	--	--	2	--	--	----	3	--	1	--	--	--	----	4
	Females	a 3	1	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	3
Calhoun	Males	a 12	--	--	--	2	d 3	5	2	--	--	3	2	1	3	3
	Females	8	1	--	1	1	--	----	5	1	--	--	--	--	2	5
Cass	Males	3	--	--	1	1	e 1	----	----	1	--	1	1	--	----	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Charlevoix	Males	a 3	2	--	--	--	--	----	1	1	--	--	--	--	2	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Chippewa	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Clinton	Males	3	--	--	1	--	--	2	----	--	1	--	--	--	2	----
	Females	a 1	--	--	1	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Eaton	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	1	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Genesee	Males	c 24	--	--	1	1	--	----	22	--	1	1	--	--	----	22
	Females	21	--	1	--	--	--	----	20	1	--	--	--	--	----	20
Gratiot	Males	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	1	4
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	---	--	--	--	--	--	2	----

a Includes 1 partially blind.
b Includes 3 partially blind.
c Includes 2 partially blind.
d One worth $10,000, one $12,000, and one $30,000.
e Worth $10,000.

TABLE XXIV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	VALUE OF ESTATES.					Not Reported.	No Estates.	VALUE OF INCOMES.					Not Reported.	No Incomes.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Hillsdale	Males	5	--	--	--	--	1	----	4	--	--	--	1	--	4	----
	Females	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	2	----
Houghton	Males	7	1	--	--	--	--	6	----	--	--	1	--	--	6	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Huron	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Ionia	Males	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	1	--	--	1	----
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
Ioseo	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Isabella	Males	4	1	--	--	--	--	3	----	--	--	--	--	--	4	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Jackson	Males	a 10	--	--	2	--	1	7	----	1	1	2	--	--	6	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Kalamazoo	Males	1	--	--	--	1	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	b 1	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	1	--	----	----	--	--	1	--	--	----	----
Kent	Males	2	1	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	1	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	2	--	2	--	--	--	----	----	--	1	--	--	--	----	1
Keweenaw	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Lake	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Lapeer	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	2	1	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
Leelanaw	Males	c 2	--	2	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Lenawee	Males	4	--	--	1	1	--	----	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	2
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Livingston	Males	5	--	--	--	2	--	1	2	--	--	1	--	--	b 2	2
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Macomb	Males	9	--	2	2	--	1	----	4	1	--	1	--	--	----	7
	Females	11	--	--	2	1	--	----	8	1	1	--	--	--	1	8
Mason	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----

a Includes 2 partially blind.
b "Unknown."
c Includes 1 partially blind.

TABLE XXIV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND STATE.	SEX STATED.	Total Number.	VALUE OF ESTATES.					Not Reported.	No Estates.	VALUE OF INCOMES.					Not Reported.	No Incomes.
			Under $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $5,000.	$5,000 and over.			Under $100.	$100 to $200.	$200 to $500.	$500 to $1,000.	$1,000 and over.		
Mecosta	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	*a* 1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Monroe	Males	*b* 10	--	--	1	--	2	5	2	1	--	--	2	--	6	1
	Females	*b* 4	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	2	1
Muskegon	Males	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Newaygo	Males	3	1	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Oakland	Males	*b* 5	--	--	--	1	2	----	2	--	--	1	1	--	1	2
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
Oceana	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Ottawa	Males	*a* 6	--	2	--	--	--	----	4	--	1	1	1	--	----	3
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
Saginaw	Males	*a* 3	--	--	1	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	2
Sanilac	Males	*a* 4	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	2	----
	Females	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Shiawassee	Males	*b* 5	1	--	--	1	--	3	----	--	--	1	--	--	4	----
	Females	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	----	--	--	--	--	--	*c* 2	----
St. Clair	Males	5	--	1	--	--	--	4	----	--	1	--	--	--	4	----
	Females	*a* 4	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	2
St. Joseph	Males	*a* 8	--	--	--	2	--	6	----	--	--	2	1	--	5	----
	Females	7	--	--	--	1	--	6	----	--	--	1	--	--	6	----
Tuscola	Males	4	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	3	1
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	2	----
Van Buren	Males	*a* 5	1	--	--	--	--	----	4	1	--	--	--	--	----	4
	Females	*a* 4	--	--	--	--	--	----	4	--	--	--	--	--	----	4
Washtenaw	Males	3	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	1
	Females	4	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	3	1
State	Males	195	12	10	13	14	11	61	74	10	8	19	10	1	76	71
	Females	108	4	4	6	5	--	28	61	6	4	2	--	--	37	69
	Totals	303	16	14	19	19	11	89	135	16	12	21	10	1	113	140

a Includes 1 partially blind.
b Includes 2 partially blind.
c "Unknown."

TABLE XXV.

Showing, so far as reported, by Sex, the Occupations of the Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Persons in Michigan, with Totals for the State, for the year 1874.

OCCUPATIONS.	Insane.		Deaf.		Deaf and Dumb.		Dumb.		Blind.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Accountants	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Agent	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Agents' Wives	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Artist	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Baker	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Baker's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Banker's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Barber	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Barbers' Wives	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Basket-maker	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Bead-worker	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Blacksmiths	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Blacksmiths' Wives	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Boarding-house Keepers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Boiler-maker	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Book Agent	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Book-keepers' Wives	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brick-layer's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Butchers	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cabinet-makers	1	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	1	---
Cabinet maker's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canvasser	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Carpenters	6	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---
Carpenter's Son	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Carpenters' Wives	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Carriage-makers	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Chair-bottomer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Chair-maker	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chemist's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cigar-maker's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Civil Engineer	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Civil Engineer's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clergyman's Daughter	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clergymen's Sons	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clergyman's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clerks	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clerk's Daughter	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clerk's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clothing Dealer	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coopers	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Cooper's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Contractor's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Detective	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Domestics	---	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dress-makers	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Engineers	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Engineers' Daughters	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Engineers' Wives	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Farmers	118	8	10	2	31	1	2	---	65	2

TABLE XXV.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	INSANE.		DEAF.		DEAF AND DUMB.		DUMB.		BLIND.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Farmers' Daughters	---	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Farm Laborers	18	---	2	---	5	4	---	---	6	---
Farm Laborers' Wives	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Farmers' Sons	9	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
Farmers' Wives	---	55	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
Filer	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Fisherman	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gardener	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grocer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Grocer's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hackman's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Harness makers	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---
Hotel Clerk	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hotel-keeper's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hotel Porters	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Housekeepers	---	53	---	6	---	18	---	---	---	30
Housewives	---	14	---	---	---	14	---	1	---	6
Joiner	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Knitter	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Laborers	43	1	2	---	16	4	---	---	12	1
Laborers' Wives	---	17	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Lawyers	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lawyers' Daughters	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lawyer's Son	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lawyer's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lumberman	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lumbermens' Wives	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Machinist's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mail Agent	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mariner	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Mason	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Match Binder	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Merchant's Clerk	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Merchants' Wives	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Milliners	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
Millwright	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miners	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---
Miners' Wives	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ministers	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Moulder	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Musicians	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Music Teachers	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Needle Work	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
No Occupation	68	93	5	10	26	32	1	2	30	24
Notary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Not Reported	28	45	5	3	17	23	2	---	23	21
Painters	4	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
Painters' Wives	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peddlers	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---
Peddler's Son	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pensioner	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Physicians	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Physician's Daughter	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Physicians' Sons	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Physician's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE XXV.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	INSANE.		DEAF.		DEAF AND DUMB.		DUMB.		BLIND	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Plasterer's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Postmistress	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pop-corn Vender	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Printer	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Pupils	---	1	---	---	71	64	2	1	20	18
Quack's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Raftsman's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Real Estate Agent's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rope Dancer	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sailors	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saleswoman	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saloon-keepers	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Saloon-keepers' Wives	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sculptor	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Sea Captain's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Seaman	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Seamstresses	---	4	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
School Teachers	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Servant	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Shoemakers	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
Shoemakers' Wives	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soldiers	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Soldier's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Speculator's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stationery Dealer	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Stone Cutter	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stock Dealer's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Street Railroad Conductor	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Students	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Tailors	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Tailor's Daughter	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tailors' Wives	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tailoresses	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tanner	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tavern-keeper	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Teachers	2	14	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Telegraph Operators	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tinner	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Truss and Glove-maker	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Traveling Agent	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Undertaker's Wife	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Violinist	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Wagon-makers	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wood Sawyers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
All Occupations	374	430	29	22	187	170	7	4	195	108

EXHIBIT A.

Showing the Names, Sex, Ages, and Conjugal and Mental Condition of Persons reported as being Afflicted with any of the Maladies included in this Abstract, of whom the information seems to indicate that more than one in a family are Afflicted, with the Nature and Duration of the Affliction of Each, the Township or City, and the County from which they are reported, and their respective Numbers, as they appear in the Statements of the County Clerks.

Nos. in Reports.	NAME.	SEX.	Age in Years.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.	NATURE AND DEGREE OF MALADY.	Time, in Years, Affliction has Continued.	MENTAL CONDITION.	TOWNSHIP OR CITY FROM WHICH REPORTED.	COUNTY FROM WHICH REPORTED.
1	Angeline Brotherton	F.	60	Single	Deaf and Dumb	60	Bright	Assyria	Barry.
2	Huldah Brotherton	F.	45	Single	Deaf and Dumb	45	Bright	Assyria	Barry.
3	William Brotherton	M.	86	Married	Blind	1	Bright	Assyria	Barry.
19	Sarah M. Wood	F.	69	Widow	Blind	30	Bright	Union	Branch.
20	Melissa Wood	F.	43	Single	Blind	23	Imbecile	Union	Branch.
35	Levi Murray	M.	19	Single	Partially Deaf and Dumb	17	Bright	Albion	Calhoun.
36	Mary M. Murray	F.	13	Single	Partially Deaf and Dumb	-------	Bright	Albion	Calhoun.
39	Brown McAllister	M.	6	Single	Blind	2	Bright	Pennfield	Calhoun.
40	Earl McAllister	M.	3	Single	Deaf	2	Not reported	Pennfield	Calhoun.
6	Stratton Aadams	M.	60	Married	Mildly Insane	5	Imbecile	Marshall	Calhoun.
26	Mary Aadams	F.	22	Single	Dangerously Insane	5	Not Bright	Marengo	Calhoun.
1	Jeremiah Shumway	M.	32	Married	Deaf and Dumb	32	Bright	Dallas	Clinton.
2	Celia Shumway	F.	32	Married	Deaf and Dumb	32	Bright	Dallas	Clinton.
4	Oscar Philipps	M.	38	Married	Deaf and Dumb	38	Bright	Chester	Eaton.
5	Mary E. Philipps	F.	35	Married	Deaf and Dumb	32	Bright	Chester	Eaton.
7	Margaret L. Kennedy	F.	7	Single	Deaf and Dumb	1½	Bright	Genesee	Genesee.
8	Daisy Kennedy	F.	4	Single	Deaf and Dumb	1½	Bright	Genesee	Genesee.
40	John W. Dutcher	M.	12	Single	Deaf and Dumb	12	Bright	Flint	Genesee.
41	Geo. F. Dutcher	M.	11	Single	Deaf and Dumb	11	Bright	Flint	Genesee.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

Nos. in Reports.	NAME.	SEX.	Age in Years.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.	NATURE AND DEGREE OF MALADY.	Time, in Years, such Affliction has Continued.	MENTAL CONDITION.	TOWNSHIP OR CITY FROM WHICH REPORTED.	COUNTY FROM WHICH REPORTED.
45	William Gibney	M.	17	Single	Deaf and Dumb	17	Bright	Flint	Genesee.
46	James Gibney	M.	20	Single	Deaf and Dumb	20	Bright	Flint	Genesee.
61	William A. Lewis	M.	20	Single	Deaf and Dumb	20	Bright	Flint	Genesee.
62	Fred. W. Lewis	M.	17	Single	Deaf and Dumb	11	Bright	Flint	Genesee.
95	Ann Alexander	F.	10	Single	Deaf and Dumb	8½	Bright	Flint	Genesee.
96	Catherine J. Alexander	F.	14	Single	Deaf and Dumb	12	Bright	Flint	Genesee.
164	Clara L. Whiteman	F.	13	Single	Deaf and Dumb	13	Bright	Flint	Genesee.
165	Elizabeth E. Whiteman	F.	11	Single	Deaf and Dumb	11	Bright	Flint	Genesee.
27	Miss Prouty	F.	35	Single	Deaf and Dumb	35	Bright	Pittsford	Hillsdale.
28	Miss Prouty	F.	38	Single	Deaf and Dumb	38	Bright	Pittsford	Hillsdale.
29	Luella McCutcheon	F.	29	Single	Blind	24	Bright	Ransom	Hillsdale.
30	Warren McCutcheon	M.	59	Married	Mildly Insane	½		Ransom	Hillsdale.
1	William Ellison	M.	28	Married	Deaf and Dumb	21		Keene	Ionia.
2	Ann Ellison	F.	23	Married	Deaf and Dumb			Keene	Ionia.
17	Olive P. Reading	F.	15	Single	Deaf and Dumb	14	Bright	Boston	Ionia.
18	Herbert Reading	M.	13	Single	Deaf and Dumb	13	Bright	Boston	Ionia.
28	Thomas Ennis	M.	40	Married	Deaf and Dumb	35	Bright	City of Jackson	Jackson.
29	Sarah E. Ennis	F.	49	Married	Deaf and Dumb	48	Bright	City of Jackson	Jackson.
30	Marcus H. Kerr	M.	38	Married	Deaf and Dumb	27	Bright	City of Jackson	Jackson.
31	Almena M. Kerr	F.	38	Married	Deaf and Dumb	38	Bright	City of Jackson	Jackson.
4	Mary Heisel	F.	14	Single	Deaf and Dumb	14	Bright	Comstock	Kalamazoo.
9	Julia Heisel	F.	50	Widow	Mildly Insane	5		Comstock	Kalamazoo.

10	Joseph Heisel	M.	17	Single	Dangerously Insane			Comstock	Kalamazoo.
16	Boardman Chipman	M.	61	Married	Deaf and Dumb	61	Bright	Comstock	Kalamazoo.
17	Betsey Chipman	F.	59	Married	Partially Deaf and Dumb	59	Bright	Comstock	Kalamazoo.
36	Elnora Morris	F.	17	Single	Insane	1¼		Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo.
37	Esther F. Morris	F.	39	Married	Insane	3¾		Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo.
290	Levi Fuller	M.	56	Married	Insane	11	Bright	Kalamazoo As'l'm	Kalamazoo.
291	Jennie Fuller	F.	21	Single	Insane	1 11-12	Bright	Kalamazoo As'l'm	Kalamazoo.
17	Francis Seymour	M.	34	Married	Deaf and Dumb	34	Bright	Byron	Kent.
18	Adelia R. Seymour	F.	29	Married	Deaf	26	Bright	Byron	Kent.
22	James Plank	M.	27	Married	Deaf and Dumb	27	Bright	Plainfield	Kent.
23	Ella Plank	F.	26	Married		25	Bright	Plainfield	Kent.
8	Wm. Turner	M.	14	Single	Mildly Insane	14	Idiotic	North Branch	Lapeer.
9	Martha Turner	F.	6	Single	Mildly Insane	6	Idiotic	North Branch	Lapeer.
1	James R. Crawford	M.	23	Single	Deaf and Dumb	23	Medium	Armada	Macomb.
4	Almer Crawford	M.	11	Single	Deaf and Dumb	11	Poor or low	Armada	Macomb.
39	Lucinda Haldridge	F.	55	Married	Blind	15	Bright	Ray	Macomb.
40	Ellen Haldridge	F.	24	Single	Blind	5	Bright	Ray	Macomb.
3	Daniel Durham	M.	30	Single	Partially Insane	4		Midland	Midland.
4	Emma Durham	M.	45	Married	Partially Insane	8		Geneva	Midland.
5	Wm. Fisk	M.	30	Married	Deaf and Dumb		Bright	Midland	Midland.
6	Mrs. Fisk	F.	28	Married	Deaf and Dumb		Bright	Midland	Midland.
18	James Whitefield	M.	55	Married	Deaf and Dumb	55	Bright	Bloomfield	Oakland.
19	Jane Whitefield	F.	50	Married	Deaf and Dumb	50	Bright	Bloomfield	Oakland.
15	J. Alexander	M.	35	Married	Deaf and Dumb	30		Ferry	Oceana.
16	Henrietta Alexander	F.	--	Married	Deaf and Dumb		Bright	Ferry	Oceana.
	Garret Kamhout	M.	74	Married	Blind	7	Bright	Grand Haven City	Ottawa.
	Garret Kamhout, Jr.	M.	33	Married	Partially Blind	12	Bright	Grand Haven City	Ottawa.
	Celia K. G. Kamhout	F.	28	Married	Blind	21	Bright	Grand Haven City	Ottawa.